

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION  
AND  
PRIVACY ACTS

Subject: Chambers

File Number: See References

Section: Pgs. 16-27



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION



## NOTICE

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File No: See References

Re: Chambers

Date: Oct 1977  
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
65-59095-209	6/22/50	Baltimore Report	2	1	N.P. (b)(7)(C)
62-78494-18	8/1/49	New York Report	30	1	N.P.
61-6289-56	6/4/51	Baltimore Letter	1	1	(b)(7)(C)
61-6289-61	7/18/51	New York Report	7	1	N.P. (b)(7)(C)
61-6289-73	11/30/51	New York Report	27	1	N.P.
65-59585-20	12/28/51	New York Report	2	1	N.P.
65-59585-10	11/24/51	New York Letter	3	1	N.P.
65-59585-15	9/26/51	Baltimore Letter	1	1	N.P. (b)(7)(C)
61-6211-803	12/22/50	New York Report	26	1	N.P.
61-7582-1248	2/20/45	memo Strickland to Ladd w/enc1	—	—	Not subject to disclosure under the FOIA.
			99	9	



## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON FIELD

FILE NO. 65-1739

REPORT MADE AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND	DATE WHEN MADE 6/22/50	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6/16/50	REPORT MADE BY JOSEPH C. TRAINOR mhp
TITLE [REDACTED]			CHARACTER OF CASE [REDACTED]

## SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Subject unknown to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

- RUC -

## DETAILS:

At Westminster, Maryland

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, self-confessed Soviet espionage agent, was interviewed by the writer on June 16, 1950, concerning his knowledge of the subject. Mr. CHAMBERS stated that he does not know [REDACTED] and can furnish no information concerning him.

A photograph of the subject was displayed to CHAMBERS but he could effect no identification.

Mr. CHAMBERS also advised that he is not acquainted with any individual by the name of [REDACTED]

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

## COPIES DESTROYED

R 35 AUG 24 1961

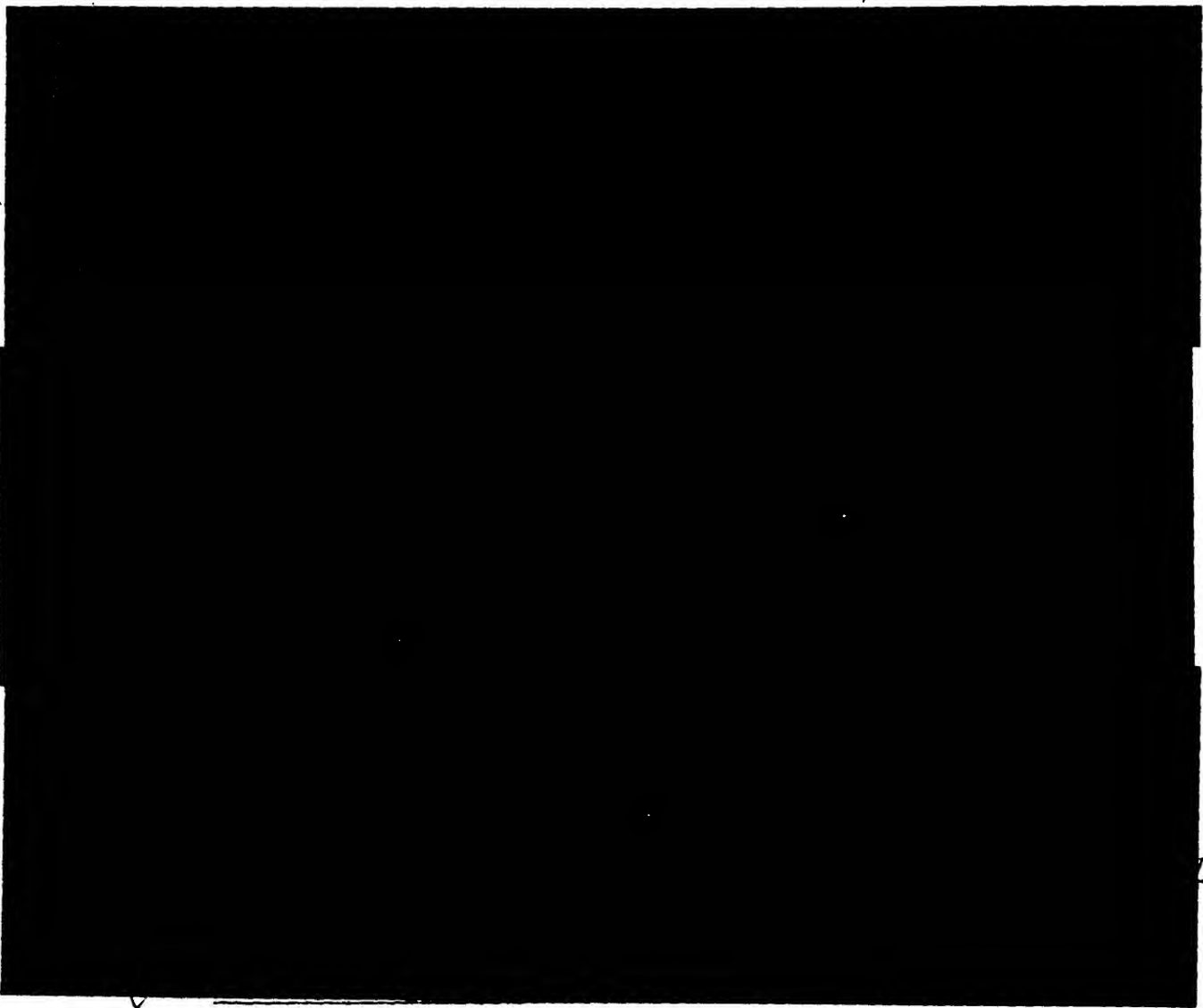
APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>[Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 65-59095-209 RECORDED - 89 INDEXED - 89	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 Bureau (65-59095) 2 New York (65-15298) 2 Washington Field (121-13210) 2 Baltimore		

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8/1/49

NY 100-74682



Identified as JOSEPH BARNES. WHITTAKER ~~CHAMBERS~~, confessed espionage agent, advised that JOSEPH BARNES was one of the chief members of the Communist underground apparatus. CHAMBERS declared that he had been informed of this by ~~ALEXANDER STEVENS~~.



Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, F. B. I.

DATE: June 4, 1951

FROM : SAC, BALTIMORE

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

(Bufile 61-6289)

[REDACTED]

On May 22, 1951, photographs of the following individuals, which were enclosed to Baltimore with relet, were exhibited to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS without effecting an identification:

[REDACTED]

A discussion of the background of some of these persons, furnished in relet, was had with CHAMBERS without stimulating any comments or recollections on his part. CHAMBERS stated that, to his knowledge, he has never met any member of the [REDACTED] family and only recalls that ROSENBLIETT on one occasion told him that a family by the name of [REDACTED] in France was tied up with Soviet espionage. ROSENBLIETT furnished CHAMBERS no additional information in this regard and CHAMBERS, at this date, cannot even recall the occasion or circumstances which prompted ROSENBLIETT to give him such information. RUC.

FGJ:esh  
65-1899

cc: New York (65-15138)

EX - 73

RECORDED - 4

INDEXED - 4

JUN 6 1951

10

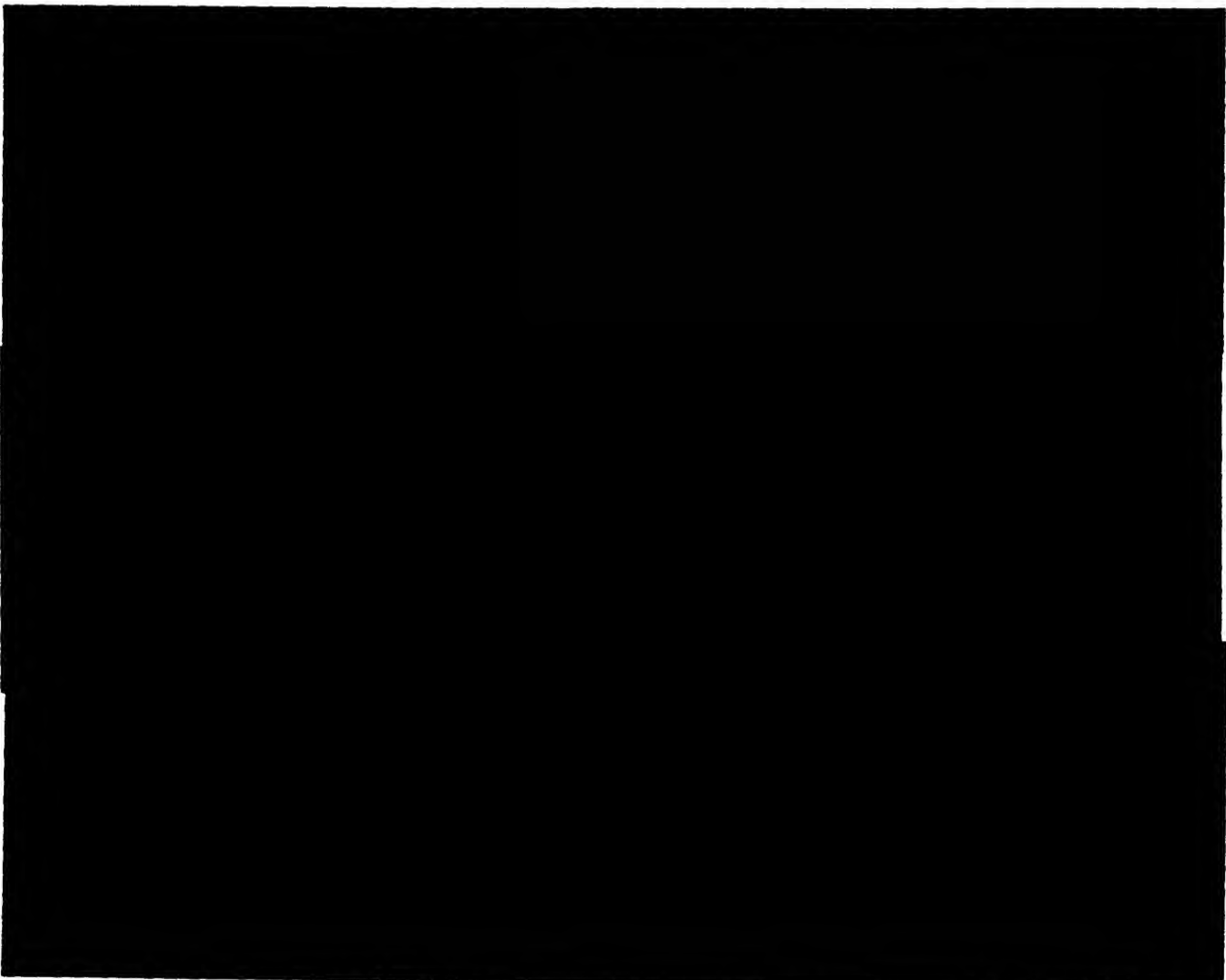
FIVE

60 JUN 25 1951




7/18/51

NY 65-15138



WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, admitted former Soviet courier, advised the Baltimore Division on May 22, 1951 that he was unable to furnish any additional information concerning any members of the [REDACTED] family after having observed their photographs.





11/30/51

NY 65-15138

[REDACTED]

INGRID MARIA BOSTROM, NICHOLAS DOZENBERG and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, all admitted members of Soviet espionage rings operating independently of each other in New York City in the late 1920's and early 1930's, have identified Dr. PHILIP ROSENBLIETT as a person of some importance in the Russian espionage organization. He was reported to have handled the funds which financed espionage operations and to have used his office for meetings between agents.

CHAMBERS indicated that ROSENBLIETT had a wide knowledge of the personnel and scope of activities of Russian espionage operations. According to CHAMBERS, ROSENBLIETT was apparently highly regarded and occupied a position of some authority.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

61-6289-73



~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~  
**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

FILE NO.

JHL

REPORT MADE AT <b>NEW YORK</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>12/28/51</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>12/13, 17/51</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>GENE J. PARKIN</b>
TITLE <b>[REDACTED]</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>[REDACTED]</b>

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

Subject unknown to WHITTAKER  
CHAMBERS and ELIZABETH BENTLEY.

**[REDACTED]**

**[REDACTED]**

**[REDACTED]**

- P\* -

**DETAILS:**

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER-CHAMBERS, a self-confessed Soviet Espionage Agent, who was interviewed by SAs RUSSELL J. JONES and FRANK G. JOHNSTONE of the Baltimore Office and ELIZABETH BENTLEY, also a self-confessed Soviet Espionage Agent, who was interviewed by SA LESTER O. CALLAHER, advised they were unable to identify the subject.

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R 31 NOV 25 1960

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT (5) - Bureau (65-59585) 2 - Los Angeles (65-5171) 3 - New York (65-15476)		165-59585-20 DEC 29 1951	16
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~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~



7/24/51

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

- 3 -



## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (65-59585)

DATE: 9/26/51

FROM : SAC, BALTIMORE

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

On 9/22/51 JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, self-confessed former Communist and Soviet espionage agent, was interviewed on his farm near Westminster, Maryland by SAs RUSSELL D. JONES and FRANK G. JOHNSTONE. When available background, personal history and descriptive material on [REDACTED] was discussed with Mr. CHAMBERS, he stated that he has no information whatsoever regarding subject and cannot associate the available information concerning [REDACTED] with any person ever known to him under any name in Communist or Soviet espionage circles.

RUCFGJ:pbj  
65-1931

cc-New York (65-15476)

RECORDED - 22  
INDEXED - 22165-59585-15  
SEP 28 1951

12

EX - 74

f382  
53 OCT 16 1951



12/22/50

[REDACTED]

Concerning HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR.,  
in testifying before the Special Committee on Un-American  
Activities, House of Representatives, in August 1948,  
WHITTAKER CHAMBERS named HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR. as being  
a member of a Communist underground apparatus which operated  
in Washington, D. C. during the 1930's.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

61-6211-803



File No: See References

Re: Chambers

Date: Oct 1977  
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
65-989-59	10/24/52	Baltimore Letter	4	1	N.P. (b)(7)(C)
65-989-61	11/21/52	Baltimore Report	2	1	N.P. (b)(7)(C)
65-58893-1	11/8/49	Baltimore Report	7	6	N.P.
65-58893-1	11/28/49	Letter to New York	1	1	N.P.
65-58893-2	5/15/50	WFO Report	8	1	N.P.
65-58893-4	1/20/51	WFO Letter	2	1	N.P.
65-58893-9	6/16/51	WFO Report	14	1	N.P.
65-58275-102	11/14/52	New York Report	181	1	N.P.
65-59181-3	8/23/50	WFO Letter	9	0	Released in the Hiss see References (page 81)
65-58328-7	12/20/48	WFO Letter	3	1	N.P.
			231	14	



L/DIRECTOR

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10/24/52

BA 65-1940

[REDACTED]

The New York Office is requested to interview the following concerning the background and activities of the subject and his father in Soviet espionage activities in the United States during the 1920s and 1930s. Informants should also be asked to positively identify, if possible, the individuals in the 1925 and 1931 passport photographs of [REDACTED], and to obtain all information available concerning these individuals:

[REDACTED]

The Baltimore Office will interview JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS for the same purposes set out above.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]



# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **Baltimore**

**SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL**

REPORT MADE AT <b>Baltimore</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>11/21/52</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>10/24, 29; 11/3, 20/52</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>JAMES E. BARRETT:pla</b>
TITLE <b>[REDACTED]</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>[REDACTED]</b>

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

Subject and his father, [REDACTED] unknown to J. DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, self admitted former Soviet Espionage agent and Communist Party member.

**DETAILS: AT WESTMINSTER, MARYLAND**

On October 29, 1952, J. DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, self admitted former Soviet Espionage Agent and Communist Party member, was interviewed by SA MARVEN H. KABERLE at which time two photographs of the subject and two photographs of the subject's father, [REDACTED] were exhibited to him. After viewing the photographs and going over available background information Mr. CHAMBERS stated that he could not identify the subject or the subject's father as anyone ever known to him by any name in Communist or Soviet Espionage circles.

P

APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>S. S. G. re</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	ENCLOSURE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 Bureau (65-989) (RM) 3 Baltimore (65-1940) 2-cc- <i>119</i>		<b>165-989-61</b> <b>NOV 24 1952</b> <i>[Signature]</i>	<b>RECORDED - 23</b> <b>INDEXED - 23</b>

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

This case originated at: NEW YORK, N. Y.

BA file 65-1704

Report made at: Date made: Period for which made: Report made by:

Baltimore, Md.

11/8/49

10/28; 11/1/49

FRANK G. JOHNSTONE : AC

Title:

CHARLES CHRISTIAN WERTENBAKER, wa...  
Charles Wertenbacher

Character of Case:

Synopsis of Facts:

Background information and history of subject's career with TIME Magazine set out, as furnished by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

CHAMBERS considers subject probably a Communist, and his wife as probably a card-carrying Communist Party member, but knows of no Soviet espionage or Communist underground activity on the part of either of them.

- R U C -

REFERENCE:

DETAILS:

- AT WESTMINSTER, MARYLAND -

SEE REVERSE SIDE  
ADD. DISSEMINATION

When interviewed on September 14, 1949, at his farm near Westminster, Maryland by Special Agent EDWARD G. GOUGH and the writer, JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS furnished the following information: (Interview re: JAHAM Case.)

In about 1944 CHAMBERS was appointed Foreign News Editor, pro tem, of TIME Magazine, at the time when JOHN OSBORNE, the Foreign News Editor of TIME, was sent to Europe. Sometime subsequent to 1944, CHAMBERS was made the Foreign News Editor of TIME. When CHAMBERS became acting Editor and later Editor of the Foreign News Section of TIME, he stated, a group of foreign

Appr. & For'd.

- 3 - Bureau
- 2 - New York
- 1 - Washington Field - info.
- 1 - Los Angeles - info.
- 1 - San Francisco - info.
- 1 - Philadelphia - info.
- 1 - Baltimore

COPY IN FILE

SAC

65-58893-1

NOV 10 1949

STAT. SECT.

INDEXED



11/8/77

correspondents for TIME abroad formed an informal organization called a "round robin" in opposition to CHAMBERS. Most or all of this group of foreign correspondents were identified by CHAMBERS with the "pro-left" element in the TIME organization. This "round robin" consisted of the following individuals:

CHARLES CHRISTIAN WERTENBAKER, former Editor of the Foreign News Department of TIME, and the French Correspondent for TIME, whose third wife was LAEL LAIRD, suspected member of the Communist Party and of the Spanish Underground.

JOHN OSBORNE, TIME correspondent in various countries of Europe.

JOHN SCOTT, TIME correspondent in Berlin.

TEDDY WHITE, TIME correspondent in Chungking.

RICHARD LAUTERBACH, TIME correspondent in Moscow and author of "Russians Are People"; also one of the editors of the magazine "Twice A Year".

CHAMBERS stated that the above five individuals, generally referred to as the "round robin", sent joint cables critical of CHAMBERS, to HENRY LUCE, Editor-in-Chief of TIME. CHAMBERS presumes that probably the cables were actually sent to LUCE from France by WERTENBAKER, who would sign the cables by pre-arrangement for all five of the individuals. CHAMBERS learned of this "round robin" in opposition to him through hearsay from his friends in the TIME organization. CHAMBERS never knew the contents of the cables dispatched to LUCE by this group, as these cables were never officially brought to his attention. However, the cables were unsuccessful in dislodging CHAMBERS as Editor of the Foreign News Section of TIME.

By letter dated October 25, 1949, the Bureau requested that CHAMBERS be reinterviewed for all detailed information in his possession concerning subject and his associates. When CHAMBERS was reinterviewed on November 1, 1949, by Special Agent FRANK A. STANTON and the writer, he furnished the following information:

WERTENBAKER originated in the State of Virginia. His uncle, first name unknown, is a former Professor of History at Princeton University, where subject probably graduated, and this uncle is considered one of the top historians in the United States at the present time, being especially expert in early American history. CHAMBERS is of the opinion that RALPH McALLISTER INGERSOLL first brought WERTENBAKER into the TIME Magazine organization at the time when INGERSOLL was publisher or Editor-in-Chief of TIME, during the period 1935-1939.

65-58893-1



11/8/49

CHAMBERS first met WERTENBAKER in 1939 at the beginning of CHAMBERS' employment with TIME, or possibly a year later, at which time WERTENBAKER was writing and editing the Press Section of TIME Magazine. WERTENBAKER is very intelligent and a very good writer, having written several novels, one of which CHAMBERS recalled under the name "Bougam" (phonetic).

CHAMBERS believes that WERTENBAKER left the TIME organization for a short period in about 1940 or 1941 but later returned and was made Editor of the Foreign News Section. During WERTENBAKER's term as Editor of the Foreign News Section of TIME, he exhibited in his editing a very friendly attitude toward the Soviet Union, but this was not particularly unusual at the time because the national attitude was one of friendliness toward the Soviet Union.

After about two years as Editor of the Foreign News Section, WERTENBAKER went to Europe as a foreign correspondent for TIME. He possibly served in the London Bureau but definitely served for a time in the Berlin Bureau during the period when STEPHEN LAIRD was head of the Berlin Bureau. In Berlin, WERTENBAKER met STEPHEN LAIRD's wife, nee LAEL TUCKER, for the first time or became more closely acquainted with her. Some time later, probably after World War II, WERTENBAKER was head of the Paris Bureau of TIME, at which time both STEPHEN LAIRD and his wife, LAEL, were also attached in some way to the Paris Bureau. In a rather sudden manner, which caused some "blow-up" in the TIME organization, LAEL TUCKER divorced STEPHEN LAIRD and married WERTENBAKER. STEPHEN LAIRD, who had been an employee of TIME for quite a period, returned shortly thereafter to the United States and continued employment with TIME Magazine. Sometime after his return to the United States, STEPHEN LAIRD fell down an elevator shaft and was seriously injured, in New York City, an incident which hearsay frequently characterized as an attempted suicide. In about 1945, STEPHEN LAIRD was discharged by TIME and was last known by CHAMBERS to be employed by the Columbia Broadcasting System in Berlin, probably as a news commentator. CHAMBERS characterized STEPHEN LAIRD as an avowed Communist and, although he has no proof, believes that LAEL TUCKER is probably a card-carrying member of the Communist Party.

In the middle 1940's, LAEL TUCKER had a sister, first name unknown, who was also employed by TIME Magazine in New York City, and who did considerable research work for CHAMBERS. At first, CHAMBERS did not consider this sister of LAEL TUCKER's as being a Communist, but later changed his opinion for the following reasons. Dr. GERALD WENDT, a former professor at the University of Pennsylvania, had some disagreement with the University officials and was discharged or at least left the employ of the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. WENDT was a scientist of some kind and was employed by TIME Magazine to advise the science writers of TIME regarding scientific matters. Dr. WENDT was supposed to be a specialist popularizing science by writing on the subject in rather simple terminology

65-58893-1



11/8/49

readily understandable to the layman. CHAMBERS met Dr. WENDT and reached the conclusion that if WENDT was not a Communist, he was at least extremely sympathetic to Communism. Subsequently, LAEL LAIRD's sister became very friendly with Dr. WENDT, who was eventually discharged by TIME. Eventually LAEL LAIRD's sister left the TIME organization and is presently believed to be employed by the "Scientific American".

Subject WERTENBAKER remained as head of the TIME Bureau in Paris for some time after the above marriage. WERTENBAKER cabled an excellent story on the liberation of France at the time that event occurred, and CHAMBERS printed the cabled story in TIME, practically verbatim. During the period following the war, WERTENBAKER remained in France in the employ of TIME and according to CHAMBERS, "veered more and more to the left". CHAMBERS stated that he judged such a political trend on the part of WERTENBAKER by the cables which subject sent into TIME, which cables also indicated to CHAMBERS that WERTENBAKER had some contact with the Spanish Underground or resistance group. It is CHAMBERS' belief that probably WERTENBAKER's contact with the Spanish Underground was through his wife, LAEL TUCKER. On one occasion following the war, WERTENBAKER was authorized to make a trip to Spain in an effort to contact the Spanish Underground. CHAMBERS stated that WERTENBAKER made such a trip and related the incident to explain that WERTENBAKER had some authority from his employers to get in touch with the resistance movement in Spain. However, from Paris WERTENBAKER continued to send cables to TIME in New York, containing information regarding internal conditions in Spain which CHAMBERS felt WERTENBAKER could not have obtained from any other source than the Spanish Underground.

About Christmas, 1947, WERTENBAKER was discharged by TIME because of laziness and because subject's work had deteriorated miserably following the war.


WERTENBAKER was associated in Paris with what was called the "ERNEST HEMINGWAY circle", and was generally considered quite a "man about town". While WERTENBAKER was still head of the Paris Bureau of TIME, HEMINGWAY divorced his wife, MARTHA GELLHORN, a writer for Collier's Magazine, and married an employee of the Paris Bureau of TIME. CHAMBERS stated that he considered at that time that HEMINGWAY's sympathies were "far to the left". Since his discharge, CHAMBERS has heard, WERTENBAKER has continued to reside with his wife, LAEL, in France. In fact, CHAMBERS has heard a rumor that WERTENBAKER has purchased a lighthouse on the southern coast of France near the Spanish border, a possible indication of a continued connection between WERTENBAKER and the Spanish Underground or resistance movement.

65-58893-1



Some time after subject's discharge by TIM WERTENBAKER submitted a very vicious story to LIFE Magazine regarding the French author ANDRE MALRAUX. CHAMBERS stated that MALRAUX is one of the three outstanding writers in France at the present time and is a defected Communist who has served as adviser to General DE GAULLE. At LIFE Magazine, the story was caught prior to publication, by WILLIE SCHLAMM. CHAMBERS was consulted regarding the story and advised against publishing same, but the story was later published in LIFE after it had been rewritten. CHAMBERS describes SCHLAMM as the former head of the Young Communist League in Austria and as former editor, before World War I, of the German magazine "Weltbuehne", in English, "World Stage". SCHLAMM was tried in Moscow by the Soviets in about 1929 for extreme right deviationism. He was finally permitted to leave Russia. SCHLAMM is presently head of the Paris Bureau of FORTUNE Magazine.

[Although he has no proof, CHAMBERS believes that WERTENBAKER is probably a Communist but he doubts if subject would ever be a card-carrying member of the Communist Party. CHAMBERS has never received any information through hearsay or otherwise indicating that WERTENBAKER is or ever was engaged in Soviet espionage or Communist underground activity.]



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11/8/49

L E A D S

Copies of this report are furnished to the Washington Field, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Philadelphia Offices for information, in view of the fact that copies of Bureau letter dated October 25, 1949, requesting the Baltimore Office to reinterview WHITTAKER CHAMBERS regarding WERTENBAKER were furnished to these Office's

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65-58893-1

Adm Page



RECORDED - 139

SAC, New York

November 23, 1949

Director, FBI

CHARLES CHRISTIAN WERTENBAKER, wa;

(Bufile 65-58893)

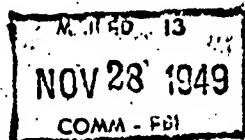
EX-115

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent Frank C. Johnstone, dated November 8, 1949, at Baltimore, Maryland, setting forth the result of an interview of Whittaker Chambers.

cc - Baltimore

EVL:gmu  
*Gmu*

65-58893-1



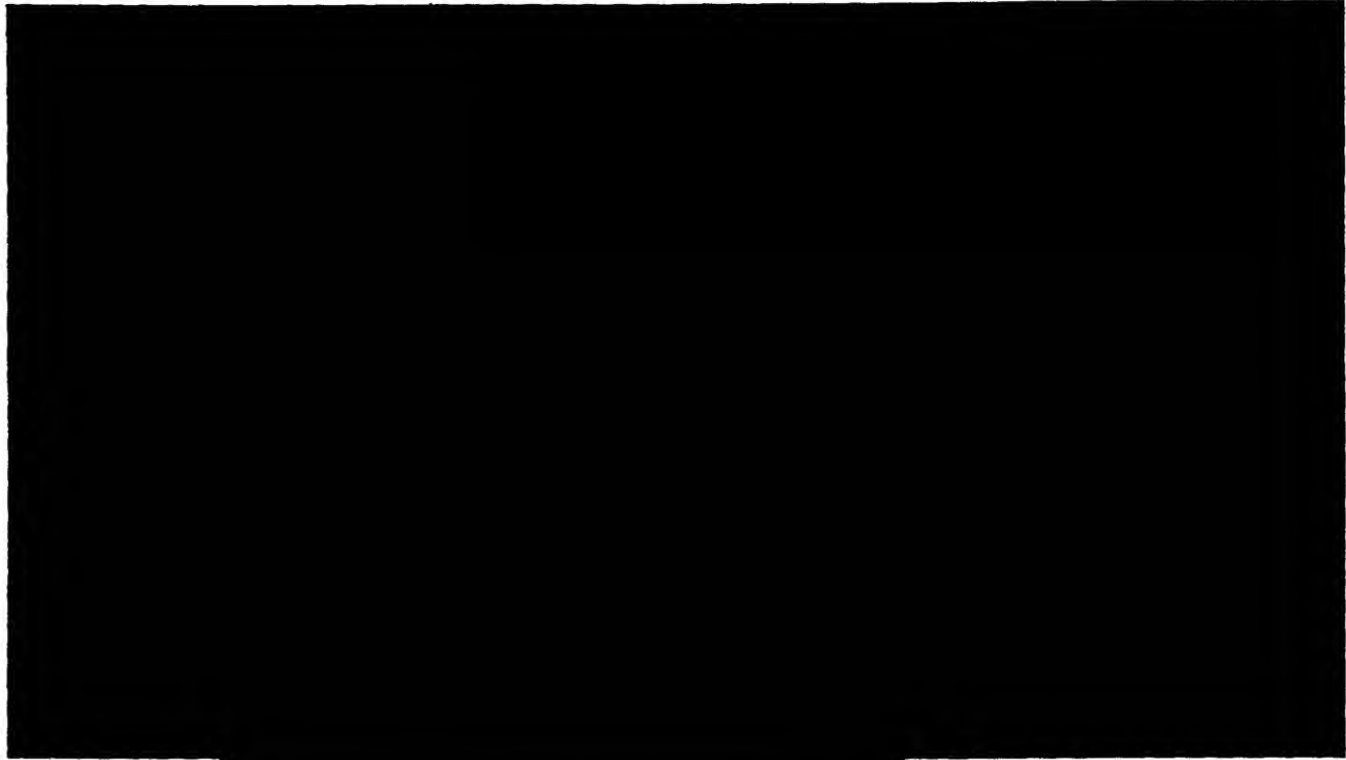
60 DEC 5 - 1949



5/15/50

WFO 65-5366

ADMINISTRATIVE



[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

The Book Guide, Library of Congress, reveals a number of books by a THOMAS JEFFERSON WERTENBAKER who was born in 1879 who may be the uncle of CHARLES CHRISTIAN WERTENBAKER referred to by JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS as a former professor of History at Princeton University and considered one of the top Historians in the United States.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

65-58893-2



# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: January 20, 1951

FROM : SAC, WFO

SUBJECT: CHARLIS CHRISTIAN WERTENBAKER, was.

CONFIDENTIAL

[REDACTED]

*cc - New York  
Miami (Encl.)  
3-19-51*

The report of SA FRANK G. JOHNSTONE, 11-8-49 Baltimore, concerning the captioned subject sets forth information furnished by JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. CHAMBERS stated that although he has no proof, he believes that WERTENBAKER is probably a Communist but doubts if he would ever be a card-carrying member. CHAMBERS did not have any information indicating WERTENBAKER is or ever was engaged in Soviet espionage or Communist underground activity. CHAMBERS believes that LAEL TUCKER is probably a card-carrying member of the Communist party. LAEL TUCKER was married to STEPHEN LAIRD, characterized by CHAMBERS as an avowed Communist. CHAMBERS also considered a sister of LAEL TUCKER'S as being a Communist.

[REDACTED]

cc - New York  
Miami (Encl.)

65-5366

HWB:ht

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436 NOV 16 1960

RECORDED - 101

INDEXED - 101

65-58893-4

Jan 24 1951

*L. L. ...*



6/16/51

WFO 65-5366

[REDACTED] JAY DAVID WHITAKER  
CHAMBERS has described STEPHEN LAIRD as an "avowed Communist".

[REDACTED]



7/14/52

NY 65-152-6

[REDACTED]

In 1949, WHITTAKER ~~CHAMBERS~~, self-confessed Soviet agent and Communist Party member, advised that he knew MAXIM ~~LIEBER~~ during the 1930's to be a member of the Communist Party and a literary agent with offices at 545 5th Avenue, New York City.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]



Letter to Director, from SAC, WFO

December 20, 1948

[REDACTED] NATHAN WITT, as the  
Bureau knows, is a well known member of the Communist Party and was publicly  
mentioned by WITTAKER CHAMBERS as being such. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

cc - Cincinnati (65-1607)  
Indianapolis (Information)

65-5123  
EFH:em

65-58328-7



File No: See References

Re: Chambers

Date: Oct 1977  
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
65-57899-352	12/15/50	New York Letter	3	1	N.P.
65-57899-376	2/13/51	New York Report	126	5	N.P.
65-58365-86	1/28/49	New York Report	53	0	Released in the Hiss See References (Page 56)
65-59028-332	9/26/50	New York Report	123	1	N.P. (b)(7)(C)
65-59480-2	11/15/50	Philadelphia Report	8	1	N.P.
65-59480-6	12/5/50	Newark Report	14	1	N.P.
62-88217-735	6/25/52	Memo Nichols to Tolson	1	1	
62-88217-741	7/2/52	Memo Belmont to Ladd	2	2	
65-58751-105	9/19/52	Boston Report	112	30	N.P.
65-58751-105	9/19/52	Boston Report	2	1	N.P.
			444	43	



TO : Director, FBI  
FROM : SAC, New York  
SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

DATE: December 15, 1950

(Bufile 65-57899)

The Bureau is currently conducting an investigation of LEON PRESSMAN, with alias LEE PRESSMAN - INTERNAL SECURITY - C. PRESSMAN, in testimony before the House Committee on Un-American Activities on August 28th, 1950, and during interview by Bureau Agents on August 30th and 31st, 1950, alleged that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and an individual known to him as J. ECKHART came into his law office in New York City sometime about the Fall of 1936. ECKHART was introduced to him as a representative of the Spanish Republican Government who wanted to buy airplanes in Mexico for the Spanish Loyalists. He indicated a desire for PRESSMAN to accompany him to Mexico to handle the legal transaction. PRESSMAN stated he and ECKHART flew to Mexico and back, but the deal fell through. Plane manifest records verified a trip to Mexico on September 14th, 1936 by LEE PRESSMAN and a JOSEPH ECKHART and a return trip on September 21st, 1936.

CHAMBERS denies ever having been in PRESSMAN's law office in New York and claims that about 1937 he introduced Dr. PHILIP ROSENBLIETT, a dentist, whose office served as a meeting place for Soviet agents and couriers, to PRESSMAN and that J. PETERS, a principal of CHAMBERS, later told him that Dr. ROSENBLIETT had turned PRESSMAN over to GERALD MARK MOREN and that they had made a trip to Mexico in connection with the purchase of planes for the Spanish Loyalists. PRESSMAN has denied knowing either a Dr. ROSENBLIETT or a GERALD MARK MOREN.

2CC: Charlotte (65-1301-Encls. 3)

2CC: Omaha (65-471 - Encls. 2)

CC: NY 100-11734

CC: NY 100-95070

RSP/mtg

65-14783

59 JAN 9 1951

CORDED  
INDEXED

DEC 16 1950

65-57899-352



NEW YORK

NY FILE NO. 65-11783 EDV

NEW YORK

DATE WHEN MADE:

FEB 13 1951

PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:

12/11, 13-16,  
18-21/50; 1/2,6, 8, 10-12, 15,  
20; 2/3/51

REPORT MADE BY:

ROBERT S. PLANTZ

CHARACTER OF CASE:

SUMMARY REPORT  
CONFIDENTIAL

Soviet principal  
known to MATWIN as "ALEXANDER ALEXEIVICH"  
appears identical with principal known  
to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS as "HEREKT" and to  
ROBERT GORDON SWITZ as "OTTO" and "KARL."

APPROVED AND  
FORWARDED:

Edward Scheidt

SPECIAL AGENT  
IN CHARGE

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CONFIDENTIAL  
FEB 15 1951

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ROUTED TO:

FILE

RECORDED

65-57899-376



2/13/51

NY 65-14783

[REDACTED]

5. "ALEXANDER ALEXEIVICH"

a. Introduction

[REDACTED]

This principal is also believed identical with the Soviet superior known to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, also an admitted Soviet agent, as "HERBERT" and "CARL."

[REDACTED]


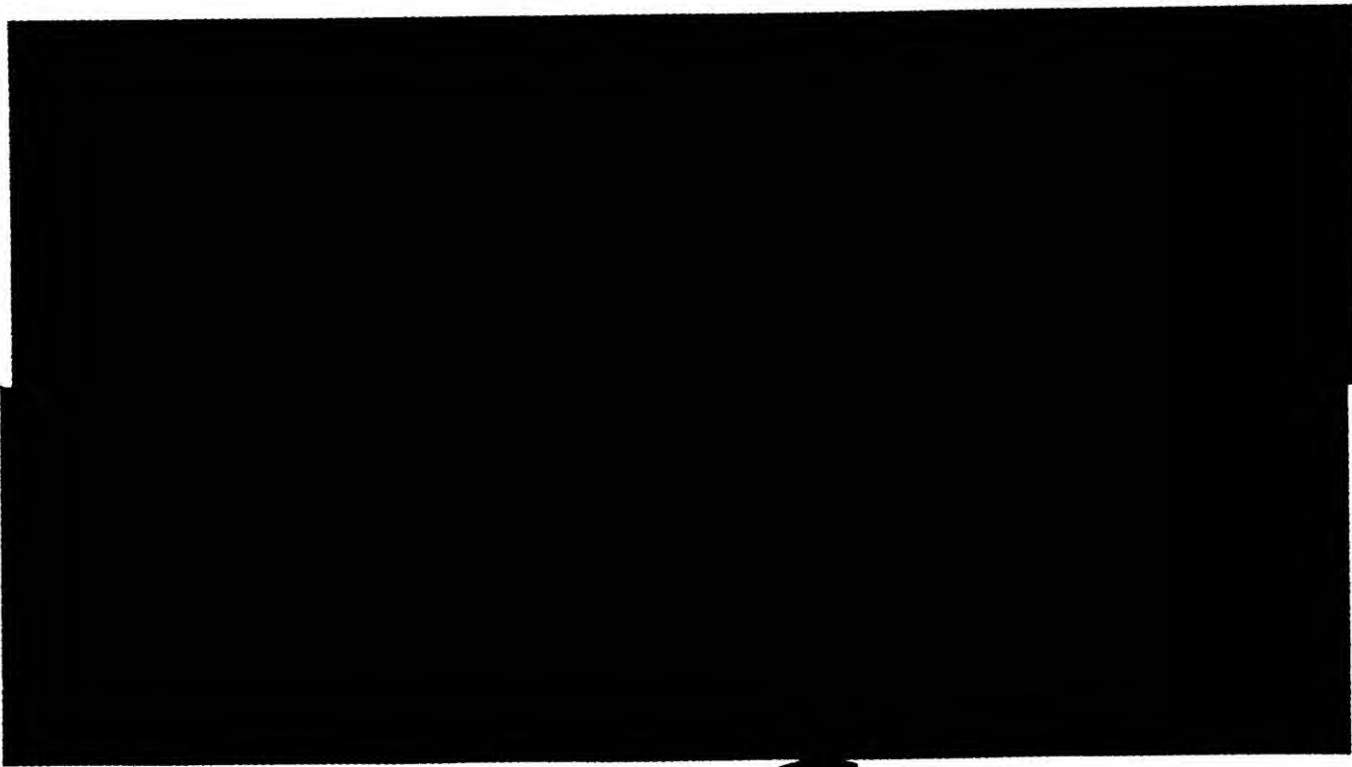
65-57899-376



2/13/51

NY 65-14783

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was introduced to "HERBERT", as he knew him, in the late spring or early summer of 1932, by JOHN LOOMIS-SHERMAN who allegedly recruited CHAMBERS in the Communist underground apparatus. CHAMBERS has advised that "HERBERT" had been Commander of tanks in the Leningrad area and had been lent to the underground very much against his will.





2/13/51

NY 65-14783

ULANOVSKI also served as the Soviet principal of ROBERT GORDON SWITZ and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, both admitted Soviet agents; during 1931 through 1934 in New York City.

*True Copy*

b. Background

*11*

According to the above-mentioned informant and to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, he was married to one NADESCHDA who was also known variously as NADSA, NADIA and ELAINE. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS has advised that he received word in 1947 from a representative of "Time" magazine in Moscow that "WALTER", whom CHAMBERS knew as "ULRICH" and ELAINE were then living in Moscow. According to this source, both ULANOVSKI and his wife had become bitterly anti-Soviet and lived in constant fear of being shot or sent to Siberia.

65-57899-376



2/13/51

NY 65-14783

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER/CHAMBERS, an admitted Soviet espionage agent, has described Dr. PHILIP ROSENBLATT as an important person whose dental office was believed to be a clearing house for underground operations.

[REDACTED]



9/26/50

NY 65-15336

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (Cont'd)




The following persons advised that they are not acquainted  
with [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] (u)

[REDACTED]  
JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, who was contacted by  
SAs PATRICK D. PUTNAM and FRANK J. JOHNSTONE,  
at Westminster, Maryland.

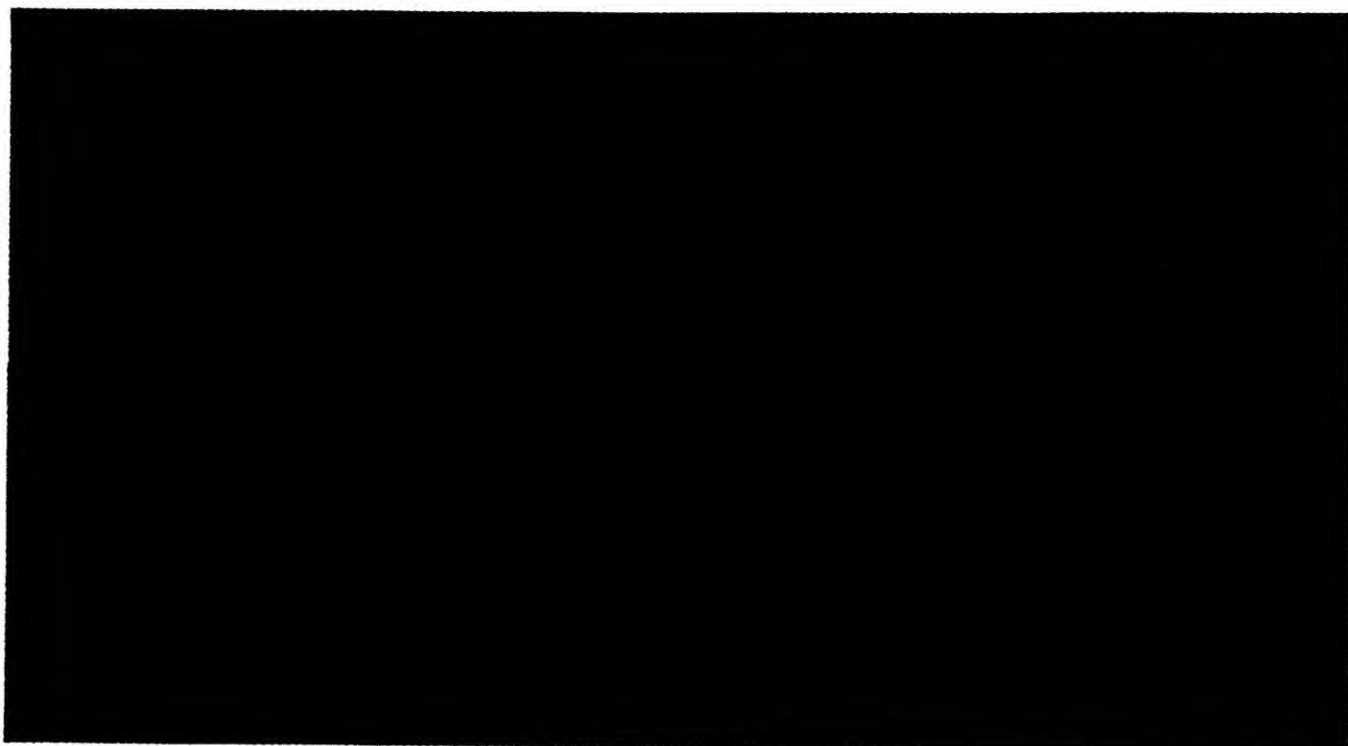


11/15/50

PH 65-4415



Regarding FASS' story that BLACK had told him that in the event of BLACK's death or disappearance to communicate with an editor of "Time," whom FASS believed to be WHITAKER CHAMBERS, BLACK claimed he could not specifically recall telling FASS such a story but that possibly he did. BLACK admitted that CHAMBERS would not have known him but claimed that CHAMBERS had been in the same position himself and would have recognized the situation.




65-59480-2

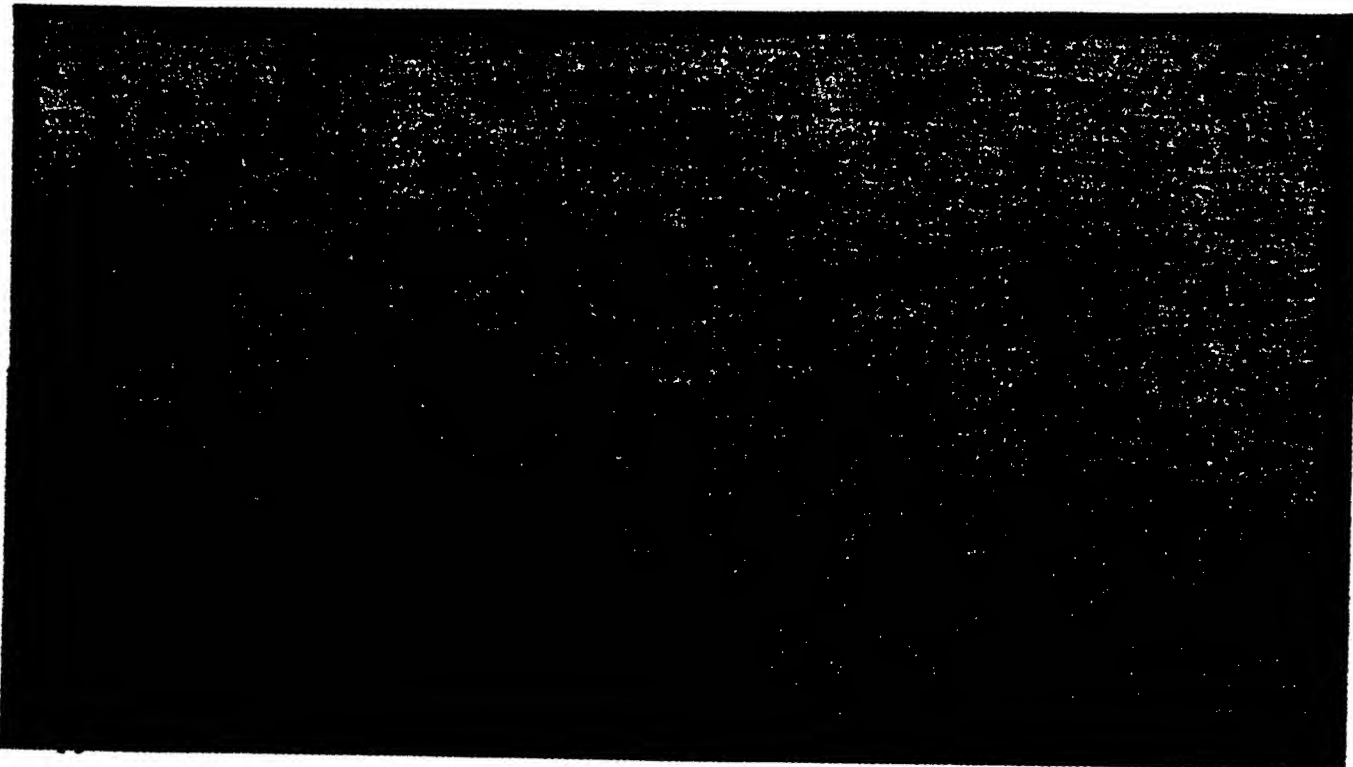


12/5/50

NK 65-4123



F.S.S. further recalled that BLACK had said he knew WHITTAKER CHAMBERS but that he, F.S.S., was not aware of the extent or reason for this association.



7 65-59480-6



# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON *KDO*

DATE: June 25, 1952

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT: MCCARRAN COMMITTEE TESTIMONY

*J* The following volume of testimony has been received from the Committee for appropriate action and return to the Committee. It has been forwarded to Mr. Laughlin:

Volume 74 Testimony of Claire Lee Chenault, accompanied by Thomas Corcoran

Elizabeth Bentley, Whittaker Chambers, and Roscoe H. Hillenkoetter

Mrs. Hede Kossing (further)

LBN:FML

CC - Mr. Ladd  
Mr. Laughlin (2)

RECORDED - 139  
INDEXED - 139

62-88217-735

JUL 16 1952

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Alger \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Laughlin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

*Laughlin*  
JUN 30 12 34 PM '52  
13

*5-11*



# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd

DATE: July 2, 1952

FROM : Mr. A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT:

WITNESSES BEFORE THE SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE  
ON INTERNAL SECURITY (McCARRAN COMMITTEE)  
PUBLIC SESSION (VOLUME 74)  
INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

## PURPOSE:

To advise you that the testimony contained in Volume 74, Public Session, dated May 29, 1952, which relates to hearings on the Institute of Pacific Relations, has been reviewed and compared with information in the Bureau's files.

This testimony represents no new and unverified data and suggests no investigative leads.

## BACKGROUND:

The McCarran Committee furnished the Bureau on a confidential basis a copy of the stenographic transcript of Volume 74, dated May 29, 1952, which contained the Public Session testimony of the following witnesses:

- 1) Claire Lee Chenault
- 2) Elizabeth Bentley
- 3) Whittaker Chambers
- 4) Roscoe H. Hillenkoetter
- 5) Hede Massing
- 6) Herbert Philbrick

Upon the completion of the review of this volume, it was returned to the McCarran Committee and no copy has been maintained in the Bureau's file. The McCarran Committee has advised that this Public Session testimony will soon be printed up in pamphlet form for public release and at that time a copy will be obtained for the completion of the Bureau's file.

RECORDED-114  
INDEXED-114

62-88217-741

JUL 15 1952

CS:jd

JUL 21 1952

*Handwritten signatures and initials*

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN



7/2/52

OBSERVATIONS:

The testimony of General Chenault, who is now an executive in the Civil Air Transport, a commercial airline operating in the Far East, testified concerning incidents which occurred in China at or about the time of General Marshall's mission to China in 1945, which was to bring about a coalition between the Nationalists and the Chinese Communists. His testimony added weight to the previous testimony to the effect that the Marshall mission succeeded only in weakening the Nationalists and rescuing the Chinese Communists with the result that the Communist government was able to assume complete control of China.

The remaining witnesses testified concerning their experiences as and with espionage agents and agents for foreign principals. Mr. Morris of the McCarran Committee testified for the record in general as to the difficulties encountered by the McCarran Committee in obtaining admissible proof of agency on the part of witnesses who had been identified as Communists but who refused to testify to their Communist activities. For instance, Bentley and Chambers testified that even though a Communist or espionage agent for Russia would deny his agency relationship with his principal, one could place absolute reliance on the identification of such an agent by someone who had at one time acted as his principal or who was his superior. The identification of an espionage agent or a Communist by another espionage agent or Communist of higher rank could, according to these witnesses, be considered absolute truth.

Volume 74 was referred to the Espionage Unit for review. As a result of this review it was determined that this testimony represents no new and unverified information which suggests any investigative leads. One copy of this memorandum is being designated for the file on the Institute of Pacific Relations.

ACTION:

None. This is for purpose of record.

62-88217-741



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SECURITY INFORMATION

CONFIDENTIAL

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

BOSTON

REPORT MADE AT: <b>BOSTON, MASS.</b>	DATE WHEN MADE: <b>9/19/52</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: <b>7/30, 8/1, 8, 13-15, 18-22, 25-30, 9/2-5, 8-11/52</b>	REPORT MADE BY: <b>JAMES F. MULLEN</b>
TITLE: <b>CRANFORD; SOLOMON ADLER, aka Sol Adler, Schlomo Adler, Schlomoh Adler, Schlom Adler</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE: <b>[REDACTED]</b>

SUMMARY REPORT

Synopsis of Facts:

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS identified SCHLOMER (SOL) ADLER, United States Treasury Department employee, as the individual who furnished reports of a financial nature to J. PETERS, Russian espionage agent.

COPY IN FILE

DeIndexed with Cards Only

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:  
*[Signature]*

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

ENCLOSURE  
65-5851-105 INDEXED

- 6 Bureau (65-58751)
- Chicago (65-3481)
- 192 New York (65-1527)
- 2 Washington Field Office (121-624)
- 3 Boston (121-847)

SEP 28 1952

CONFIDENTIAL



121-847

9/19/52

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E. Communist Allegations Made by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS . . .

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B. Espionage Allegations Made by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS is an American citizen by virtue of his birth at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania in 1901. CHAMBERS associated himself with the Communist Party in 1924. The Communist Party is among those organizations cited by the United States Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835. In 1925 CHAMBERS contributed stories to the Daily Worker, an East Coast Communist newspaper, and shortly thereafter became a full-time employee of that paper, later becoming editor. In 1929 CHAMBERS was forced out of the editorship of the Daily Worker because of his opposition to the STALINIST tactics within the Party. CHAMBERS still considered himself a Communist after this time, but found out that other members of the Party would have nothing to do with him. From 1929 to 1932 CHAMBERS' chief employment was translating into English from the German and French languages. In 1930 or 1931 he wrote several stories which were published in "New Masses." (The House Committee on Un-American Activities in its report dated March 29, 1944, Pages 48 and 75 identified "New Masses" as "a nationally circulated weekly journal of the Communist Party.") CHAMBERS made peace with the Communist Party in 1932 and subsequently became editor of the "New Masses", a position he held for some months.

At the request of Communist Party leader MAX BED/CIT, CHAMBERS agreed to go into underground work for the Communist Party and thereupon severed all open connections with the Party. Late in 1934 CHAMBERS moved to Baltimore, Maryland and his activities in the Communist Party commenced to center around Washington, D. C. CHAMBERS acted as a courier in the Communist underground, where he made contacts with a Communist Party underground group consisting mainly of various Government employees. The main purpose of this underground Communist group at this time was to place Communist Party members in key Government positions. Incidental to this underground group's activities, CHAMBERS was furnished with classified information from Government records which CHAMBERS in turn furnished to his Russian espionage contact. CHAMBERS broke from the Communist Party in 1938. In 1939 he began his employment with "Time" magazine and remained with that magazine until his resignation in December, 1948 at which time he was one of the senior editors of the magazine.

On May 10, 1945 WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was interviewed by Special Agents HERLAND DANNER and EDWARD F. HUMMER of the New York Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. In the course of the interview CHAMBERS was questioned as to his knowledge of the activities of various individuals whose identity and



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activities were not readily traceable to underground organizations as such. CHAMBERS at that time furnished the names of some sixteen individuals, included among which was SCHLOMER ADLER (SOL ADLER). CHAMBERS stated that in 1939 he had furnished ADOLPH E. BERLE, Under Secretary of State, the names of certain individuals known to him as comprising a Communist Party underground group of Government employees. SCHLOMER ADLER (SOL ADLER) was listed in this group. He recalled that ADLER at that time, that is in 1937, was an employee of the Treasury Department.

CHAMBERS recalled that ADLER had been in close contact with CHAMBERS' Russian contact, J. PETERS, who was identified by CHAMBERS as a Soviet agent and acting head of the Soviet espionage underground movement in the United States. It is CHAMBERS' best recollection that J. PETERS had told him that ADLER was writing a weekly report on "Treasury Matters" for the Communist Party. CHAMBERS suspected that the Communist Party was playing the stock market and was utilizing ADLER'S financial information and acumen in this connection.

On April 6, 1949 CHAMBERS reviewed the notes taken by ADOLPH E. BERLE in September, 1939. From Mr. BERLE'S original notes under the heading of "Treasury" appears the following: "SCHLOMER ADLER (SOL ADLER?), Counsel's Office, sends weekly reports to Communist Party. (General Counsel's Office)" CHAMBERS commented concerning SCHLOMER ADLER that ADLER was always referred to as SCHLOMER and that he did not know his real name was SOLOMON until sometime after he, CHAMBERS, had broken from the Communist Party. Also in the early part of 1939 CHAMBERS advised it was his impression from conversations with HAROLD WARE and CHAMBERS'S Russian contact that HARRY DEXTER WHITE had knowingly given positions in the Treasury Department to Communists. In this connection SOLOMON ADLER and HAROLD GLASSER (?) were specifically referred to.

HAROLD WARE, according to CHAMBERS, was the son of ELLI REEVES FLOOR, Communist Party leader, and it was HAROLD WARE who developed the underground Communist Party work in Washington, D. C.

Earlier in 1949 Mr. CHAMBERS had provided to Special Agents THOMAS G. SPENGLER and FRANCIS X. PLANTE of the New York Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation information concerning the operation of what he termed espionage apparatus A. He stated that while he had been attempting to make other contacts for the apparatus HAROLD WARE had introduced him to one ROBERT COE (8), who was very close to HARRY DEXTER WHITE of the Treasury Department. He

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recalled ROBERT COE as a member of one of the cells of apparatus 1, but did not know in which department of the Government he worked. COE'S elder brother, FRANK COE (9), was at that time an Economics Instructor at McGill University in Canada to the best of CHAMBERS' recollection. He recalled hearing on several occasions from J. PETERS, ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN (10), HARRY DEXTER WHITE, and HAROLD WARE plans to bring FRANK COE from Canada so that he could be placed in the Treasury Department by HARRY DEXTER WHITE. It was CHAMBERS understanding that FRANK COE as well as his brother, ROBERT, was a member of the Communist Party.

CHAMBERS stated that at that time in 1935 HARRY DEXTER WHITE was the Monetary Expert in the Treasury Department. He was known to HAROLD WARE and J. PETERS as a strong sympathizer of the Communist Party and was closely tied in with the Communist Party through his friendship with ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN. It was CHAMBERS' impression from conversations with HAROLD WARE and J. PETERS that WHITE had knowingly given positions in the Treasury Department to Communists, particularly to SOLOMON ADLER and Dr. HAROLD GLASSER.

CHAMBERS stated WARE was of the opinion that HARRY DEXTER WHITE could produce some very interesting and valuable material and that ROBERT COE would be the person who would be able to obtain this information from WHITE. CHAMBERS brought this matter to PETERS' attention and the latter said it was all right to go ahead and approach WHITE. CHAMBERS recalled that on at least one occasion COE did get some documents from HARRY DEXTER WHITE, but could not remember exactly the contents.

CHAMBERS recalled also that J. PETERS had first introduced him to ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN approximately in early 1936. PETERS had informed CHAMBERS that he had been experiencing some difficulty in collecting SILVERMAN'S Communist Party dues. He had pointed out to CHAMBERS that SILVERMAN'S assignment was to keep in touch with HARRY DEXTER WHITE whom the apparatus considered a possible source of documentary information. PETERS directed CHAMBERS to handle SILVERMAN, see he paid his Communist Party dues on time, and to definitely make sure that he was doing everything possible to keep HARRY DEXTER WHITE in a "productive frame of mind." CHAMBERS contacted SILVERMAN quite often until his break with the Party in April of 1938, although his meetings with SILVERMAN were on no regularly scheduled basis.

### C. Amplification of Espionage Allegations.

There was set out above a general description of the NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER and VICTOR PERLO espionage groups. ELIZABETH BENTLEY named some



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thirteen persons in addition to SOL ADLER as being associated with the so-called SILVERMASTER group. These persons included:

NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER  
HELEN W. SILVERMASTER  
V. FRANK COE  
LAUCHLIN CURRIE (11)  
IRVING KAPLAN (12)  
ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN  
WILLIAM HENRY TAYLOR (13)  
WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMAN  
HARRY DEXTER WHITE.

The second Communist espionage group described by Miss BENTLEY as the VICTOR PERLO group consisting of eight individuals included the following members:

VICTOR PERLO  
HAROLD GLASSER  
SOLOMON LISCHINSKY (14)  
HARRY MAGDOFF (15)  
CHARLES KRAMER (16).

Miss BENTLEY stated that VICTOR PERLO and HARRY MAGDOFF were actual contacts of hers and had in the past personally furnished her with information gathered by the PERLO group.

Persons who were named by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS as participants in the Communist Party underground group during the period 1934 to 1938 included the following:

JOHN ABT (17)  
NATHAN WITT (18)  
ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN  
IRVING KAPLAN  
CHARLES KRAMER  
VICTOR PERLO  
FRANK COE  
HAROLD GLASSER  
HARRY DEXTER WHITE.

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9/19/52

121-847

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

It should be noted that during the hearings before the House Committee on Un-American Activities held August and September, 1948 VICTOR PERLO, ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMANN, NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, JOHN AET, NATHAN WITT, and CHARLES KRAMER all appeared in response to subpoenas and were questioned concerning the allegations of ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY. All of the above-named individuals refused to affirm or deny membership in the Communist Party on the grounds of self-incrimination. These same witnesses on the same grounds refused to affirm or deny contacts with one or more of the forty individuals allegedly involved in Soviet espionage and refused to deny or affirm knowledge of our acquaintanceship with ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. These same witnesses also refused to affirm or deny the charges made against them by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY.

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

E. Communist Allegations Made by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

CHAMBERS stated that while he had no factual knowledge that SOLOMON ADLER actually was a Communist Party member he would feel that inasmuch as ADLER furnished an individual like J. PETERS with confidential information and inasmuch as J. PETERS had advised CHAMBERS that he had been in close contact with SOLOMON ADLER, he, CHAMBERS, had little doubt that ADLER must have been a Communist Party member in order to associate with a man so highly placed in the Communist Party.

On February 9, 1949 Special Agents LEO J. FITZSIMMONS and ROBERT F. X. O'KEEFE of the New York Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation interviewed J. PETERS, aka ALEXANDER STEVENS, 8346 118th Street, Kew Gardens, Long Island, New York. PETERS was interviewed in the presence of Attorney EMMUEL FLOCH, 270 Broadway, New York City. PETERS stated he would not furnish information concerning SOLOMON ADLER on the ground that he did not want to sacrifice his rights under the United States Constitution in that any admission on his part might tend to incriminate him. He stated this decision must necessarily follow inasmuch as he had already testified before a Federal Grand Jury in New York City and to be consistent with his attitude on that occasion he must, without admitting he knew ADLER, decline to furnish any information. He volunteered the information that he had declined to answer before the Federal Grand Jury pertinent question concerning his activities with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and other individuals involved in an alleged Communist underground in Washington, D. C. during the years 1935 to 1938.

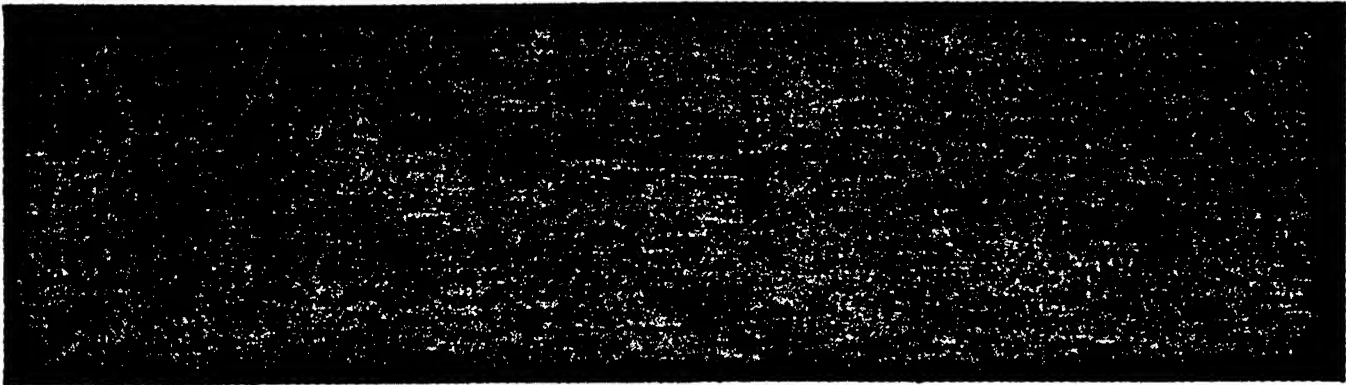
J. PETERS voluntarily departed the United States on May 8, 1949 for Budapest Hungary under a deportation order.

[REDACTED]



[REDACTED]



9/19/52

VICTOR PERLO (2)

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS named VICTOR PERLO as a participant in a Communist Party underground group during the period 1934 to 1938.




WHITTAKER CHAMBERS stated that shortly after his first visit to Washington, D. C., the leading figures in espionage apparatus had assembled to hold a meeting in the apartment of one HENRY COLLINS. Among these leading members was VICTOR PERLO.


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HARRY DEXTER WHITE (4)

✓ Likewise WHITTAKER CHAMBERS listed HARRY DEXTER WHITE as a participant in the Communist Party underground group functioning in Washington, D. C. during the period 1934 to 1938.



✓ WHITTAKER CHAMBERS identified BOB COE as a very close friend of HARRY DEXTER WHITE and added that on one occasion COE furnished CHAMBERS some documents which he had obtained from HARRY DEXTER WHITE.



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9/19/52

WILFRED CHAMBERS in 1949 recalled that HARRY DEXTER WHITE, approximately in 1937, was providing information to ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN and to CHAMBERS. He had first met WHITE in 1935 but since it appeared WHITE disliked him personally he was unable to obtain information from him. WHITE, however, during this period (1935-1937) several times volunteered to write and submit to the Soviet Government a plan for the reorganization of its money or its finances.

✓ Early in 1937 WHITE commenced providing CHAMBERS with documents from the Treasury Department but his transmissions were irregular and in small quantities.

✓ Sometime in 1937 at Washington, D. C., SILVERMAN and CHAMBERS effected an introduction of WHITE and Colonel BORIS BYKOV, CHAMBERS' Soviet espionage principal. He recalled specifically that WHITE had turned over to him material dealing with a list of Japanese agents and Chinese agents in Japanese employ; reports of the Office of Naval Intelligence; plus a verbal report WHITE gave him of a meeting between Russian Ambassador OUMANSKY and HENRY MORGENTHAU, Secretary of the Treasury. These documents were produced by WHITE intermittently from early 1937 until April, 1938, when CHAMBERS broke with the Communist Party.


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J. PETERS, aka Alexander Stevens (6)

In 1949 WHITTAKER CHAMBERS advised that approximately in 1936 J. PETERS had mentioned the name SOLOMON ADLER to him. CHAMBERS stated he had never seen this individual but according to PETERS, ADLER was writing a weekly report on Treasury matters for the Communist Party. CHAMBERS identified J. PETERS as a Soviet agent and acting head of a Soviet espionage underground movement.



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HAROLD GLASSER (7)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS also identified HAROLD GLASSER as a participant in a Communist Party underground group functioning in Washington, D. C. during the period 1934 to 1938.

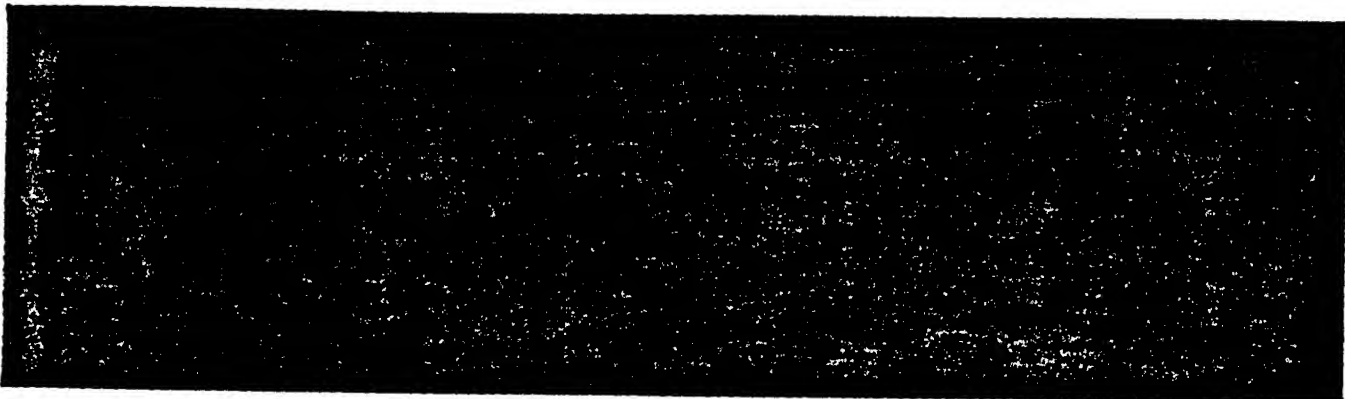
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

65-59751-105



9/19/52



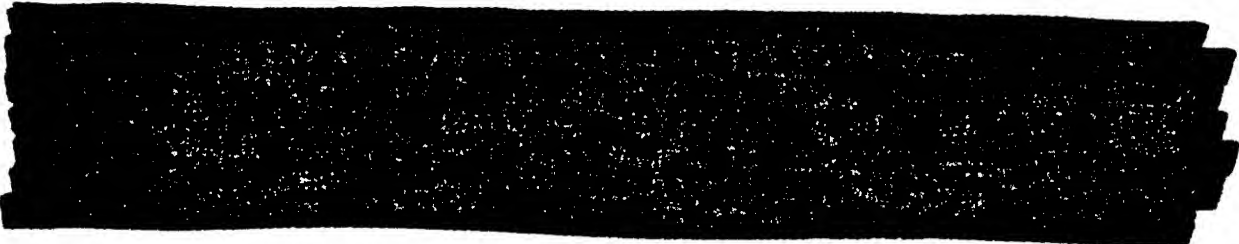
WHITTAKER CHAMBERS stated that J. PETERS, Soviet espionage agent, introduced CHAMBERS to HAROLD GLASSER, an employee of the Treasury Department who was apparently a close friend of HARRY DEXTER WHITE. GLASSER had attempted to get WHITE to provide information concerning Treasury Department matters but evidently was unsuccessful at that time.

PETERS had informed CHAMBERS that GLASSER had a very high opinion of WHITE as a Communist Party sympathizer and had further informed CHAMBERS that WHITE had "stocked the Treasury Department with people who were either members of the Communist Party or sympathizers."

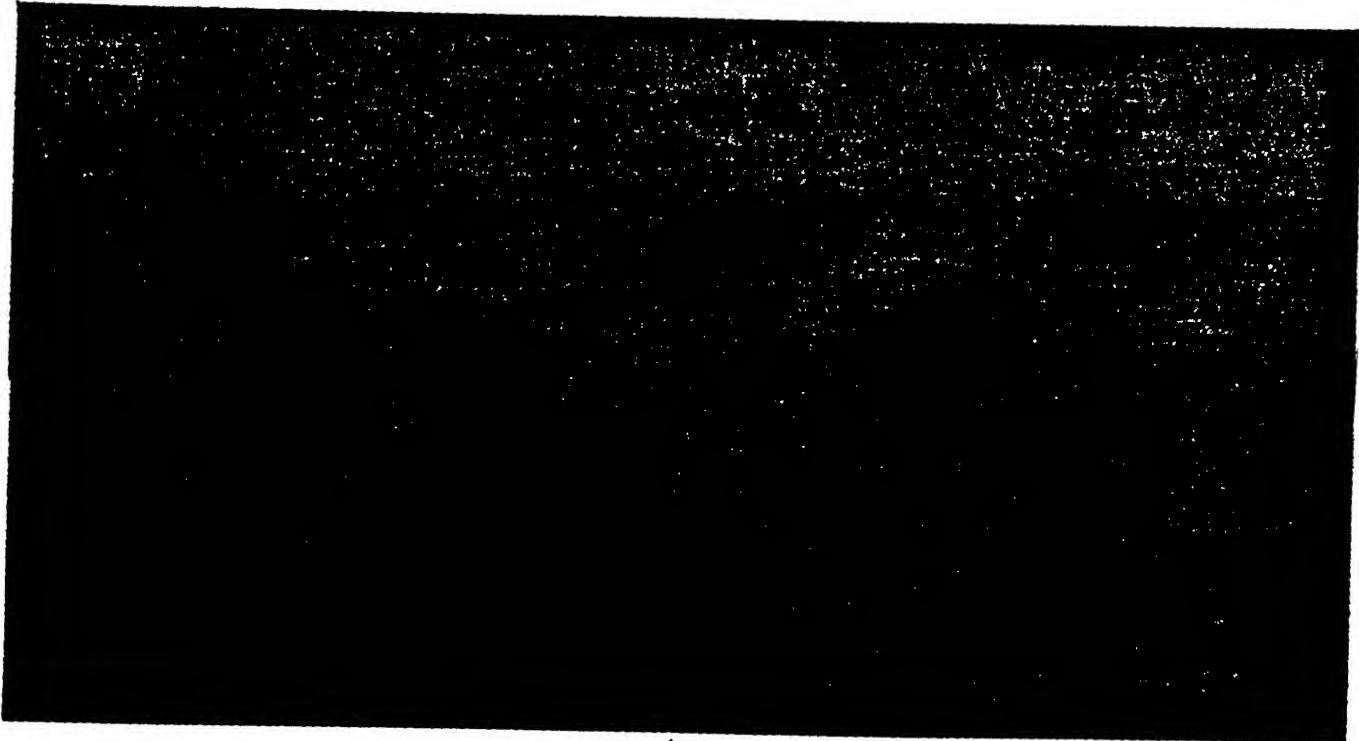
65-58751-105



9/19/52

ROBERT COE (True Name CHARLES J. COE) (8)

It will be recalled that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS identified ROBERT COE as a member of one of the cells of espionage apparatus A as well as a member of the Communist Party. CHAMBERS pointed out that HAROLD WARE had introduced him to ROBERT COE who at that time was a very close friend of HARRY DEXTER WHITE of the Treasury Department. He stated WARE was of the opinion that WHITE could produce some interesting and valuable material and that ROBERT COE would be the person who would be able to obtain this information from WHITE. J. PETERS thereupon gave permission to CHAMBERS to have WHITE approached through ROBERT COE. CHAMBERS remembers that on at least one occasion COE did get some documents from HARRY DEXTER WHITE.



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[REDACTED]

The above-mentioned 1939 notes of ADOLPH A. BERLE identified BOB COE as "in the Communist Party's 'Foreign Bureau'," according to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

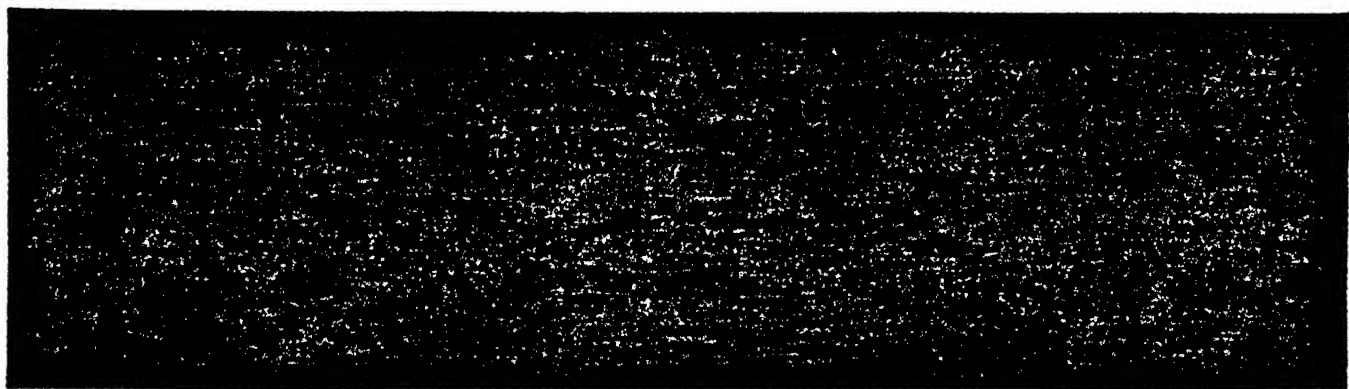
65-58751-105



9/19/52

VIRGINIUS FRANK COE (9)

ELIZABETH BENTLEY identified V. FRANK COE as one of those individuals included in the so-called SILVERMASTER apparatus. Likewise, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS identified FRANK COE as a participant in a Communist Party underground group which functioned in Washington, D. C. during the period 1934 to 1938.



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9/19/52

ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN (10)

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in 1949 identified SILVERMAN as a participant in a Communist Party underground group in Washington, D. C. during the period 1934 to 1938.

[REDACTED]


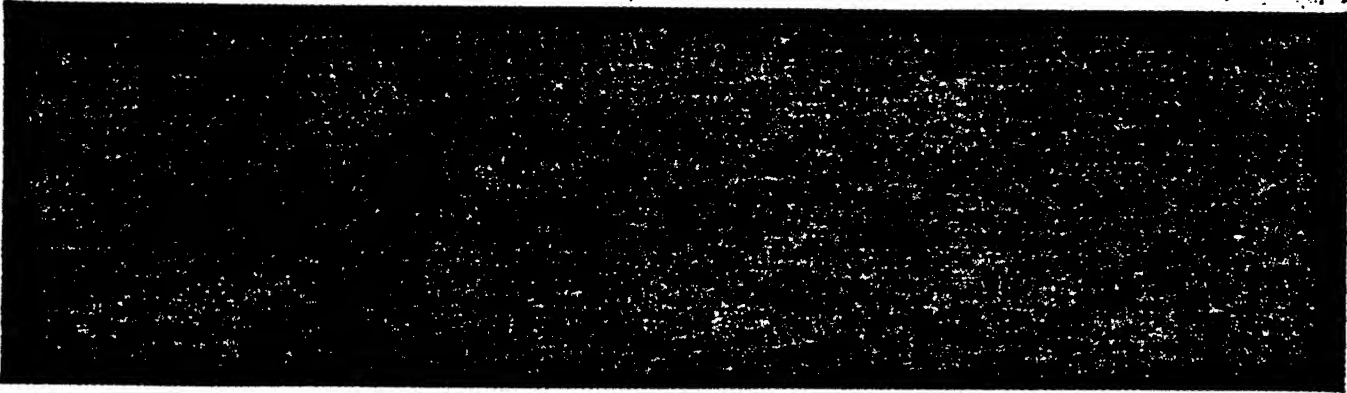
WHITTAKER CHAMBERS stated that all of the leaders in apparatus A and the members of the various cells were dues paying members of the Communist Party. He recalled that the dues at that time were based on a certain percentage of the member's salary. He explained that those individuals in apparatus A could not participate in any open Communist work which would divulge their underground Party activity. Consequently, as they were enthusiastic and anxious to be known as Party members, the fact of



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9/19/52

contributing high dues to the Party was somewhat in substitution of the activities of an open member of the Communist Party. CHAMBERS recalled that these high dues caused hardship to some of the members but the only one who ever complained to him of their being high was SILVERMAN.



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9/19/52

LAUGHLIN CURRIE (11)

WITTAKER CHAMBERS stated that MORRIS GEORGE SILVERMAN had talked of LAUGHLIN CURRIE repeatedly and had described him as a "sympathizer of the Communist Party." CHAMBERS added, however, that he, himself, had no direct knowledge nor in fact did he believe that CURRIE was ever a member of any underground apparatus of the Communist Party. He related that SILVERMAN told him that on more than one occasion that CURRIE used to give him, SILVERMAN, stock market tips. SILVERMAN gave CHAMBERS to understand that he bought and sold stocks for himself on the basis of this information. CHAMBERS stated he also gathered from SILVERMAN that LAUGHLIN CURRIE was a close friend of HARRY DEXTER WHITE.

[REDACTED]

65-58751-105



9/19/52

IRVING KAPLAN (12)

✓ WHITTAKER CHAMBERS identified IRVING KAPLAN as a participant in the Communist Party underground group in Washington, D. C. during the period 1934 to 1938.

✓ WHITTAKER CHAMBERS stated that about the time he planned to break away from the Communist Party he proposed to J. PETERS that the Party get him a job in the Federal Government. PETERS agreed to the proposal. Thereafter CHAMBERS approached ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN and told him he wanted a Government job. SILVERMAN sent him to IRVING KAPLAN, who at that time was co-head of the National Research Project. CHAMBERS stated he had known KAPLAN at Columbia University in New York City and requested KAPLAN not to tell SILVERMAN the true name of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. KAPLAN had CHAMBERS work out a list of past employments which he, CHAMBERS, turned over to GEORGE SILVERMAN. Two or three days later CHAMBERS had a position in the National Research Project.



9/19/52

CHARLES KRAMER (16)

✓ WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in 1949 identified CHARLES KRAMER as a participant in a Communist Party underground group functioning in the vicinity of Washington D. C. during the years 1934 to 1938.

Boston Informant T-27 had identified CHARLES KRAMER as the editor, during 1930 to 1931, of the publication, "New Masses." This publication has been described above.

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in 1949 recalled going to the apartment of CHARLES KRAMER on one occasion when a cell meeting of the Communist Party was taking place. However, since CHAMBERS did not wish to see the people present and likewise did not wish them to see him, he left immediately.

Concerning the information supplied by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in 1939 to ADOLPH L. BERLE of the State Department, CHAMBERS in 1949 while reviewing Mr. BERLE'S pencilled notations, identified CHARLES KRAMER as an employee of the LaFOLLETTE Committee.

WUITTAKER CHAMBERS identified CHARLES KRAMER as CHARLES KRIVITSKY (true name) and as a leading member of espionage apparatus A. KRAMER (KRIVITSKY) was employed during the 1930s with either the Agricultural Adjustment Administration (AAA) or the Resettlement Bureau.



9/19/52

JOHN ABT (17)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

✓ WHITTAKER CHAMBERS identified JOHN ABT as a participant in a Communist Party underground espionage group functioning in the vicinity of Washington, D. C. during the period 1934 to 1938.

✓ CHAMBERS stated that shortly after his first visit to Washington, D. C. he visited the apartment of one HENRY COLLINS where the leading group in espionage apparatus A had assembled to hold the meeting. CHAMBERS identified JOHN ABT as being present at this particular meeting. It is CHAMBERS' best recollection that HAROLD WARE was the original leader of that group and that after WARE'S death NATHAN WITT took over this position and was succeeded by JOHN ABT.

✓ In the above-mentioned notes taken by ADOLPH A. BERLE in 1939, ABT was described as a former employee of the United States Department of Justice and then (in 1939) affiliated with the CIO.

[REDACTED]



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9/19/52

NATHAN WITT (18)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in 1949 identified NATHAN WITT as a participant in a Communist Party underground espionage group functioning in the vicinity of Washington, D. C. during the period 1934 to 1938.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

It will be recalled that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS stated that during his first visit to Washington, D. C. he visited the home of one HENRY COLLINS in Washington, D. C. at a time when the leading group in espionage apparatus A had assembled to hold a meeting. CHAMBERS was introduced to those individuals present and after some casual conversation with them observed them filing into another room where the meeting was held. These individuals comprised the leading members in Apparatus A and among them was NATHAN WIT

CHAMBERS stated that following the death of HAROLD WARE in an automobile accident in Pennsylvania, NATHAN WITT took over as leader of the espionage apparatus A.

CHAMBERS also recalled NATHAN WITT once speaking of trying to swing a decision on the National Labor Relations Board to conform to the Communist Party line. WITT, at that time, was secretary of the National Labor Relations Board.

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9/19/52

JOHN KING FAIRBANK (22)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

In February, 1950 Boston Informant T-27 advised that Boston Informant T-57, of unknown reliability, had furnished T-27 with the following information pertaining to JOHN KING FAIRBANK. About 1947 FAIRBANK was serving as an employee of the United States State Department Information Service in China under General WEDMEYER. When General GEORGE C. MARSHALL went to China in an effort to reconcile Nationalist government of China with Communist China in about 1947 FAIRBANK "leaked" General MARSHALL's coalition plan to an English daily paper published in Shanghai, China. This action took place while General MARSHALL's negotiations were still in progress. As a result of the "leak" General WEDMEYER arranged for FAIRBANK to leave China and subsequently FAIRBANK returned to the State Department, Washington, D.C. He resigned shortly thereafter and resumed his association with Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he presently teaches.

T-57 has advised T-27 that FAIRBANK is a card-carrying member of the Communist Party.


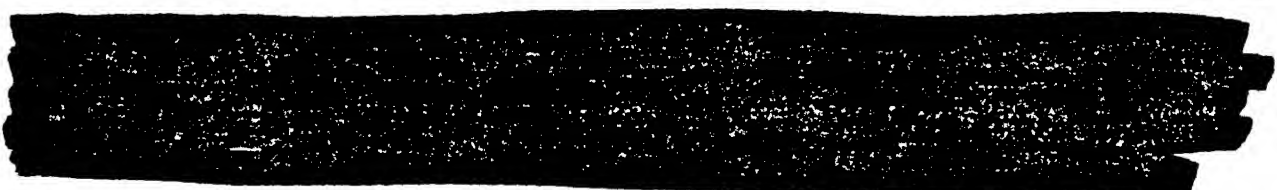
T-27 stated that this information had come to him on a voluntary basis and that he, himself, had no information concerning Mr. FAIRBANK.

[REDACTED]




65-58751-105



9/19/52

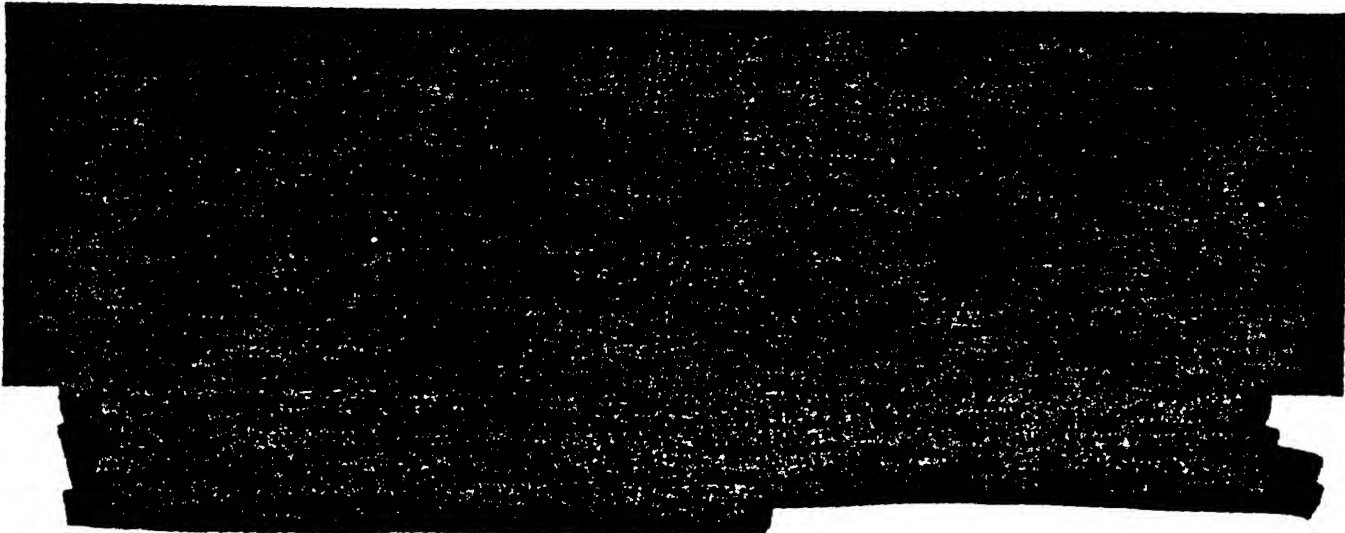
It will be recalled also that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS stated that approximately in early 1946 J. PETERS had told him that SOLOMON ADLER had been writing a weekly report on "Treasury Matters" for the Communist Party.

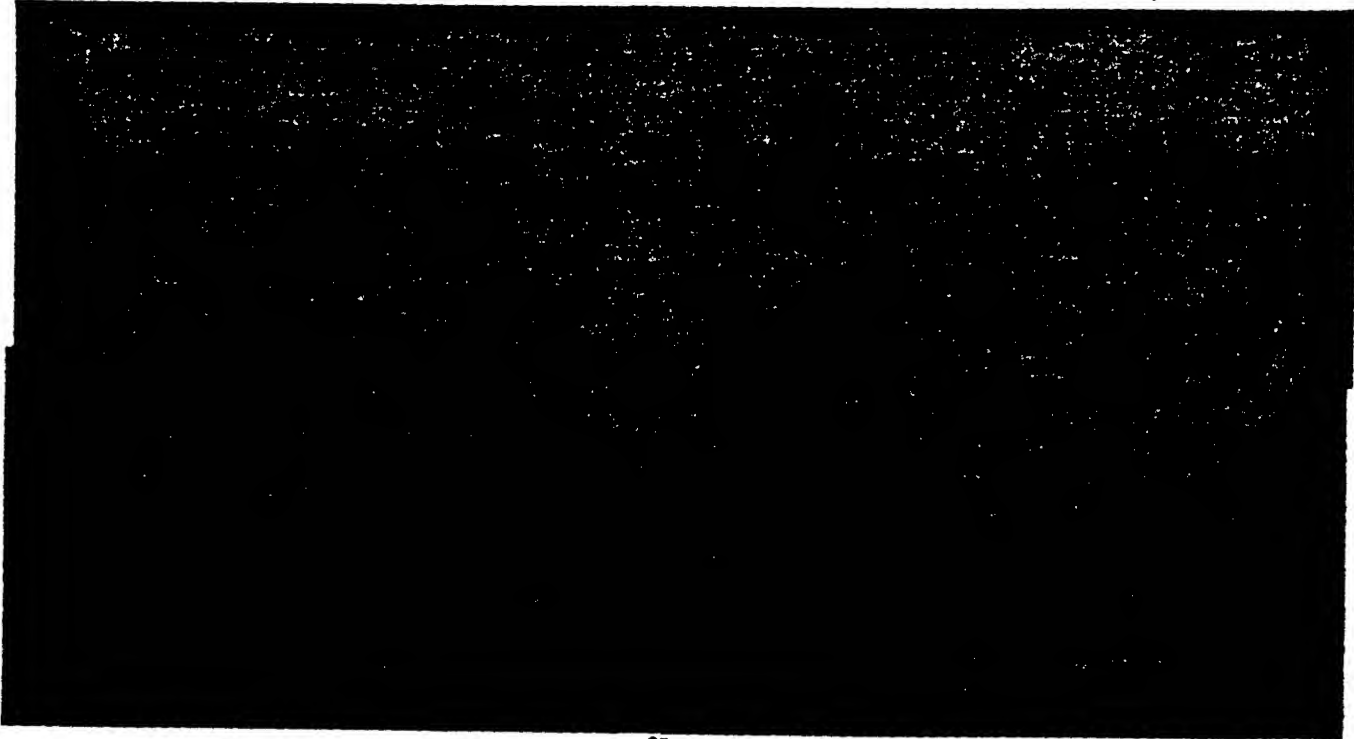
65-58751-105



9/19/52



WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in 1949 stated while he had no proof of actual Communist Party membership by SOLOMON ADLER, the fact that J. PETERS had told CHAMBERS SOLOMON ADLER was writing a weekly report on Treasury matters for the Communist Party indicated in his mind that ADLER was in fact a Communist Party member.



65-58751-105



9/19/52

121-847

Identity  
of Source

Date of Activity and/or  
Description of Informa-  
tion

Date Received

Agent To  
Whom  
Furnished

File Where  
Located

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

T-27 is  
WHITTAKER  
CHAMBERS

CHARLES KRAMER, JOHN KING  
FAIRBANK and Gen. GEORGE  
C. MARSHALL

6/48

2/16/50

SA EDWARD  
L. GRAMPP  
Orally to  
SA FRANK G.  
JOHNSTON

121-847-179

100-19891-11

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]



9/19/52

121-847

Identity of Source	Date of Activity and/or Description of Information	Date Received	Agent to Whom Furnished	File Where Located
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T-57 is Unknown JOHN KING FAIRBANK 2/16/50  
friend of and Gen. GEORGE C. MARSHALL  
WHITTAKER  
CHAMBERS who was  
Washington cor-  
respondent of Time  
magazine

Caddy to 100-19891-1  
FRANK G.  
JOHNSTON



121-847

9/19/52

Pages

.....  
CHAMBERS, JAY DAVID WHITTAKER .....

11, 12, 13, 14,  
15, 16, 31, 36,  
37, 47, 48, 49,  
50, 51, 52, 53,  
54, 55, 57, 61,  
62, 63, 90



# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (65-58751)

DATE: September 19, 1952

FROM : SAC, BOSTON (121-847)

SUBJECT: SOLON ADLER, aka

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent JAMES T. SULLIVAN dated September 19, 1952 at Boston, Massachusetts, captioned as above, six copies of which are enclosed.

The basic allegations are from ELIZABETH BENTLEY and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, neither of whom of their own knowledge is in a position to testify concerning the espionage activities engaged in by ADLER.

Boston does have available much of the information provided to the Bureau by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in his signed statement.

Enclosures (6) SE 50  
JTS:pm  
cc: 2-Chicago (65-34810)  
2-New York (65-1527)  
2-WFO (121-6241)

RECORDED

65-58751-105  
SEP 23 1952



File No: See ReferencesRe: ChambersDate: Oct 1977  
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
✓ 61-7382-1731	1950	HCUA Report	—	0	Released in the Hiss See References (Page 3)
✓ 66-2551-7206	4/14/49	Letter to the Director	2	2	
✓ 61-390-1078	2/8/51	New York Letter	16	2	N.P.
✓ 61-390-1078	2/8/51	New York Report	40	1	N.P.
✓ 65-60279-2	5/16/51	SAN FRANCISCO REPORT	6	1	N.P.
✓ 65-59430-10	12/19/50	Baltimore Report	2	1	N.P.
✓ 62-75421-28	6/8/49	Memo Ladd to the Director	2	0	Released in the Hiss See References (Page 58)
✓ 65-59091-114	3/2/54	MEXICO CITY REPORT	13	0	N.P. (b)(1)
✓ 66-6200-65-307	4/2/47	WFO letter	5	0	(b)(1)
✓ 65-58805-737	3/3/50	Boston Teletype	4	4	(b)(1)
✓ 65-58805-743	3/4/50	Boston Teletype	1	1	(b)(1)
✓ 65-57422-A	5/30/52	"Times-Herald"	2	2	

143 14



THE DIRECTOR

April 14, 1949

THE EXECUTIVE CONFERENCE

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER ~~CHAMBERS~~, WAS, ET AL  
PERJURY;  
ESPIONAGE - R

Page 19

At the Executive Conference on April 12, 1949, attended by Messrs. Tolson, Ladd, N. H. McCabe, Glavin, Harbo, Nichols, Rosen, Tracy, Mohr, Nease and Fletcher, it was pointed out that the New York Office has been for the past three to four months interviewing Chambers intermittently, but as often as possible. These interviews have been accomplished by the New York Office since Chambers has been held under subpoena to the Grand Jury. In this period, Chambers has actually appeared before the Grand Jury only five times, but he has been made available to the New York Agents for interview at any time at the suggestion or request of the New York Office. The expense up to January 20, 1949, has been handled under the subpoena.

Mr. Thomas Donegan has now advised the New York Office that he is unable to pay witness fees or mileage to Chambers any longer. He feels he will be open to criticism on the basis of subsidizing this witness if he were to continue this arrangement.

The New York Office has recommended that Chambers be reimbursed by the Bureau for necessary trips to New York to complete the interview with him; that he should be paid on the same basis as he would be paid by the District Court under subpoena, namely, railroad fare, which amounts to \$22.00 round trip from Westminster, Maryland, the home of Chambers, to New York City, and \$5.00 a day for expenses. The New York Office was of the opinion that the Bureau should pay the outstanding expenses which have accumulated since January 20, 1949, because actually the trips to New York were for the benefit of the Bureau in accomplishing the interviews with Chambers. The New York Office further advised that they expected to complete the interview with Chambers during the current week. The expenses which have accrued up to the present time are \$249.00, and to this should be added the additional payments to cover the interview of Chambers being handled the present week.

The Conference was of the unanimous opinion that the indicated expense should be borne by the Bureau, since to accomplish the interview by sending New York Agents to Baltimore would have been much greater and less effective. The Conference further was of the opinion that the payment should not be made without the approval of Mr. Donegan, who is in charge not only of the G. R. A. N. D. J. U. R. Y. proceedings, but is also assigned to the trial of the perjury charges involving Alger Hiss.

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Egan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Gurnea \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Pennington \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Clegg  
Mr. Mohr

HBF:cmw

RECORDED - 119

INDEXED - 119

EX-12666-2554-7206  
APR 20 1949  
EX-137

60 APR 27 1949



4/14/49

Memo for Director

If you agree, the New York Office will be authorized to pay the expenses of Chambers, as indicated, unless Mr. Donegan disapproves.

Respectfully,  
For the Conference

Clyde Tolson

*AT*

- 2 -

66-2554-7206

SEARCHED  
SERIALIZED  
INDEXED  
FILED  
APR 15 1949  
FBI - NEW YORK



2/8/51

Letter to Director  
NY 100-7951

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

As reflected in the report of SA LUDWIG W. R. OBERNDORF, 2/14/49, entitled "JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.; ETAL; PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; INTERNAL SECURITY - R", (Bufile 74-1333), GAMER was interviewed on 1/31/49, in Room 3632, Depart-



2/8/51

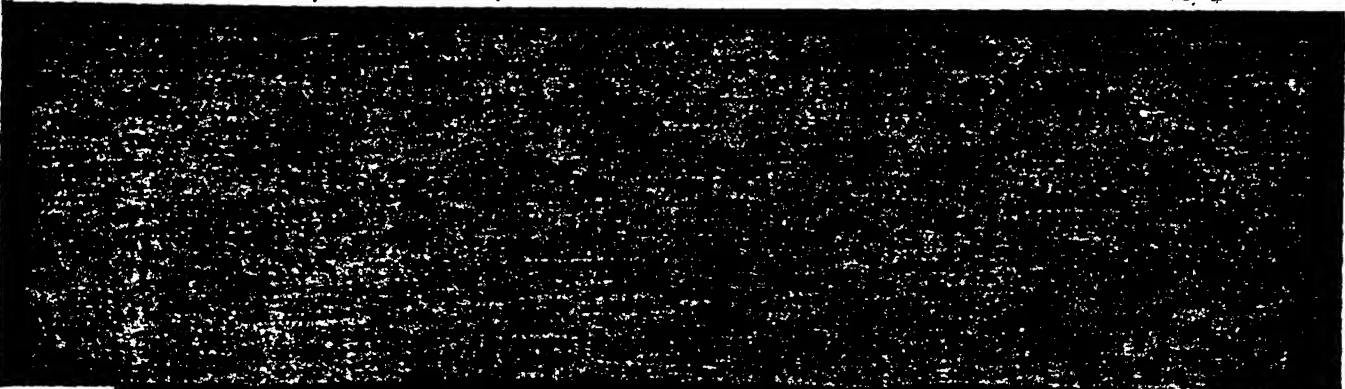
Letter to Director  
NY 100-7951

ment of Justice Building, Washington, D. C. At that time GAMER noted that he had worked in the Department of Agriculture around the same time as ALGER HISS (about 1933), but was in a different section and knew nothing about HISS.

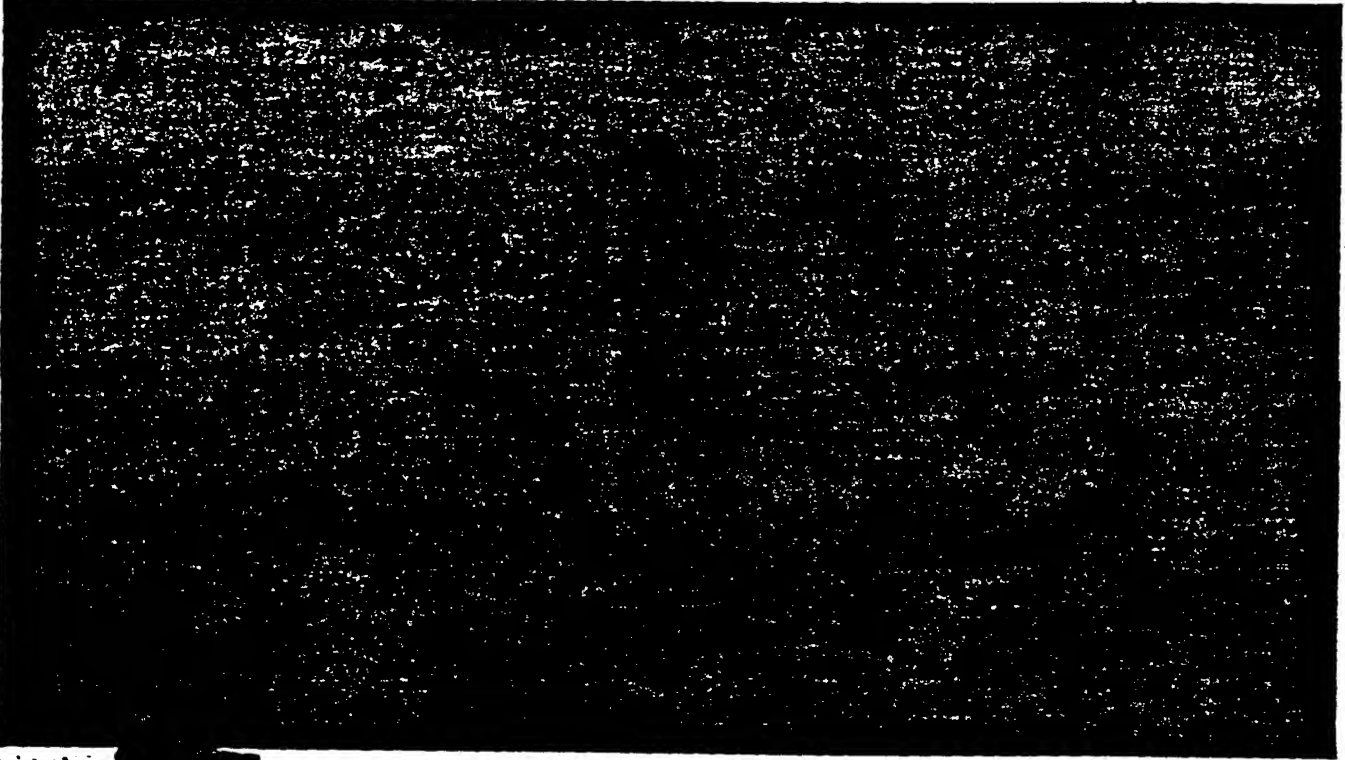
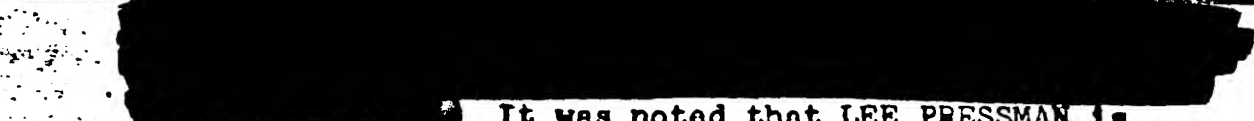


NY 100-7951

2/8/51




It was noted that LEE PRESSMAN is a New York City attorney who had been identified by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, self-confessed Soviet agent, as having been active in a Communist espionage group operating in Washington, D. C., during the 1930's.



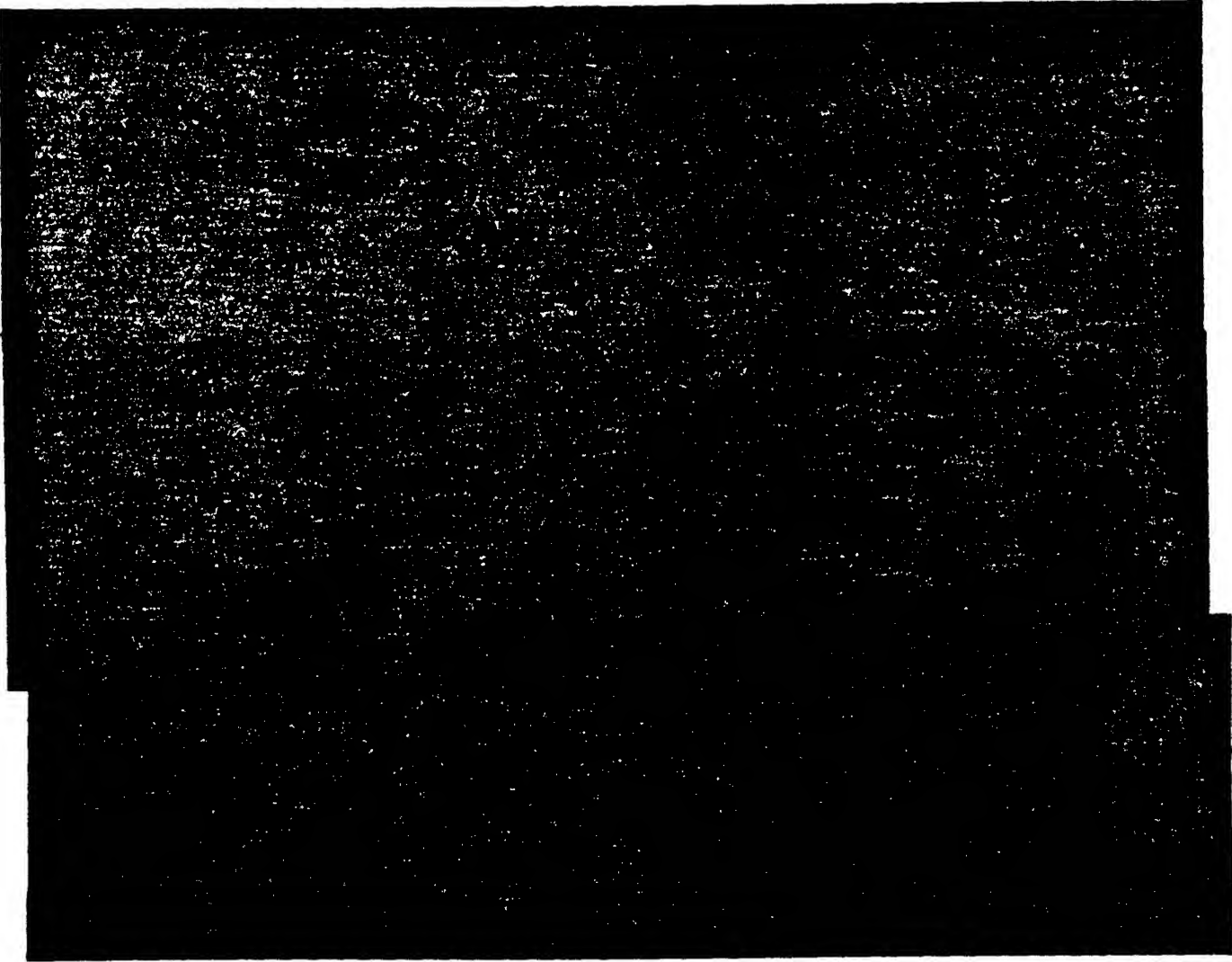


5/16/51

SF File 65-1405



It is noted that J. DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS advised this Bureau in 1949 that sometime subsequent to 1928 HARRISON GEORGE became head of the underground activities of the Pan Pacific Trade Union Secretariat; and, that in 1935 this organization operated a courier system to Japan.





# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

New York

FILE NO. 65-1835

REPORT MADE AT <b>Baltimore</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>12/19/50</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>12/12/50</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>JOSEPH C. TRAINOR</b> <span style="float: right;">dfl</span>
TITLE <div style="background-color: black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>			CHARACTER OF CASE <div style="background-color: black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS cannot identify  
KARL.

- RUC -

**DETAILS:      AT WESTMINSTER, MARYLAND**

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, self-confessed former Soviet espionage courier, was furnished a description of KARL, together with background data, on December 12, 1950, and he advised that he does not know any individual answering the description of KARL who was engaged in Soviet espionage activities during the period that he, CHAMBERS, was active.

-REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN-

**COPIES DESTROYED  
8 872 NOV 23 1960**

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
	65-59430-10	EX-103
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 Bureau (65-59430) 3 New York (65-15465) 2 Baltimore	<div style="font-size: 2em; font-family: cursive;">[Handwritten Signature]</div>	
	<div style="font-size: 1.5em; font-weight: bold;">INDEXED 103</div> <div style="font-size: 1.5em; font-weight: bold;">EX 103</div>	

COPY IN FILE

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5 DEC 28 1951

★ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-50062-2



Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Classified by 4842  
 Exempt from GDS, Category 143  
 Date of Declassification Indefinite 10/17/77

WASHINGTON 12 AND NEW YORK 2 FROM BOSTON 3

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

FOOCASE, ESPIONAGE DASH R, [REDACTED] FOLLOWING PHOTOS EXHIBITED KRISTEL HEINEMAN LATE YESTERDAY AFTERNOON AND ROBERT HEINEMAN TODAY WITHOUT IDENTIFICATION BEING EFFECTED. HAROLD DAVID LONDON, MILTON D. BRODSKY, BERNARD B. AUGUST, WILLIAM C. GARRETT, WILLIAM N. TUMARKIN, BENJAMIN TARIN, ALL FOREGOING RESULTING FROM PHILADELPHIA CHECK OF SI CARDS. ALBERT SMITH, EDWARD EVERETT AUER, SIDNEY VIDAUER, BERNARD FORER, ARNOLD KEEN, LAWRENCE M. BALT... LATTER GROUP RESULT OF NEWARK SI CARD CHECK. GEORGE PLACZEK, STEVE NELSON, EDWARD N. GOSSELIN, SAUL KAPLAN, MALCOLM DOLE, SIMON D. KREMER, EVGENIA GAVRILOVNA KREMER, SAMUEL PODGOR. THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS OF BOSTON SI CARDS WERE ALSO EXHIBITED BOTH HEINEMANS WITH NEGATIVE RESULTS.. JACK DAVIS, HAROLD LEWENGRUB, NORMAN LEVINSON, CLIFFORD T. MC AVOY, D. ANGUS CAMERON, HARRY WINNER, F. O. MATTHIESSEN, GEORGE L. ADAMS, ALEXANDER BOGROW, NATHAN AARON KAY. IT IS NOTED THAT CONVICTED SUBJECT HAS STATED UNSUB RESEMBLED WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. BOTH HEINEMANS RULED OUT ADAMS PHOTO AS BEING SIMILAR TO UNSUB IN ANY WAY WHATSOEVER. BOTH HEINEMANS ALSO EXHIBITED PHOTO OF HERMAN GOLD OF PHILADELPHIA. NEITHER RECOGNIZED PICTURE BUT ROBERT HEINEMAN STATED NAME WAS VERY FAMILIAR. IT APPEARS

END PAGE ONE

Classified by 2355  
 Exempt from GDS, Category 143  
 Date of Declassification Indefinite

TOP SECRET

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3/3/50

SECRET

PAGE TWO

ON FACE OF PHOTO. AFTER REFLECTION HE STATED HE HAD COLLABORATED WITH DR. HERMAN GOLD WHILE ROBERT HEINEMAN WAS AT SWATHMORE IN RAISING FUNDS FOR ABRAHAM LINCOLN BRIGADE. FOLLOWING PHOTOS RECEIVED MARCH THIRD EXHIBITED ROBERT HEINEMAN ONLY, WITH NEGATIVE RESULTS..

CLEVELAND-S GUS HALL, CHARLES CARL DAVIS, JOSEPH DOUGHER, JOSEPH ROBERT PATAKY, LOUIS CONANT, NORTON PUTTER, ED BLAISDEL, BEN SHULMAN.

LAST FOUR MEN FROM BUFFALO. ROBERT HEINEMAN STATED SHULMAN POSSESSED SAME GENERAL BUILD AS ~~UNCHEM~~ BUT THAT HIS FACE IS IN NO WAY SIMILAR.

VANGEL BISTROW, JAMES J. ROBBINS, AND SAMUEL SWADESH, WHOSE PHOTOS WERE ~~EXHIBITED~~ FURNISHED BY NEW YORK ALTHOUGH ORIGINATING IN INDIANAPOLIS

WERE ALSO EXHIBITED WITH NEGATIVE RESULTS. LATEST PHOTO OF ARISTID VON GROSSE RECEIVED FROM PHOENIX ALSO EXHIBITED ROBERT HEINEMAN WITH NO

IDENTIFICATION. PHOTOS OF EUGENE LOUIS FISHER AGAIN EXHIBITED BOTH HEINEMANS IN MIDST OF ONES MENTIONED ABOVE. ROBERT HEINEMAN IMMEDIATELY

SUGGESTED EUGENE LOUIS FISHER AS PERSON MOST CLOSELY RESEMBLING UNCHEM.

ROBERT HEINEMAN TODAY AGAIN DID NOT RECOGNIZE FISHER-S PHOTO OF

NINETEEN FORTYTWO AND NINETEEN FORTYEIGHT AS BEING OF THE SAME PERSON.

HE LAID THE TWO PHOTOS DOWN SIDE BY SIDE AND STATED UNCHEM WAS VERY CLOSE TO BOTH AND QUOTE SOMEWHERE IN BETWEEN UNQUOTE. NOTED THAT HE

END PAGE TWO

65-58805-737



3/3/50

PAGE THREE

SAW UNCHEM IN NINETEEN FORTYFIVE. PHOTO MAILED FROM NEW YORK MARCH SECOND NOT RECEIVED UNTIL AFTER INTERVIEW COMPLETED. REVIEW OF THEM REFLECTS THEY DO NOT CLOSELY RESEMBLE EARLIER PHOTOS. SUGGEST BUREAU CONSIDER ADVISABILITY OF BRINGING HEINEMAN TO NEW YORK NEXT WEEKEND TO VIEW FISHER PERSONALLY. ARRANGEMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE TO AGAIN INTERVIEW HEINEMAN AND EXHIBIT ADDITIONAL PHOTOS ON MARCH EIGHT NEXT. BUREAU AND NEW YORK ADVISED HEINEMAN IS TEACHING SCHOOL MORNINGS AT SOMERVILLE, MASS., STUDYING AT HARVARD GRADUATE SCHOOL AND OPERATING LAUNDROMAT. SATURDAY AND SUNDAY WILL, THEREFORE, BE THE ONLY DAYS HE WILL BE FREE TO GO TO NEW YORK AND HE UNDOUBTEDLY WILL REQUEST THAT HE BE ACCOMPANIED BY HIS ATTORNEY, FORMER SA JAMES F. MAHAN. ROBERT HEINEMAN ON INTERVIEW TODAY STATED THAT HE VISITED BOSTON TWICE WITH KLAUS FUCHS, BOTH VISITS, TO HIS BEST RECOLLECTION, WERE IN SUMMER OF NINETEEN FORTYFOUR. ON FIRST VISIT HE AND FUCHS WERE ALONE, WENT TO CLUB SAVOY, HUNTINGTON AVENUE, BOSTON, MASS., IN ORDER THAT FUCHS MIGHT HEAR FIRST AMERICAN JAZZ. SECOND VISIT OCCURRED SHORTLY THEREAFTER WHEN ROBERT HEINEMAN, KRISTEL HEINEMAN, AND KLAUS FUCHS ACCOMPANIED BY NO ONE ELSE WENT TO THE SATIRE ROOM OF THE HOTEL FENSGATE, BEACON ST., BOSTON. LATTER ROOM NO LONGER IN EXISTENCE. ROBERT HEINEMAN

END PAGE THREE



3/3/50

PAGE FOUR

STATES THAT THEY MET NO ONE, EITHER FRIEND OR STRANGER ON EITHER VISIT. ROBERT HEINEMAN DOES NOT KNOW THAT KRISTEL HEINEMAN AND KLAUS FUCHS EVER WENT TO BOSTON TOGETHER FOR ANY REASON WHATSOEVER, BUT HE FURTHER NOTES THAT THEY COULD HAVE DONE SO WITHOUT HIS KNOWLEDGE. INVESTIGATION CONTINUING.

-- SOUCY

END

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Exempt from GDS, Category 2, 3  
Date of Declassification Indefinite

FOOCASE, ESPIONAGE- R, [REDACTED] REBOSTEL SIX PM YESTERDAY CONCERNING PHOTOS EXHIBITED TO HEINEMANS. AT PAGE ONE, LINE FIFTEEN, FOLLOWING WORD QUOTE CHAMBERS UNQUOTE A SENTENCE WAS INADVERTENTLY OMITTED IN TRANSMISSION. ADD, THEREFORE, IN THIS PLACE QUOTE NOTED THAT PHOTO OF GEORGE L. ADAMS IS VERY SIMILAR IN APPEARANCE TO WHITTAKER CHAMBERS UNQUOTE. RENY TEL FEB. TWENTYEIGHT LAST CONCERNING BERNARD OSGOOD KOOPMAN. BOSTON CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT WHO CAN OBTAIN PHOTO AT HARVARD HAS NOT BEEN AVAILABLE FOR CONTACT AND WILL NOT BE UNTIL NEXT TUESDAY. ON BASIS OF PAST EXPERIENCE IT APPEARS UNLIKELY THAT KOOPMAN-S PHOTO WILL BE AVAILABLE AT HARVARD. AS SOON AS INFORMANT IS CONTACTED WILL SUTEL.

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31

INDEXED - 32

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10-15-75

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Exempt from GDS, Category 2, 3  
Date of Declassification Indefinite

TOP SECRET

Mr. Clegg  
Mr. Glavin  
Mr. Nichols  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Tracy  
Mr. Egan  
Mr. Gurnea  
Mr. Harbo  
Mr. Mohr  
Mr. Nease  
Miss Gandy

57 APR 5 1950



# RED SPIES STILL ACTIVE IN U. S., 'EXPERTS' WARN

## 3 Ex-Reds, FBI Agent Pool Testimony

BY WILLARD EDWARDS

Three former Soviet spies and an undercover FBI agent yesterday gave the Senate internal security subcommittee illuminating testimony on the Communist underground in the United States.

The quartet have been celebrated figures in court trials and congressional hearings dealing with Red espionage since 1948. But it was the first time they had been assembled together to pool their observations on the problem of exposing the operations of American Communists.

Among the conclusions reached at this extraordinary session were the following:

1. Communist spies and agents, acting under Moscow's directions, are active at this moment in the nation's capital and elsewhere. Some are undoubtedly on government payroll.

International and domestic developments indicate a steady advance of Communism thruout the world which American wealth and diplomacy has failed to stem.

### Round-Table Talk

The four witnesses sat together and testified more in the manner of a round-table discussion than that of a formal committee hearing. The fascinated audience heard the opinion of:

Whittaker Chambers, confessed Communist and spy in the 1925-1938 period, whose testimony sent Alger Hiss, State department official, to jail "or perjury. He is the author of "Witness," a current best-seller.

Elizabeth Bentley, who entered the Washington underground in 1938 when Chambers left it, and carried on as a Soviet courier thru the war years. She became an FBI agent towards the end of her Communist services and her testimony helped convict William W. Remington, Commerce department official, of perjury for denying his Communism.

Hedy H. H. H., another Soviet courier in Washington in the war years, who centered her activities on the State department. She was the first wife of German spy at one time the No. 1 Stalin agent in the United States.

## Soviet Intelligence Services

CONFIDENTIAL

Lead Double Life  
Herbert Philbrick, who had double life for years as an FBI agent and a Communist operator in the Boston area until he stunned 11 Communist leaders by appearing as a government witness against them in 1949.

A fifth witness, who supplied data on the operations of American intelligence agencies when called upon, was Rear Adm. Roscoe H. Hillenkoetter, former director of the Central Intelligence agency.

Subcommittee counsel Robert Morris had summoned these experts, he explained, to supply information needed for the forthcoming report on the Institute of Pacific Relations which the subcommittee began investigating a year ago. This research and propaganda organization, according to numerous witnesses, was infiltrated by Communists in the early 30's and played an important role in the shaping of State department policy in the Far East.

Congressional inquiries, Morris noted, are faced with the difficulty of producing documentary evidence of espionage; of securing witnesses who will not take refuge in the constitutional privilege of refusing to testify on the grounds of possible self-incrimination; of judging an accused individual's protests of innocence against his known associations and activities.

### Evidence Destroyed

All the witnesses agreed that a spy ring destroys every bit of evidence likely to implicate its members. They noted that Soviet espionage agents are always free from formal Communist connections and can testify safely that they are not Communist party members.

Chambers and Miss Bentley both said that Communists were undoubtedly still in the government. Miss Bentley said there were four underground groups working in Washington when she was a spy and only two have been exposed.

When they deserted the Communist ranks to expose their former colleagues, both felt that they were "leaving the winning side for the losing side," they said, and subsequent developments have not changed that depressing opinion.

The "self-incriminating" excuse for not testifying, the witnesses agreed, raised a strong presumption that a man was still a Communist.

0-19  
Tolson  
Ladd  
Nichols  
Belmont  
Clegg  
Glavin  
Harbo  
Rosen  
Tracy  
Laughlin  
Mohr  
Tele. Rm.  
Holloman  
Gandy

Declassified  
by 4872  
on 1/11/77

Heddy

### Report Ignored

Chambers referred to the fact that he first told his story of communism in Washington in 1939, but no action was taken by either the Roosevelt or Truman administrations until 1948 when he testified before the House committee on un-American activities.

"Rather than a desire to root out Communists, there seemed to be a desire to act against those testifying against communism," he remarked.

Morris recalled the testimony of Gen. Alexander Barmin, former Russian military intelligence agent, that he had been told by his chief, Gen. Berzin, in Moscow in the early 30's that Owen Lattimore was "one of ours." All the witnesses, including Hillenkoetter, said evidence of this type, although it was legally "hearsay," was of strong weight when judged with the later activities of the individual.

Lattimore, a Johns Hopkins professor, and former State department consultant, has denied the testimony of several witnesses that he was a Communist agent.

65-57772-A

NOT RECORDED

8 JUL 23 1952

INDEXED - 60

Times-Herald

Wash. Post

Wash. News

Wash. Star

N.Y. Mirror

N.Y. Compass

Date: MAY 30 1952



## Notables Testify at Probe of Communism



(Harris-Ewing Photo)

Three widely known witnesses heard yesterday by the Senate internal security subcommittee are shown after they testified to the threat of communism here and abroad. They are, from left, Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault, Elizabeth Bentley, a former Communist, and Whittaker Chambers.

65-57772-A



File No: See Ref. new

Re: Chen Dew

Date: Oct 1977  
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
✓ 65-58805-442	3/9/50	New York Report	121	0	N.P. (b)(1)
✓ 65-58365-A	7/4/49	"Daily Mirror"	1	0	Released in the Hiss see References (pages 51)
○ 65-59257-1	6/21/50	Baltimore Report	27	3	N.P.
✓ 65-59257-14	10/11/50	Baltimore Report	12	1	N.P.
✓ 61-370-1060	9/7/50	New York Report	54	1	N.P.
✓ 65-57796-2	12/19/47	Letter to New York	4	1	N.P.
✓ 65-57449-90	5/24/50	Baltimore Teletype	1	1	
✓ 65-58728-3	9/1/49	WFO Report	29	4	N.P.
✓ 65-58728-9	3/17/50	New York Report	35	12	N.P.
✓ 77-13677-182	7/16/51	New York Letter	3	1	N.P.
✓ 77-13677-172	5/19/51	New York Report	34	1	N.P.
✓ 77-13677-187	8/3/51	New York Report	12	3	N.P.

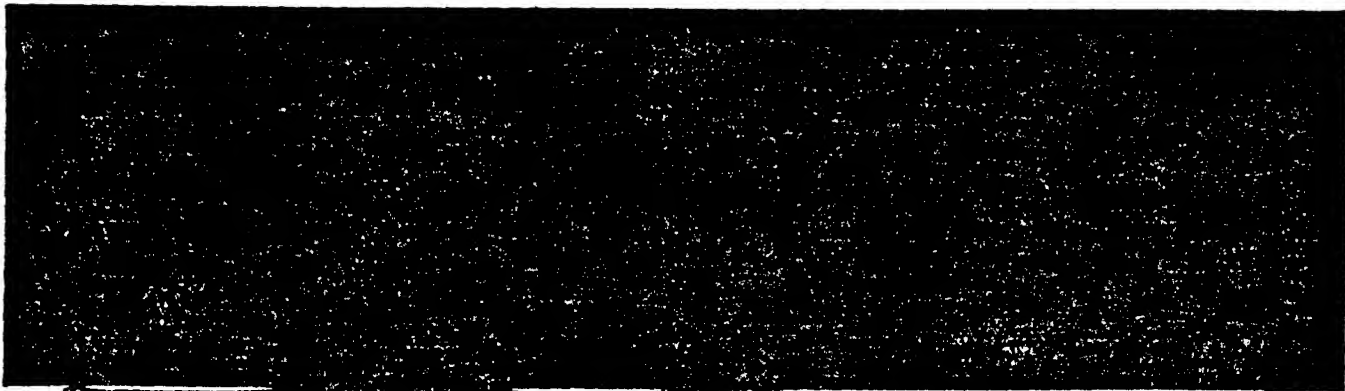
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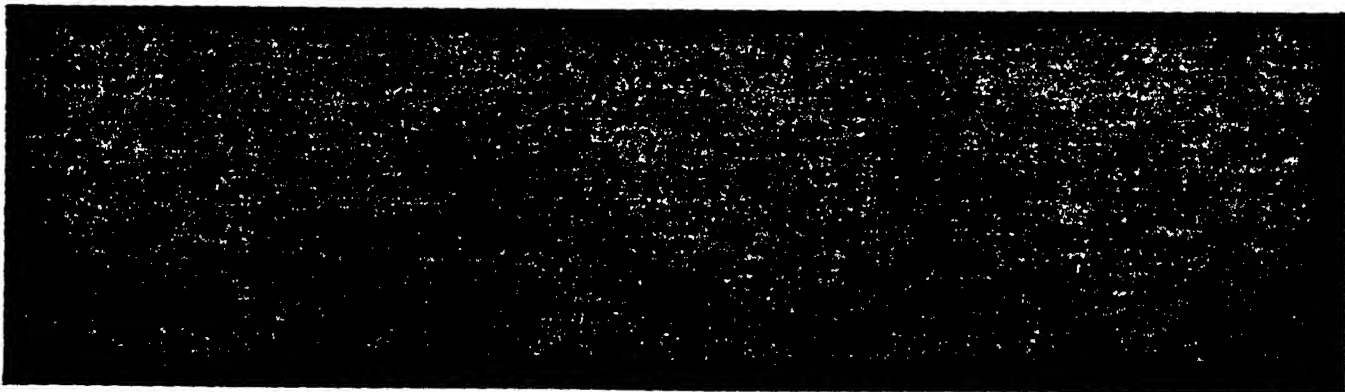
65-1755  
Baltimore

6/21/50

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JAY DAVID WHITTAKER<sup>✓</sup> CHAMBERS, self-confessed former Soviet espionage agent, has advised Special Agents of the FBI that RENO knowingly furnished him information in 1937 and 1938 for transmittal to Russia.



- P E N D I N G -

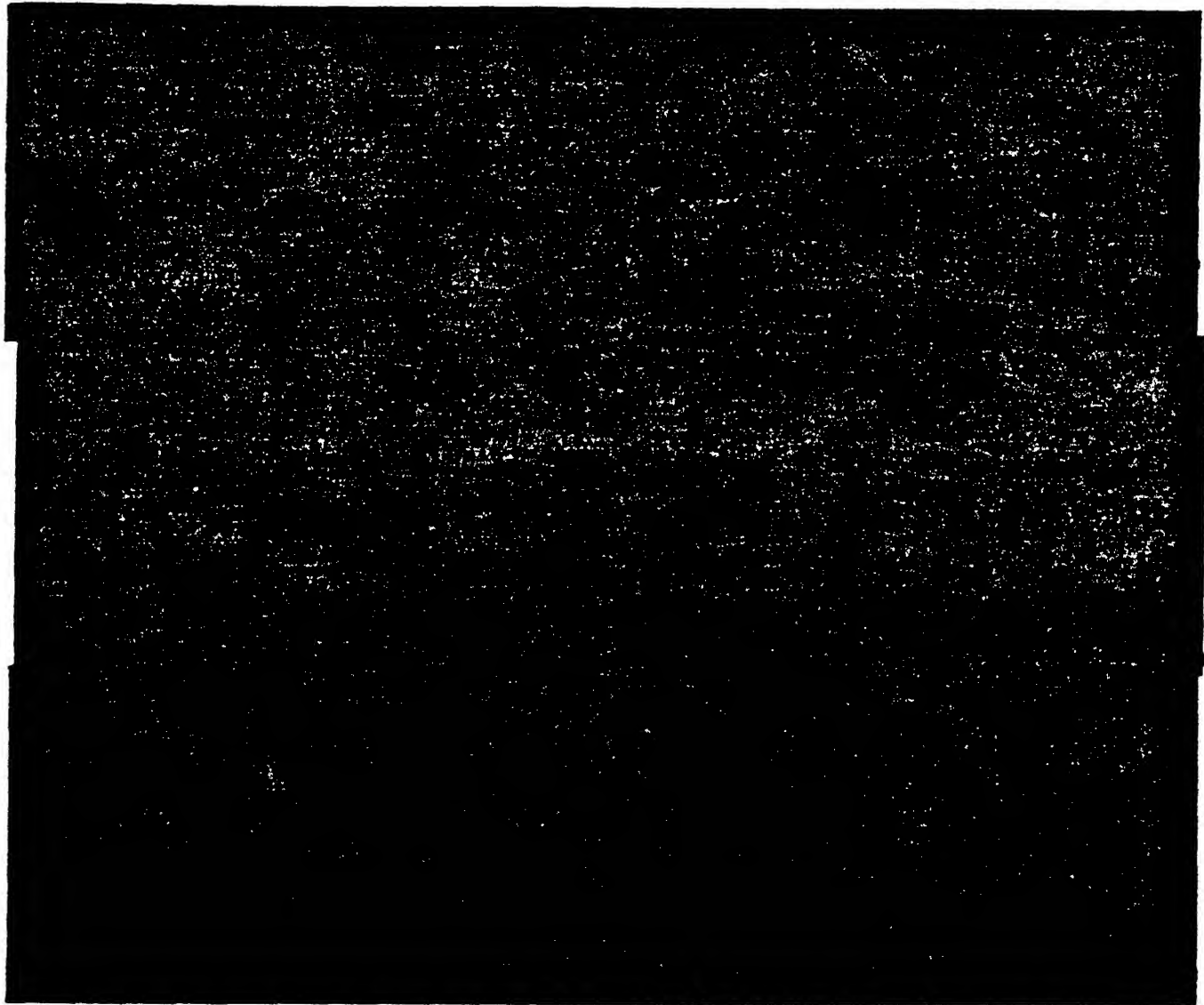
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Baltimore

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LEADS



AT WESTMINSTER, MARYLAND

Will exhibit photographs of subject to JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS  
inasmuch as subject is a former associate of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, who furnished

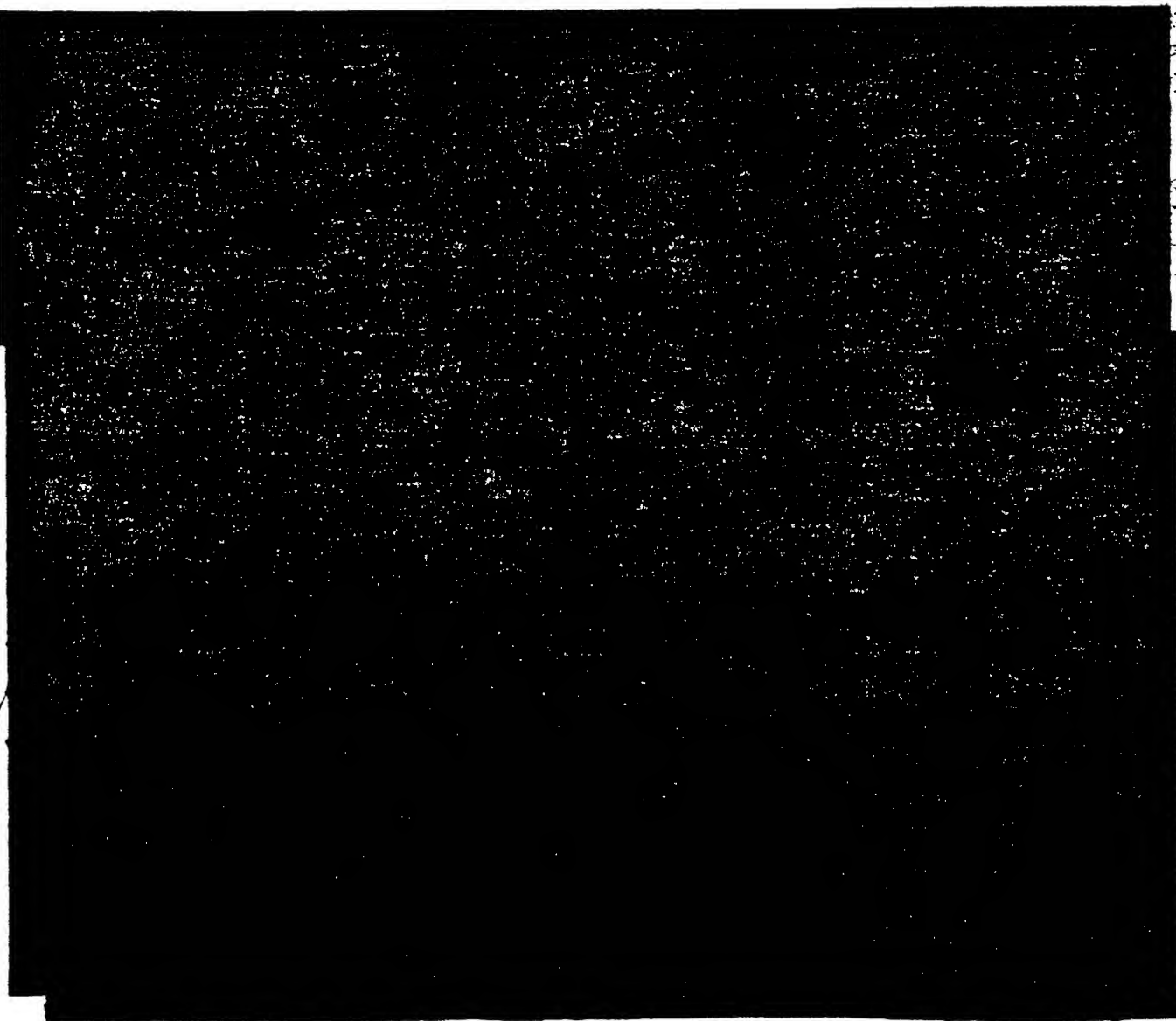
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Baltimore

6/21/50

information obtained at Aberdeen Proving Ground to CHAMBERS.



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10/11/50  
BA 65-1755

In view of the fact that subject was known to FRANKLIN VICTOR  
RENO, who has admitted to Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investi-  
gation that he furnished information obtained from APG to JAY DAVID WHITTAKER  
CHAMBERS, self-confessed former Soviet espionage agent, it was deemed  
advisable to interview CHAMBERS concerning subject. However, CHAMBERS  
did not know subject by name and did not recognize a photograph of him.

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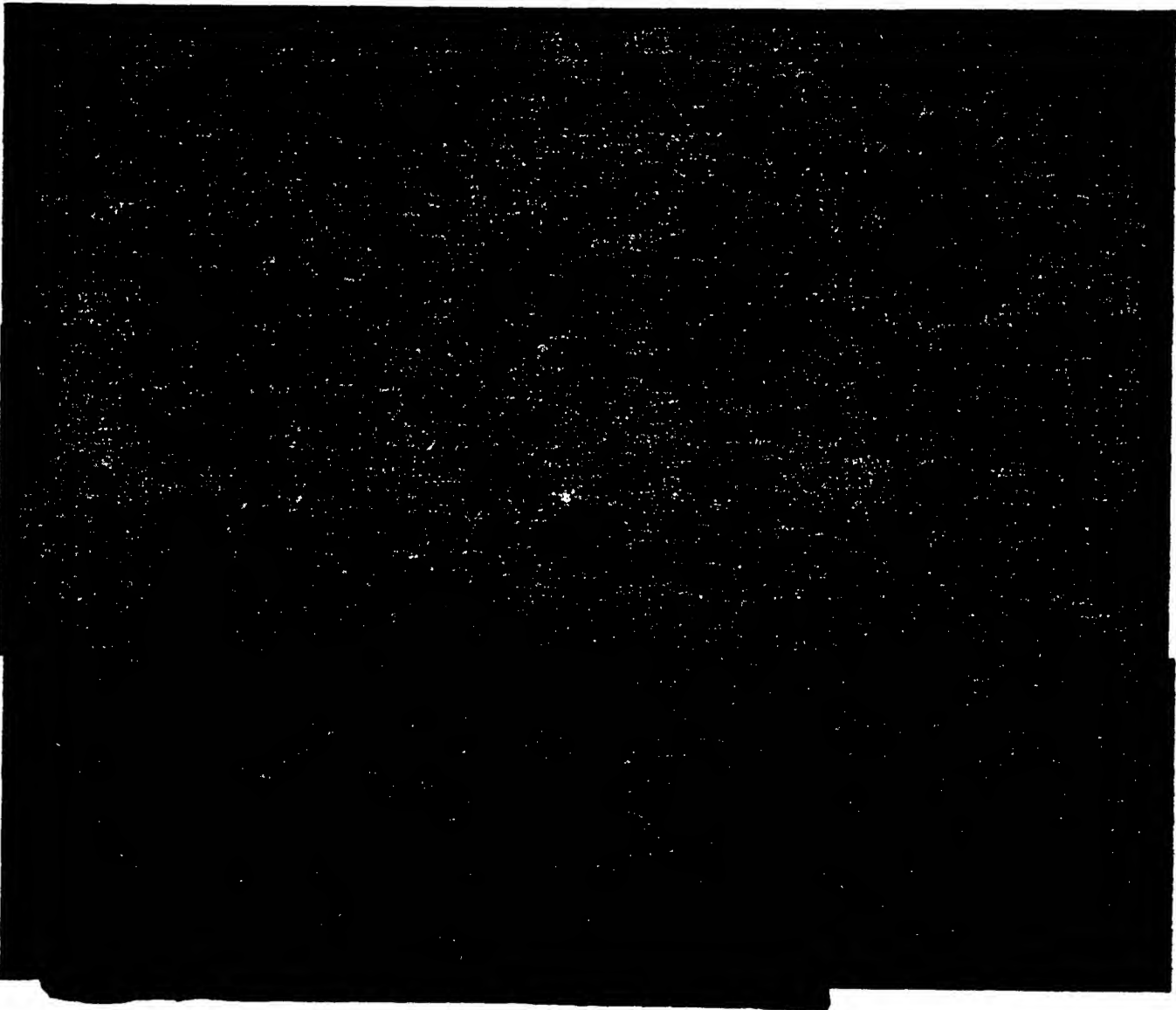
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NY 100-7951

It is noted that LEE PRESSMAN is an attorney who has been identified by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS as having been active in the Communist espionage group operating in Washington, D.C., during the 1930s.



61-390-1060



12/19/47

[REDACTED]

According to Whittaker Chambers, who formerly acted as a Communist underground courier under the instructions of Alexander Stevens, alias J. Peters, during his contacts with Stevens he met individuals whom he believed to be Russian OGPU agents. Chambers recalled one of these individuals particularly because in subsequent conversations in 1939 or 1940 with General Walter Krivitsky he described this man to Krivitsky as a short red-headed Russian and Krivitsky told him that this was possibly Boris Bykov, who had worked with Krivitsky in the Russian Military System in Italy. Explaining in greater detail, Chambers recalled that some time in 1936 he met Stevens at a theater and Stevens introduced him under some obviously assumed name which he could not recall. The circumstances of this meeting and his conversation with Stevens at the time indicated to him that this man must have been related in some way to Russian Intelligence and he had the impression that he was introduced to this individual so that the latter might observe Chambers and be in a position to contact him later on.

Chambers furnished the following description of this man.

Age	36 or 37 (1936)
Height	5' 7"
Hair	red, slightly bald
Characteristics	spoke very poor English and atrocious German; appeared to be of Jewish descent

Chambers added that he saw this man on one other occasion with Stevens and although his recollection was vague, he believes he was very unfavorably impressed with the man at the time and felt that he never should have been designated as an important individual in any intelligence apparatus set up by the Russians.

[REDACTED]



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 24 1950

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

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DIRECTOR AND SACS NY, PH

U R G E N T

~~HARRY GOLD~~

FOOCASE, ESP. DASH R. RE NYLET MAY TWENTY THIRD LAST REGARDING HARRY

GOLD. WHITAKER CHAMBERS INTERVIEWED AND ADVISES GOLD IS NOT KNOWN TO HIM. HE CANNOT IDENTIFY GOLD-S PHOTOGRAPH AND CAN FURNISH NO INFORMATION REGARDING HIM. RUC.

MC FARLIN

END

ACK IN O PLX

WA BA R 19 WA LEA

NY XLEA R 5 NYC REOT

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165-57449-90



9/1/49

WFO 77-1312

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]


[REDACTED] This individual has been identified by WHITTAKER/CHAMBERS, an important former Communist who was active in Communist affairs and Soviet intelligence operations from 1924 to 1937 as a member of an underground Communist group headed by HAROLD WARE in Washington, D.C. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]


[REDACTED]



9/1/49.



dues paying member of the Communist Party. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS has also identified KRAMER as a member of an underground Communist Party group operating in Washington, D.C.





9/1/49

WFO 77-1312

[REDACTED]

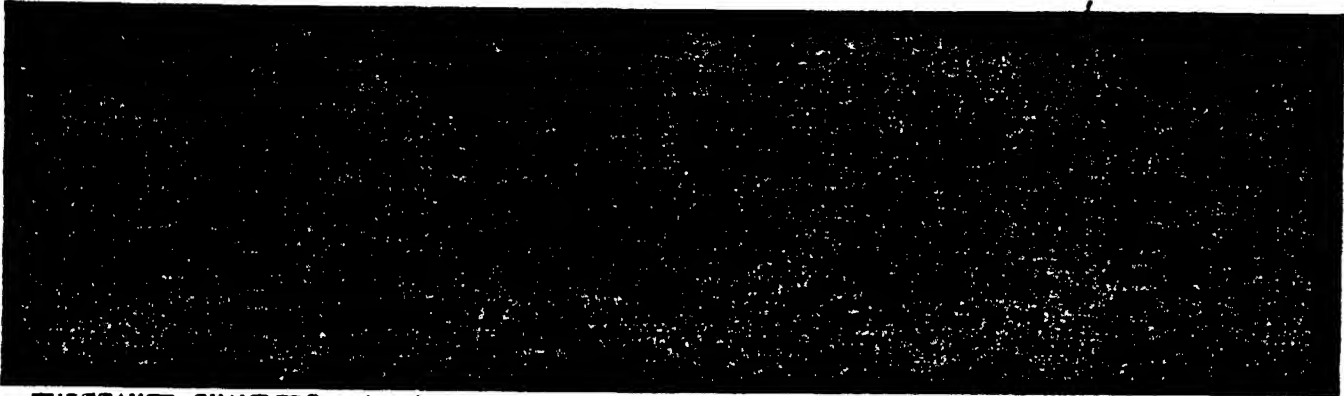
WHITTAKER CHAMBERS who has been previously mentioned in this report stated that PRESSMAN was a member of an underground Communist group in Washington, D.C. in the late 1930's and that he was prompted to obtain employment in the CIO at the insistence of the Communist Party. It was also said that his wife, SONIA, had been a teacher at the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D.C.

[REDACTED]

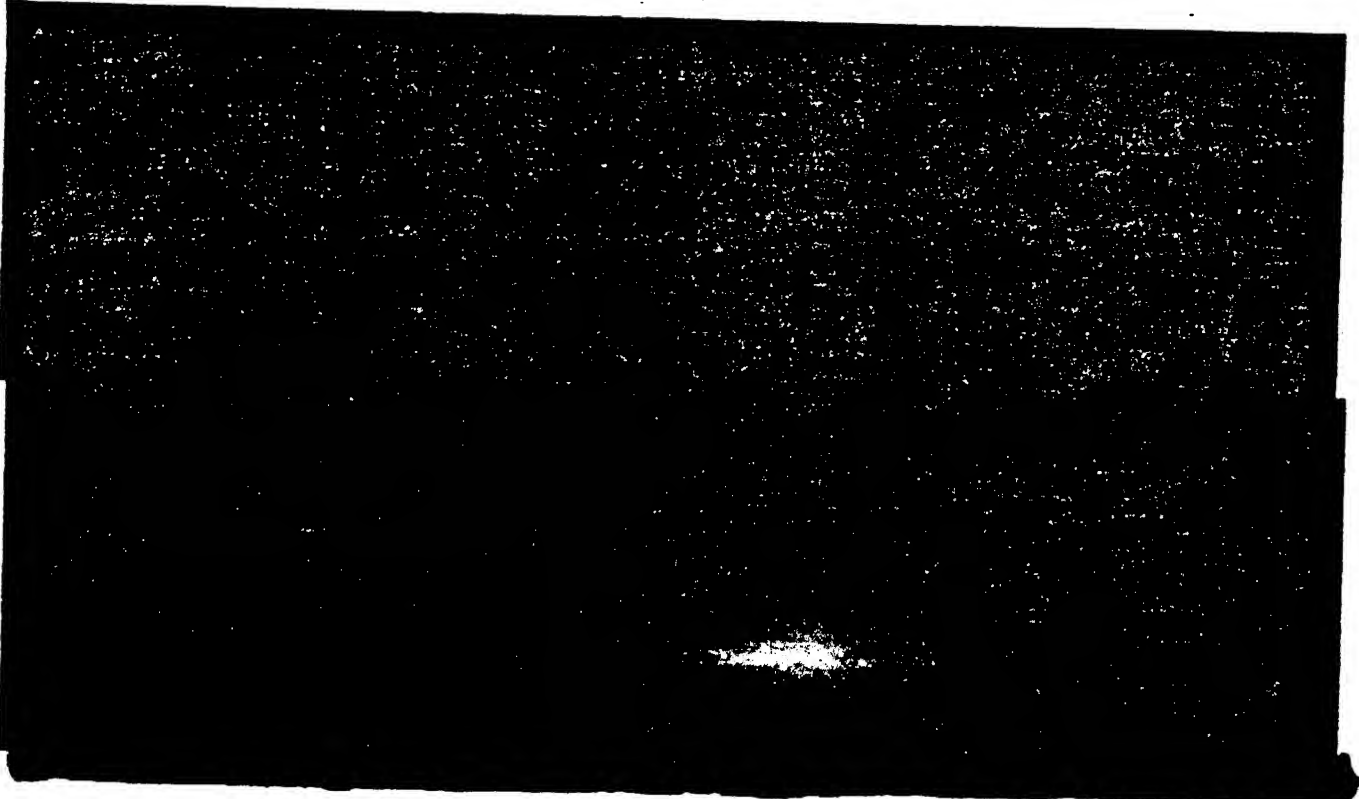


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WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, who has been previously mentioned, also implicated ABT in the Communist underground movement in Washington, D.C. in the early 1930's.



65-58728-3



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## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

NY FILE NO. 65-15119 RN

REPORT MADE AT <b>NEW YORK</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>3/17/50</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>10/12, 27, 31; 11/23; 12/8, 29/49</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>HERMAN C. LITTLEJOHN</b>
TITLE <b>IRVING KAPLAN, Was. Isadore Kaplan, "Kappie"</b>		CHARACTER OF CASE <b>6-9/50</b>	

## SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Either Miss BENTLEY or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, who is also a self-confessed Soviet Espionage agent, or both, named JOHN ART, CHARLES KRAMER, VICTOR PERLO, ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, HARRY MAGDOFF, EDWARD J. FITZGERALD, GEORGE PERAZICH and HARRY DEXTER WHITE, all reported acquaintances, associates or contacts of KAPLAN, as members of Communist underground groups. CHAMBERS who had known KAPLAN at Columbia University about 1920 said he was sent to KAPLAN by SILVERMAN in 1937 at time CHAMBERS used Communist Party assistance to obtain position in U. S. government.

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3/17/58

[REDACTED]

On 3/22/49, he was interviewed and was again hostile, however, admitted knowing CHAMBERS at Columbia in 1920's and approving application of CHAMBERS for government employment in 1937. KAPLAN denied he discussed CHAMBERS' application before his approval, denied SILVERMAN recommended CHAMBERS to him and denied that he was aware at time of approval that the application was for the CHAMBERS he had previously known.

[REDACTED]

DETAILS:

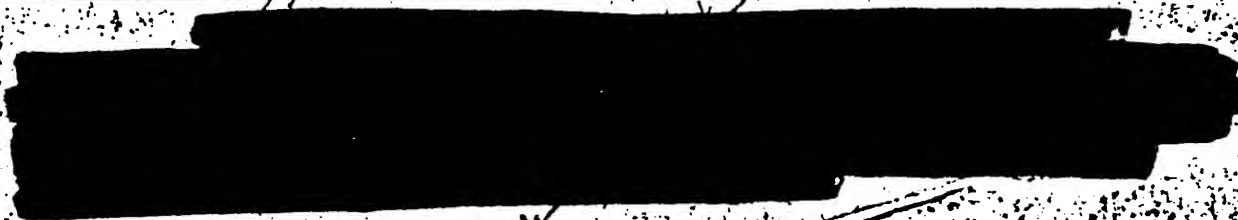
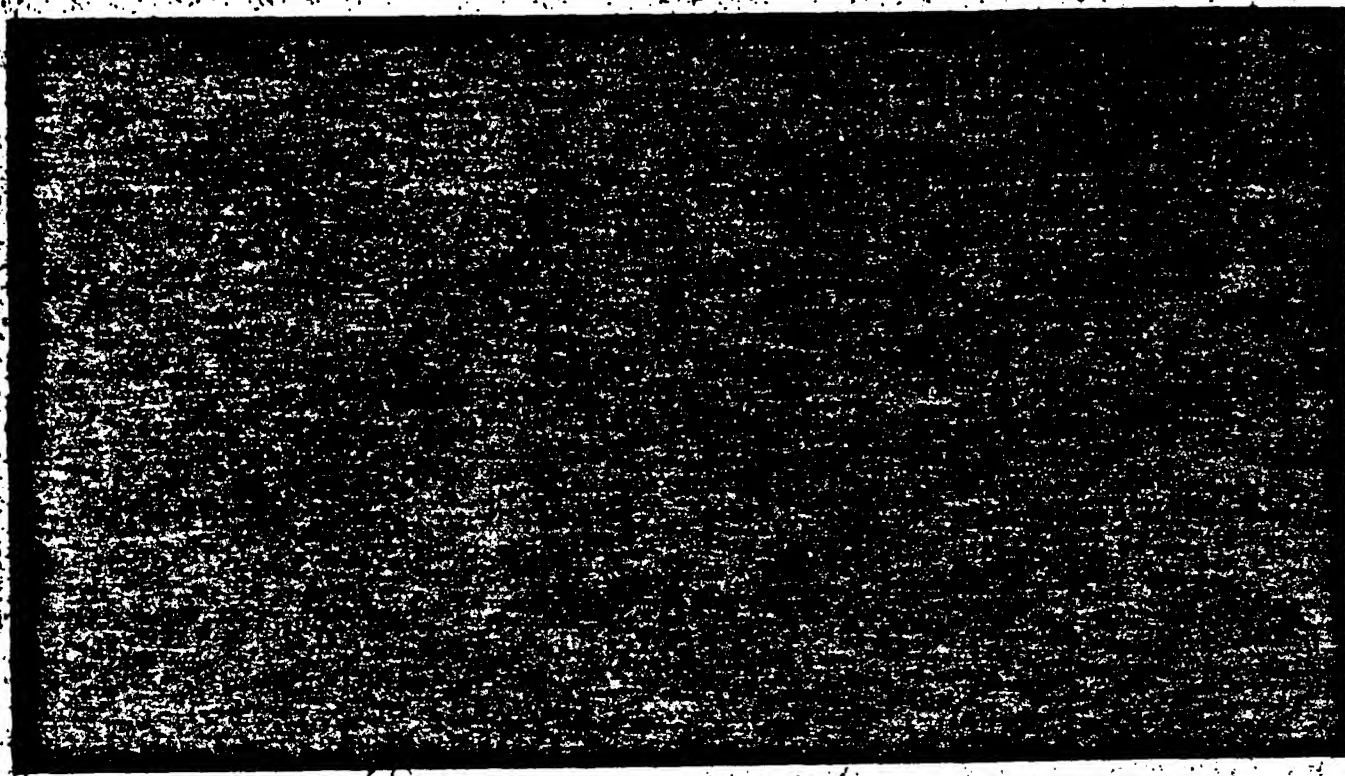
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JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was interviewed by Special Agents THOMAS B. SPENCER and FRANCIS X. PLANT on various dates between January 3 and April 18, 1949, during which interviews he furnished the following information:

CHAMBERS, a self-confessed member of the Communist Party, Communist Party underground agent and member of the Communist Party espionage apparatus from 1924 to 1938, named as members of the Communist Party espionage apparatus, Washington, D. C., with which he was in contact during the above period, the following:

JOHN ABT  
CHARLES KRAMER  
VICTOR PERLO, known to him as NATHAN PERLO  
ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN  
HARRY DEXTER WHITE.

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CHAMBERS further advised that in September, 1920, he matriculated at Columbia University, New York City and he named IRVING KAPLAN as among his acquaintances at Columbia, most of whom he described as Socialists and former members of the Young People's Socialist League. He stated that some of these students were extreme leftists and that from them he had his first exposure to Marxist ideas, recalling long and violent arguments in which they tried to convert him to Marxism. He stated, however, that all this group were not Socialist to the same degree and did not describe KAPLAN further.

CHAMBERS also stated that sometime in 1937 he planned his break with the Communist Party and that one of the first things he did was to have the Communist Party get him a job in the United States government. He stated he did this in order to establish the fact that there had been such a person as WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. He said that he got this job by going to his principal, J. PETERS, and telling him that he could no longer knock about Washington without some apparent occupation, to which PETERS agreed and suggested that he contact SILVERMAN. CHAMBERS said he saw SILVERMAN who sent him to IRVING KAPLAN who was the co-head of the National Research Project. He stated he met KAPLAN in Philadelphia at KAPLAN's apartment and explained to KAPLAN he was not to tell SILVERMAN that the name CHAMBERS was his real name. He said KAPLAN told him to prepare a list of past employment, which he did, and later turned over to SILVERMAN. CHAMBERS stated that two or three days later, not more than a week, he had a job in the National Research Project and that after he held this job a month or two and established the record he wanted, he resigned.

During the above interview of CHAMBERS, he was shown a photograph of IRVING KAPLAN but he was unable to effect an identification.

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He would neither confirm nor deny ac-  
quaintance with CHARLES KRAMER, EDWARD FITZGERALD or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

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On March 22, 1949, IRVING KAPLAN was interviewed by Special Agents ROY J. BARLOGA and JOHN F. SULLIVAN at his office in the UN Secretariat, Lake Success, Long Island, New York. He was found to be hostile in his attitude but indicated that he was willing to answer questions concerning WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, his acquaintance with CHAMBERS and that he wanted to answer charges made by CHAMBERS as noted in the press.

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concerning KAPLAN's having given CHAMBERS a job with the National Research Project in 1937. He stated he would not answer any questions concerning other matters.

KAPLAN related that he first met CHAMBERS at Columbia University when both were students there in the 1920's and said CHAMBERS was well known to many of the students as a writer for student publications. KAPLAN continued that he was not very friendly with CHAMBERS at the University but after they left school he saw CHAMBERS on many occasions socially in the company of many persons who were known to KAPLAN. He would not name or discuss these persons. He also stated that in about 1927 on many occasions he saw CHAMBERS at the New York Public Library where CHAMBERS was working and that he often had conversations with CHAMBERS.

He stated in 1929 he left New York and went to San Francisco and that he did not see CHAMBERS again or know anything about what CHAMBERS was doing until 1937 when he saw CHAMBERS on one occasion, never seeing him thereafter.

KAPLAN stated that from 1935 until about 1938 he was Associate Director of the National Research Project on Reemployment Opportunities and Technological Changes. This project he said was under the Works Progress Administration and KAPLAN's office as Associate Director was in Philadelphia. He said he was also concerned with overall budgetary control of the project. KAPLAN advised that different government agencies used the facilities of the project for the work of their agencies and hired people to work on the project within the particular agency. He said the applications for employment on the part of these individuals passed over his desk in Philadelphia, it being one of his routine duties to pass on these applications, primarily to see that the agency did not hire too much personnel. He stated that the entire file of each applicant would pass over his desk for approval.

KAPLAN continued that in late 1937 several applications of persons seeking employment with the Railroad Retirement Board, Washington, D. C., passed over his desk which persons were working for the Railroad Retirement Board under the National Research Project. KAPLAN said that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was one of these applicants and that he approved CHAMBERS' application for employment along with the applications of other persons at that time. He said that at the time he approved CHAMBERS' application he did not realize that the applicant CHAMBERS was the CHAMBERS

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he had been acquainted with at Columbia University. KAPLAN continued that shortly after his approval of CHAMBERS' application he received a telephone call in Philadelphia from CHAMBERS who was in Philadelphia at that time. He said CHAMBERS identified himself and suggested they have dinner together. KAPLAN said he invited CHAMBERS to his home for dinner that evening and CHAMBERS came and told KAPLAN he had applied for a job with the National Research Project, that his application had been approved and he was going to start working in the near future. KAPLAN said he believed CHAMBERS said he was going to start to work the next morning in Washington, D. C. KAPLAN further advised that he then recalled that he had approved an application for CHAMBERS sometime before and he said that he believed CHAMBERS worked as an editor for the National Research Project but that he did not know how long he worked there.

KAPLAN related that after dinner with CHAMBERS, he and CHAMBERS had discussed their days at college and old times in general. He said he could be no more specific about their conversation and claimed he had never seen CHAMBERS after that.

KAPLAN said that he never knew CHAMBERS to have been a member of the Communist Party or connected with any espionage activities. He continued that no one had ever recommended CHAMBERS for a job with the National Research Project and reiterated that CHAMBERS already had a job with the Project before he contacted KAPLAN.

KAPLAN was asked whether ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN had spoken to him about getting CHAMBERS a job with the National Research Project prior to CHAMBERS' obtaining that employment. KAPLAN said he was acquainted with SILVERMAN but SILVERMAN did not recommend CHAMBERS for the job. KAPLAN said he did not intend to discuss SILVERMAN and that he had told agents all he knew about CHAMBERS.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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- ADMINISTRATIVE -

[REDACTED]

This was the Special Grand Jury which heard testimony by Miss ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY and JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, both self-confessed Soviet espionage agents and couriers.

[REDACTED]

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS during the interviews reported in the details of this report also advised that at the time, early 1920's, he and IRVING KAPLAN were students at Columbia University, that IRVING KAPLAN was a very close friend of one MORTIMER ADLER who CHAMBERS stated was, at the time of the interview, at the University of Chicago. CHAMBERS did not designate ADLER as one of the group of Socialists, "leftists" or former Young People's Socialist League members with which he and KAPLAN were associated.

[REDACTED]

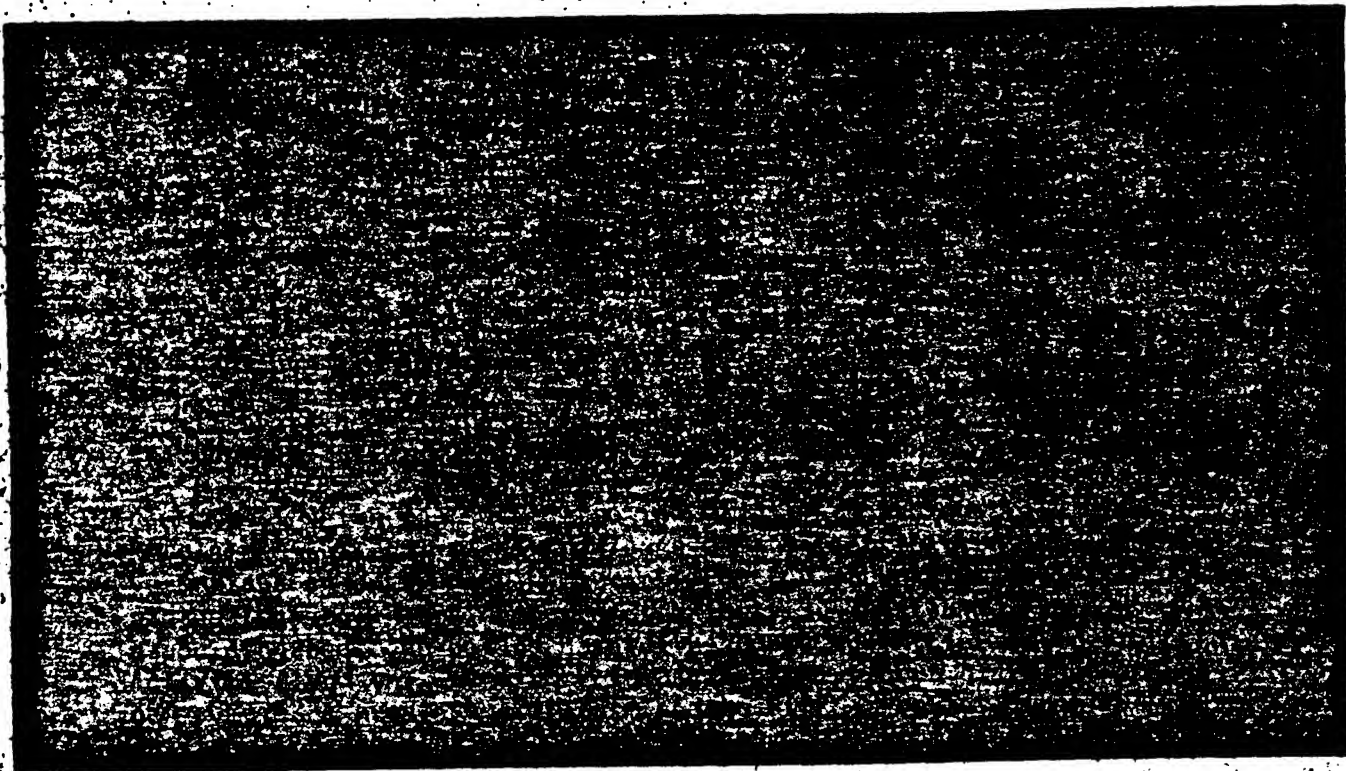
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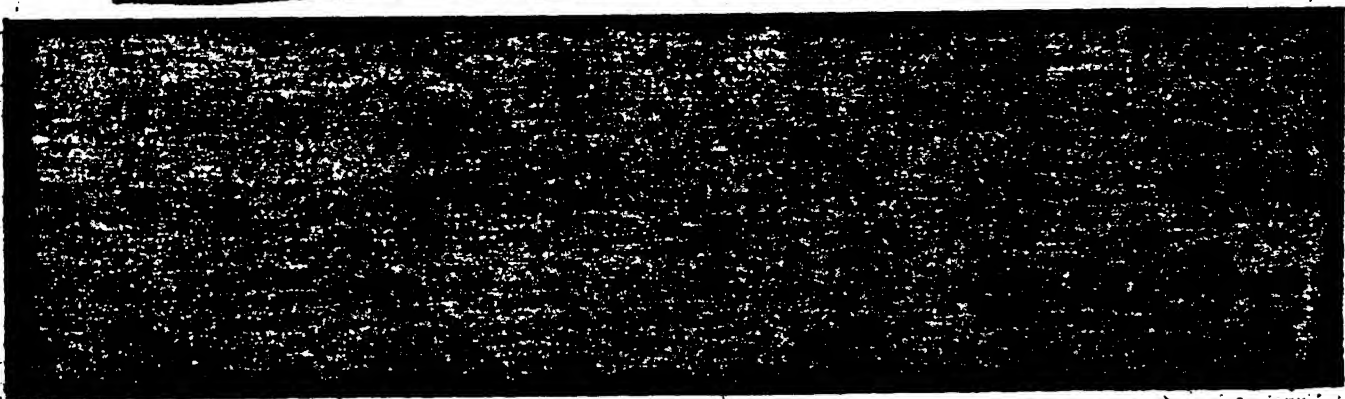
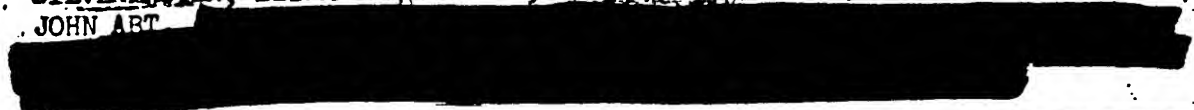
3/17/50

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- ADMINISTRATIVE (cont'd)



POSNER denied that he knew HARRY DEXTER WHITE, NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, ELIZABETH BENTLEY, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, CHARLES KRAER or JOHN ART



65-58728-9



3/17/50  
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- ADMINISTRATIVE (cont'd)

[REDACTED]

Mr. GILBERT voluntarily advised that he had been acquainted with many of the figures mentioned by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLY as having been connected with Communist underground activities in Washington, D. C., and he named:

HARRY DEXTER WHITE,  
ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN,  
VICTOR BELLO,  
CHARLES KRAMER,  
HARRY MAGDOFF (MAGDOFF),  
IRVING KAPLAN

[REDACTED]

GILBERT related that while in Washington, D. C., he was also acquainted with IRVING KAPLAN but said his acquaintance with KAPLAN was limited. GILBERT advised that he knew the above persons mentioned by him had been named by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and Miss BENTLEY as persons who were working for the Communist Party underground but said he had never had any knowledge of Communist Party activities or sympathies on the part of these individuals.

[REDACTED]

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- ADMINISTRATIVE (cont'd)

[REDACTED]

SCHOENE pointed out that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was also employed on this project as a writer at a salary of approximately \$2,000 a year. SCHOENE stated he did not know whether KAPLAN knew CHAMBERS or whether SILVERMAN knew CHAMBERS. He further stated he did know who was instrumental in placing CHAMBERS in this position with the WPA but pointed out that DAVID WEINTRAUB was employed on that same project and that either WEINTRAUB or KAPLAN would probably have had to place final approval on CHAMBERS.

[REDACTED]

65-58728-9



7/16/51

Letter to Director  
NY 100-90777

[REDACTED]

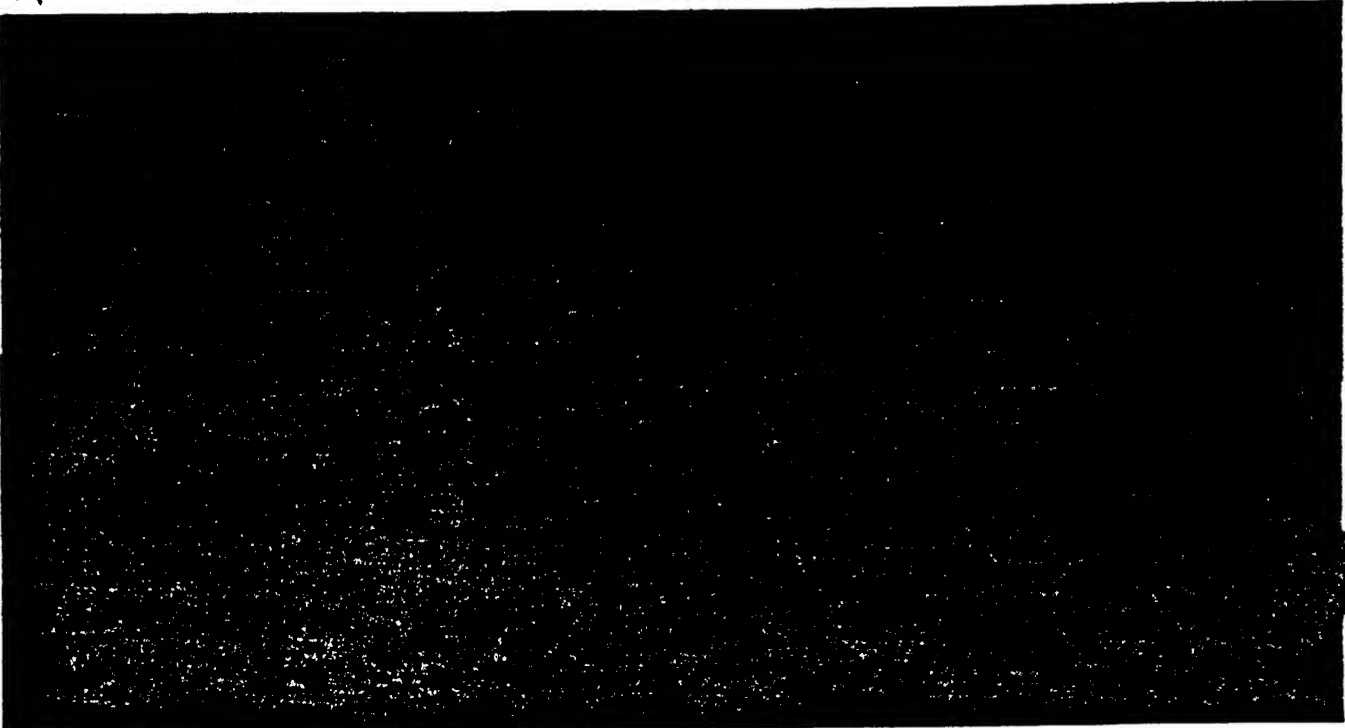
GRACE LUMPKIN stated that after attending the school she had occasion to talk to WHITAKER CHAMBERS and told him about BETTY BARNES. She stated CHAMBERS stated he had been instructed by his apparatus to deposit either three or four thousand dollars per year to the account of JOSEPH BARNES, because of BARNES' favorable news items. She believes CHAMBERS was serious. *Chambers done this*

[REDACTED]

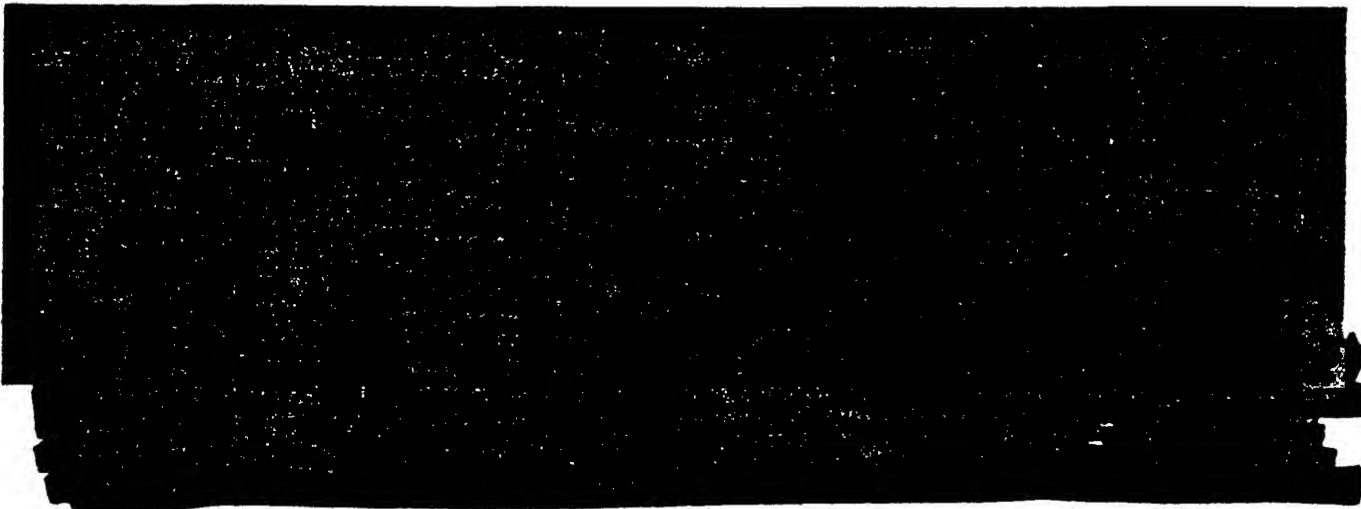


5/19/51

NY 100-90777



✓ WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, a self-confessed former Soviet espionage agent, has advised that in about 1937 he learned from his superiors in the Soviet espionage apparatus that FIELD was operating an espionage apparatus in New York. CHAMBERS stated that this group used an apartment which had been donated for this purpose by FIELD's mother. CHAMBERS added that he had been introduced to FIELD for the purpose of having FIELD assist him in recruiting a new individual into the espionage apparatus operated by CHAMBERS.





# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK**

NY FILE NO. **100-90777** TJD

REPORT MADE AT <b>NEW YORK</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>AUG 3 1951</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>7/6,7,16,27/51</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>JOHN L. PAGAN</b>
TITLE <b>JOSEPH FELS BARNES</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <div style="background-color: black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

LUMPKIN stated WILLIAM CHAMBERS told her he had deposited money to subject's account as a result of favorable news items.

- P -

**DETAILS**

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	PAGE ACIT: DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES <div style="font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold;">77-13677-187</div>
COPY IN FILE COPIES OF THIS REPORT (5) - Bureau (77-13077) 1 - Charlotte (Info) 3 - New York	RECORDED - 59 INDEXED - 59 <div style="font-size: 1.5em; font-weight: bold;">FIP</div>

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**AUG 14 1951**



8/3/51

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After attendance at the school GRACE LUMPHIN stated she had occasion to talk to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, self-confessed, former Soviet espionage agent, and that she told him about BETTY BARNES, whose husband was a foreign correspondent in Moscow. She advised that CHAMBERS stated he had been instructed

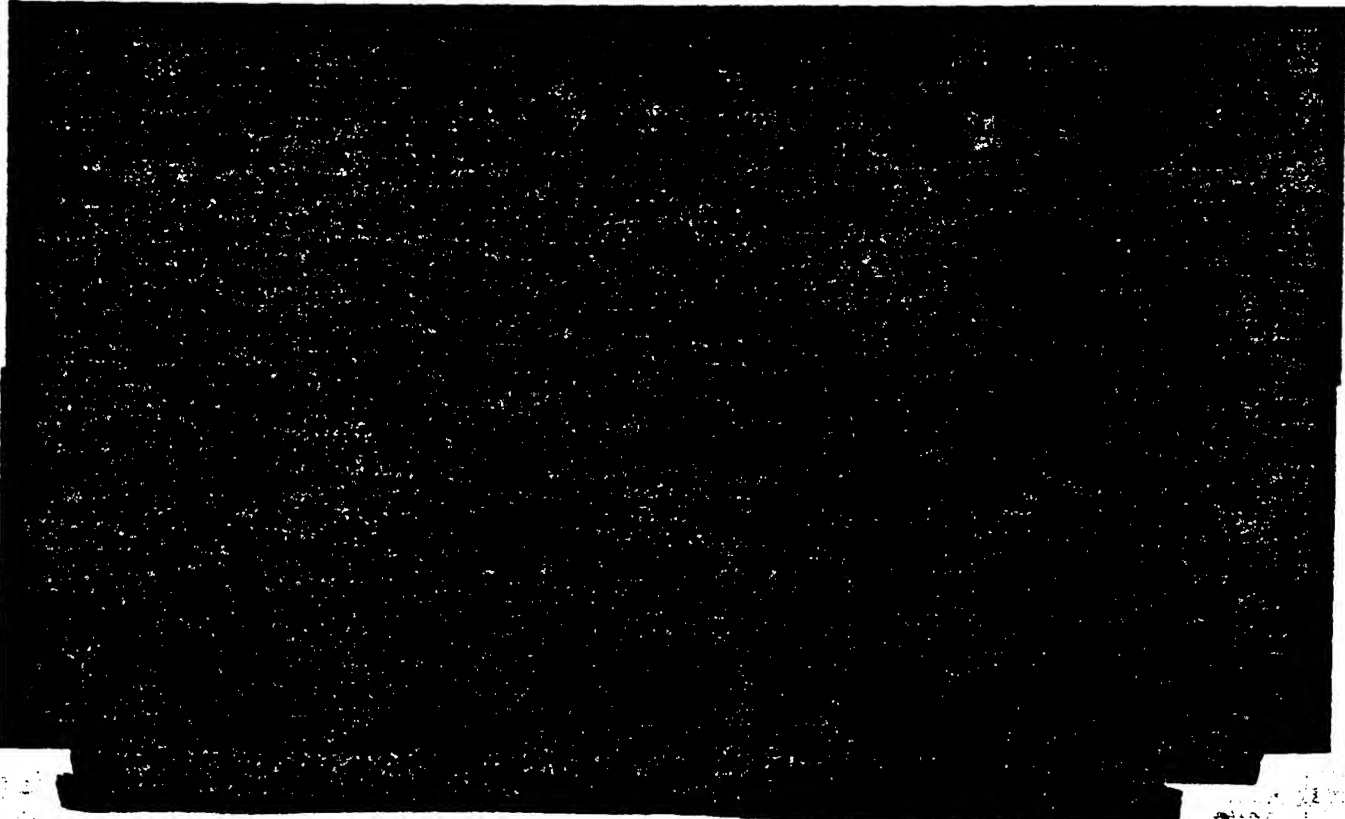


8/3/51

NY 100-90777

by his apparatus to deposit what was either \$3,000 or \$4,000 per year to the account of JOSEPH BARNES because of BARNES' favorable news items. GRACE LUMPKIN stated she believed that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was serious at the time he told her of the deposit. She stated she had never met JOSEPH BARNES and that she had not seen BETTY BARNES since 1938.

GRACE LUMPKIN stated she was on the verge of breaking with Communism in 1938. She said she had never been a Party member, but that she had attended fraction meetings and had been close to the Party. She stated she had written some material that was slanted toward the Communist line. She stated she broke with Communism in 1939 after having talked to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, who urged her to get out.





File No: See ReferencesRe: ChambersDate: Oct 1977  
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
65-58928-53	3/8/51	NEW YORK Report	86	22	N.P.
61-7582-1514	8/26/48	WFO Letter	1	1	
61-7582-1525	4/7/48	memo Nichols to Tolson	2	1	N.P.
62-31468-23	4/4/49	NEW YORK Report	9	8	N.P.
62-31468-26	4/5/49	NEW HAVEN Report w/encs	17	5	N.P.
62-31468-19X3	2/17/49	NEW HAVEN Report	23	10	N.P.
77-13677-141	10/19/50	NEW YORK Report	60	2	N.P. (b)(2)
65-59259-1	5/9/50	WFO Report	8	1	N.P.
65-59426-1	8/24/50	NEWARK Report	6	2	N.P.
65-59426-2	10/31/50	NEWARK Letter	2	1	N.P.
65-58959-9	5/11/50	NEW YORK Report	15	1	N.P.
65-58959-29	12/18/51	NEW YORK Report	26	1	N.P.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO. 65-15119

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE MAR 8 1951	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 12/1, 10, 15, 26-29/50; 1/2-6, 8, 9, 15, 22-27, 31/51	REPORT MADE BY HERMAN C. LITTLEJOHN
CHANGED: IRVING KAPLAN, was; Isidor Kaplan, Irving H. Kaplan, "Kaddie" 5/51			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R. INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950

SUMMARY REPORT

Either Miss BENTLEY or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, who is also a self-confessed Soviet espionage agent, or both, named SOL ADLER, V. FRANK COE, HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR., LAUCHLIN CURRIE, EDWARD J. FITZGERALD, ISAAC FOLKOFF, CHARLES KRAMER, SOLOMON LISCHINSKY, HARRY MAGDOFF, GEORGE PERAZICH, VICTOR PERLO, LEE PRESSMAN, ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, HELEN WITTE SILVERMASTER, NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER and HARRY DEXTER WHITE, all reported acquaintances, associates or contacts of KAPLAN, as having been involved in Soviet espionage or as members of Communist underground groups. CHAMBERS, who had known KAPLAN at Columbia University about 1920, said that he was sent to KAPLAN by SILVERMAN in

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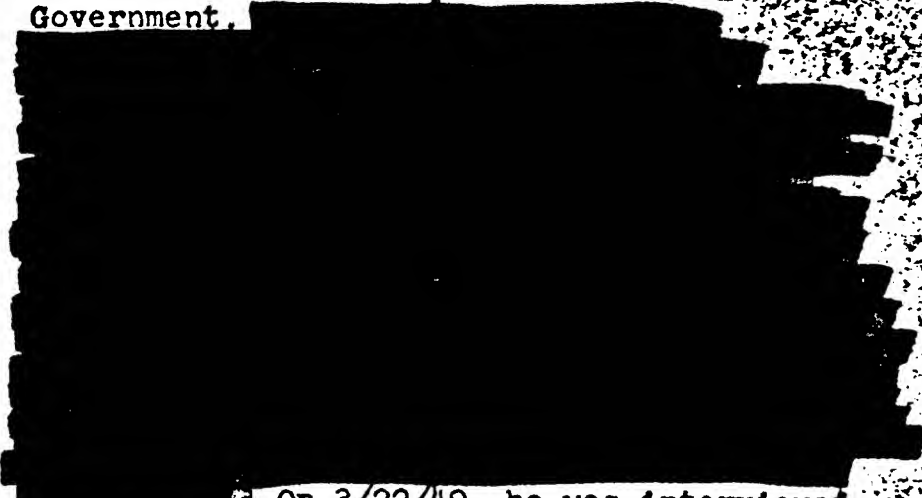
APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>Charles H. [illegible]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	ENCLOSURE	RECORDED
COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED 5 Bureau (65-58728) New York		BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION 65-58728-53 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	RECORDED AND INDEXED CHECKED OFF FILE



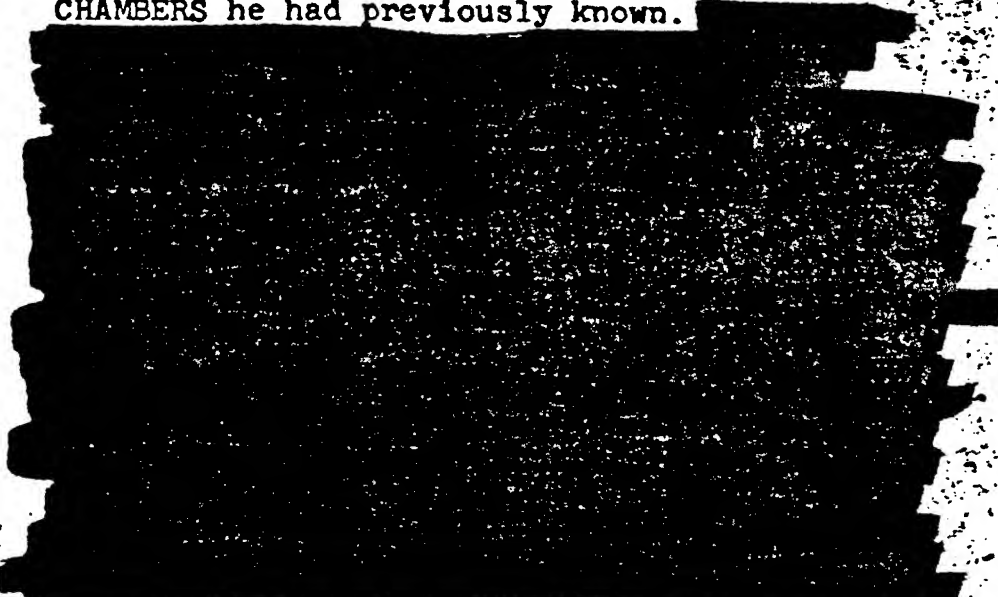
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Synopsis (Continued) 1937 at time CHAMBERS used Communist Party assistance to obtain position in U. S. Government.



On 3/22/49, he was interviewed and was again hostile; however, admitted knowing CHAMBERS at Columbia in 1920's, and approving application of CHAMBERS for government employment in 1937. KAPLAN denied he discussed CHAMBERS' application before his approval, denied SILVERMAN recommended CHAMBERS to him, and denied that he was aware at time of approval that the application was for the CHAMBERS he had previously known.





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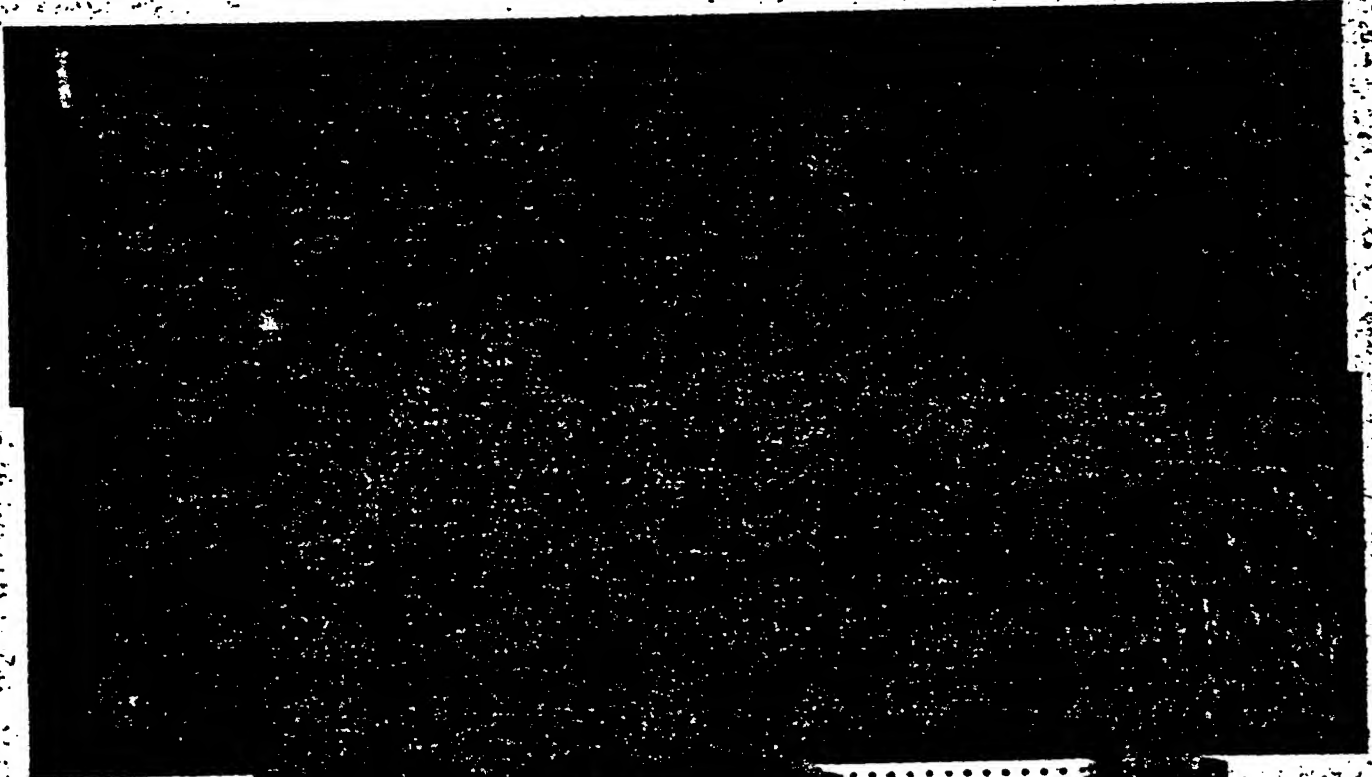
Page No.

I. BASIS FOR INVESTIGATION ..... [REDACTED]

ALLEGATIONS BY:

[REDACTED] ..... 8

B. JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS ..... 9



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B. JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was interviewed by Special Agents THOMAS G. SPENCER and FRANCIS X. PLANT on various dates between January 3 and April 18, 1949, during which interviews he furnished the following information:

CHAMBERS, a self-confessed member of the Communist Party and Soviet espionage agent, his association with the Communist Party having extended from 1924 to 1938, advised that between 1932-34, at the request of a Communist Party leader, he agreed to go into the Communist underground, at which time he severed all connections with the open Communist Party.

CHAMBERS related that sometime in the latter part of 1934, he met with HAROLD WARE in Washington, D. C. WARE had been introduced to him previously in New York by CHAMBERS' principal, J. PETERS. CHAMBERS stated that he understood that WARE was the organizer of an underground Communist group composed mainly of Government employees, which group was operating in Washington, D. C., and that CHAMBERS was to act as courier between this group and J. PETERS in New York City.

CHAMBERS said that he met with WARE and HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR. at the St. Matthews Court apartment of COLLINS in Washington, D. C., at which time the leaders of the Communist apparatus had assembled to hold a meeting. CHAMBERS named the following individuals (among others) as present at this first meeting or subsequent meetings of this apparatus:

JOHN ABT  
HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR.  
CHARLES KRAMER  
VICTOR PERLO (known to CHAMBERS as NATHAN PERLO)  
LEE PRESSMAN  
HAROLD WARE



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CHAMBERS advised that it was his impression gained through contacts with this group, that most, but not all of the members, headed underground cells containing from ten to twenty members.

CHAMBERS has also advised that between 1936-38, a new parallel apparatus was organized, some members being taken from the original WARE group, and he said this new parallel included, to his knowledge, ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN and HARRY DEXTER WHITE.

CHAMBERS continued that all members of the above underground organization were dues-paying members of the Communist Party, and said that he knew this from conversations he had with J. PETERS, HAROLD WARE, ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN and others, and he also knew it because he transmitted the dues of the group to J. PETERS. CHAMBERS said, however, that he had never received any Communist Party dues from HARRY DEXTER WHITE.

CHAMBERS stated that he did not believe that the above described organization engaged in espionage activities during the time he was connected with it, and it was his impression that the apparatuses were originally formed to organize Communists working in the Government, to increase their number and the influence of the Communist Party, and to use the organization to influence Government policy.

However, CHAMBERS stated that incidental to his acting as a courier for the group, he was furnished with classified information from Government records, which information he in turn furnished his Soviet contact, J. PETERS. CHAMBERS said that he was a courier for this group for only a short time.

CHAMBERS further advised that in September, 1920, he matriculated at Columbia University, New York City, and he named IRVING KAPLAN as among his acquaintances at Columbia, most of whom he described as Socialists and former members of the Young People's Socialist League. He stated that some of these students were extreme leftists and that from them, he had his first exposure to Marxist ideas, recalling long and violent arguments in which they tried to convert him to Marxism. He stated, however, that all this group were not Socialist to the same degree and did not



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describe KAPLAN further.

CHAMBERS also stated that sometime in 1937, he planned his break with the Communist Party, and that one of the first things he did was to have the Communist Party get him a job in the United States Government. He stated that he did this in order to establish the fact that there had been such a person as WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. He said that he got this job by going to his principal, J. PETERS, and telling him that he could no longer knock about Washington without some apparent occupation, to which PETERS agreed, and suggested that he contact SILVERMAN. CHAMBERS said that he saw SILVERMAN, who was employed by the Railroad Retirement Board, Washington, D. C. SILVERMAN sent him to IRVING KAPLAN, who was the co-head of the National Research Project in Philadelphia. He stated that he met KAPLAN in Philadelphia at KAPLAN's apartment, and explained to KAPLAN that he was not to tell SILVERMAN that the name "CHAMBERS" was actually CHAMBERS' real name.

CHAMBERS stated that KAPLAN told him to prepare a list of past employment, which he did, later turning this list over to SILVERMAN. CHAMBERS stated that two or three days later, not more than a week, he had a job in the National Research Project, and that after he held this job a month or two and established the record he wanted, he resigned.

During the above interview of CHAMBERS, he was shown a photograph of IRVING KAPLAN, but he was unable to effect an identification.

CHAMBERS has stated that he does not know whether the KAPLAN he described is identical with the KAPLAN named by Miss BENTLEY as being associated with both the Silvermaster and Perlo Groups.



NY 65-15319

Interview - March 22, 1949

On March 22, 1949, IRVING KAPLAN was interviewed by SAS ROY J. BARLOGA and JOHN F. SULLIVAN at his office in the UN Secretariat, Lake Success, Long Island, New York. He was found to be hostile in his attitude, but indicated that he was willing to answer questions concerning WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, his acquaintance with CHAMBERS, and that he wanted to answer charges made by CHAMBERS as noted in the press concerning KAPLAN'S having given CHAMBERS a job with the National Research Project in 1937. He stated he would not answer any questions concerning other matters.

KAPLAN related that he first met CHAMBERS at Columbia University when both were students there in the 1920's, and said CHAMBERS was well-known to many of the students as a writer for student publications. KAPLAN continued that he was not very friendly with CHAMBERS at the University, but after they left school he saw CHAMBERS on many occasions socially in the company of many persons who were known to KAPLAN. He would not name or discuss these persons. He also stated that in about 1927 on many occasions he saw CHAMBERS at the New York Public Library where CHAMBERS was working, and that he often had conversations with CHAMBERS.

He stated in 1929 he left New York and went to San Francisco and that he did not see CHAMBERS again or know anything about what CHAMBERS was doing until 1937 when he saw CHAMBERS on one occasion, never seeing him thereafter.

KAPLAN stated that from 1935 until about 1938 he was Associate Director of the National Research Project on Reemployment Opportunities and Technological Changes. This project he said was under the Works Progress Administration, and KAPLAN'S office as Associate Director was in Philadelphia. He said he was also concerned with over-all budgetary control of the project. KAPLAN advised that different government agencies used the facilities of the project for the work of their agencies and hired people to work on the project within the particular agency. He said the applications for employment on the part of these individuals passed over his desk in Philadelphia, it being one of his routine duties to pass on these applications, primarily to see that the agency did not hire too much personnel. He stated that the entire file of each applicant would pass over his desk for approval.

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KAPLAN continued that in late 1937 several applications of persons seeking employment with the Railroad Retirement Board, Washington, D. C., passed over his desk, which persons were to work for the Railroad Retirement Board under the National Research Project. KAPLAN said that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was one of these applicants and that he approved CHAMBERS' application for employment along with the applications of other persons at that time. He said that at the time he approved CHAMBERS' application he did not realize that the applicant CHAMBERS was the CHAMBERS he had been acquainted with at Columbia University. KAPLAN continued that shortly after his approval of CHAMBERS' application he received a telephone call in Philadelphia from CHAMBERS, who was in Philadelphia at that time. He said CHAMBERS identified himself and suggested they have dinner together. KAPLAN said he invited CHAMBERS to his home for dinner that evening and CHAMBERS came and told KAPLAN he had applied for a job with the National Research Project, that his application had been approved, and he was going to start working in the near future. KAPLAN said he believed CHAMBERS said he was going to start to work the next morning in Washington, D. C. KAPLAN further advised that he then recalled that he had approved an application for CHAMBERS some time before and he said that he believed CHAMBERS worked as an editor for the National Research Project, but that he did not know how long he worked there.

KAPLAN related that after dinner with CHAMBERS, he and CHAMBERS had discussed their days at college and old times in general. He said he could be no more specific about their conversation and claimed he had never seen CHAMBERS after that.

KAPLAN said that he never knew CHAMBERS to have been a member of the Communist Party or connected with any espionage activities. He continued that no one had ever recommended CHAMBERS for a job with the National Research Project and reiterated that CHAMBERS already had a job with the Project before he contacted KAPLAN.

KAPLAN was asked whether ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN had spoken to him about getting CHAMBERS a job with the National Research Project prior to CHAMBERS' obtaining that employment. KAPLAN said he was acquainted with SILVERMAN, but SILVERMAN did not recommend CHAMBERS for the job. KAPLAN said he did not intend to discuss SILVERMAN and that he had told agents all he knew about CHAMBERS.

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[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] This was the Special Grand Jury which  
heard testimony by Miss ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY and JAY  
DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, both self-confessed Soviet espionage  
agents and couriers.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]



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VICTOR PERLO

[REDACTED]

On April 15, 1947, VICTOR PERLO was interviewed at Washington, D. C., by Special Agents JOHN P. BUSCHER and GEORGE E. DAVIS. He denied ever being known by the names NATHAN PERLO or MARTIN STRIBLING. PERLO would neither confirm nor deny activities in the Communist Party or Communist underground groups. He would neither confirm nor deny acquaintance with CHARLES KRAMER, EDWARD FITZGERALD or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

[REDACTED]

On August 9, 1948, VICTOR PERLO appeared before the Committee on Un-American Activities, U.S. House of Representatives, 80th Congress, Washington, D. C., where, after taking an oath, PERLO refused to answer questions concerning charges made by either BENTLEY or CHAMBERS on the grounds that such answers might tend to incriminate or degrade him. Based on the same grounds, PERLO refused to state whether he was or ever had been a member of the Communist Party.



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CHARLES KRAMER

[REDACTED]

On August 12, 1948, CHARLES KRAMER appeared before the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, 80th Congress at Washington, D.C., where under oath he exercised his privilege against self-incrimination and refused to answer whether he was at that time or ever had been a member of the Communist Party. On the same grounds, he declined to testify regarding allegations made by ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, and he specifically declined to state whether or not he knew IRVING KAPLAN.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

On August 13, 1948, HARRY DEXTER WHITE appeared before the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, 80th Congress at Washington, D.C., where under oath he denied allegations made by Miss BENTLEY and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. WHITE at that time testified that he was not and never had been a Communist.

[REDACTED]

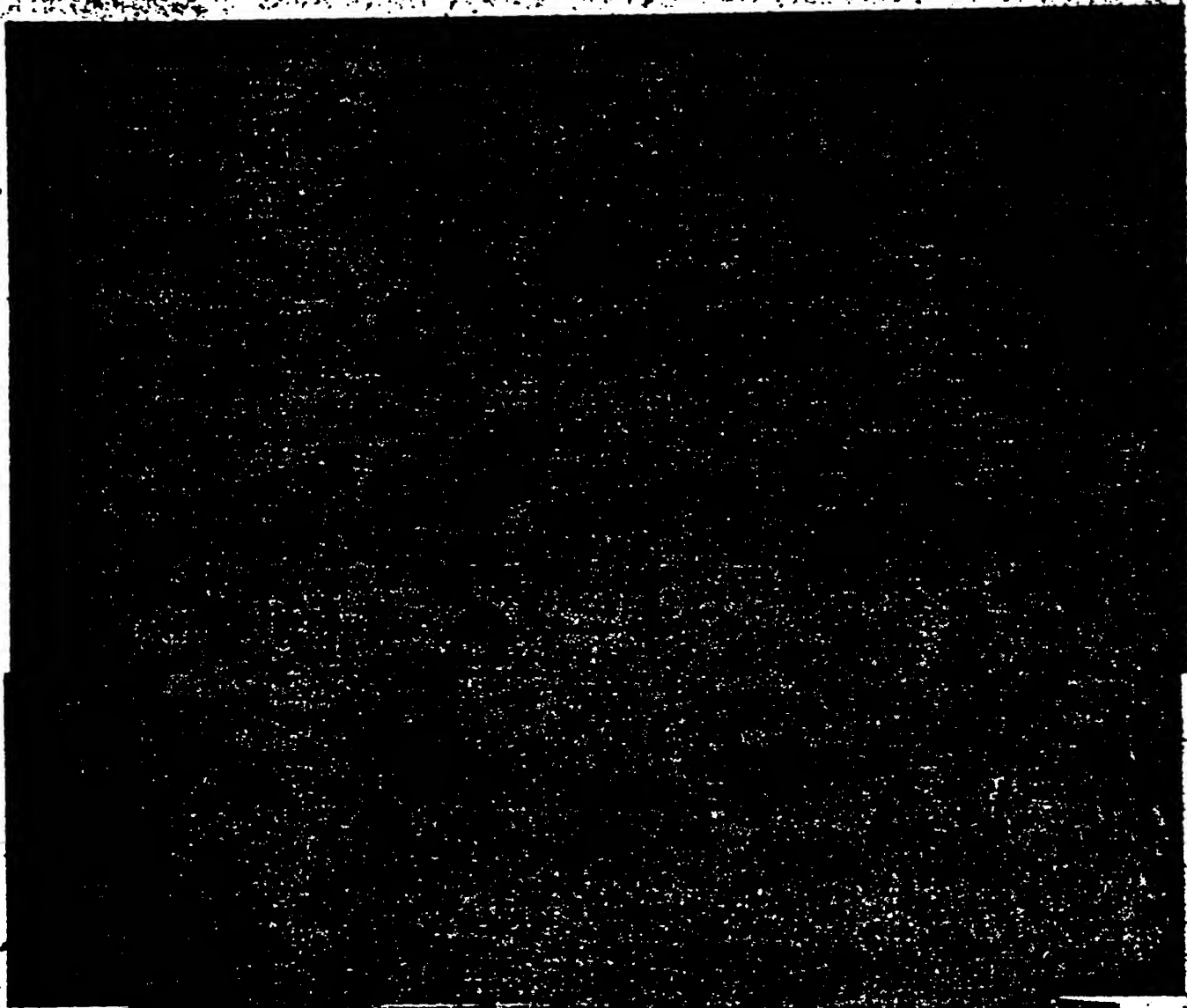
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[REDACTED] COBBINS was identified by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS as a member of a former Communist

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underground group headed by HAROLD WARE (deceased) in Washington, D.C., as previously set forth.



It is noted that the American Russian Institute is located at 58 Park Avenue, New York City.



COLLINS said he had lived at St. Matthews Court in Washington, D.C. but refused to say whether or not he had ever met with JOHN [redacted] or other individuals named by CHAMBERS who lived at this apartment and declined to answer any questions bearing

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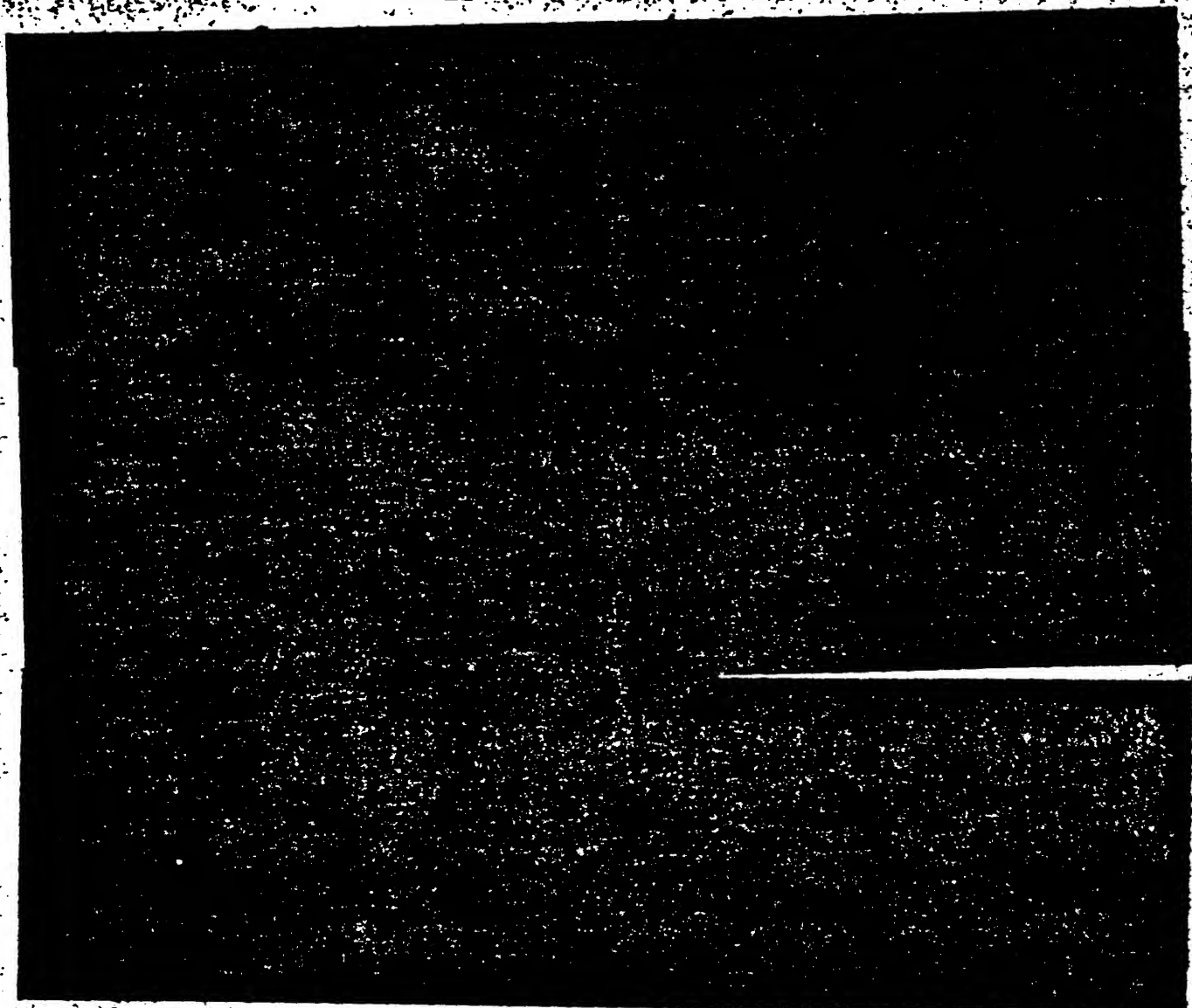


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on the allegations made by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS on the grounds  
of possible self-incrimination.

ISAAC FOLKOFF



It is further noted that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS had

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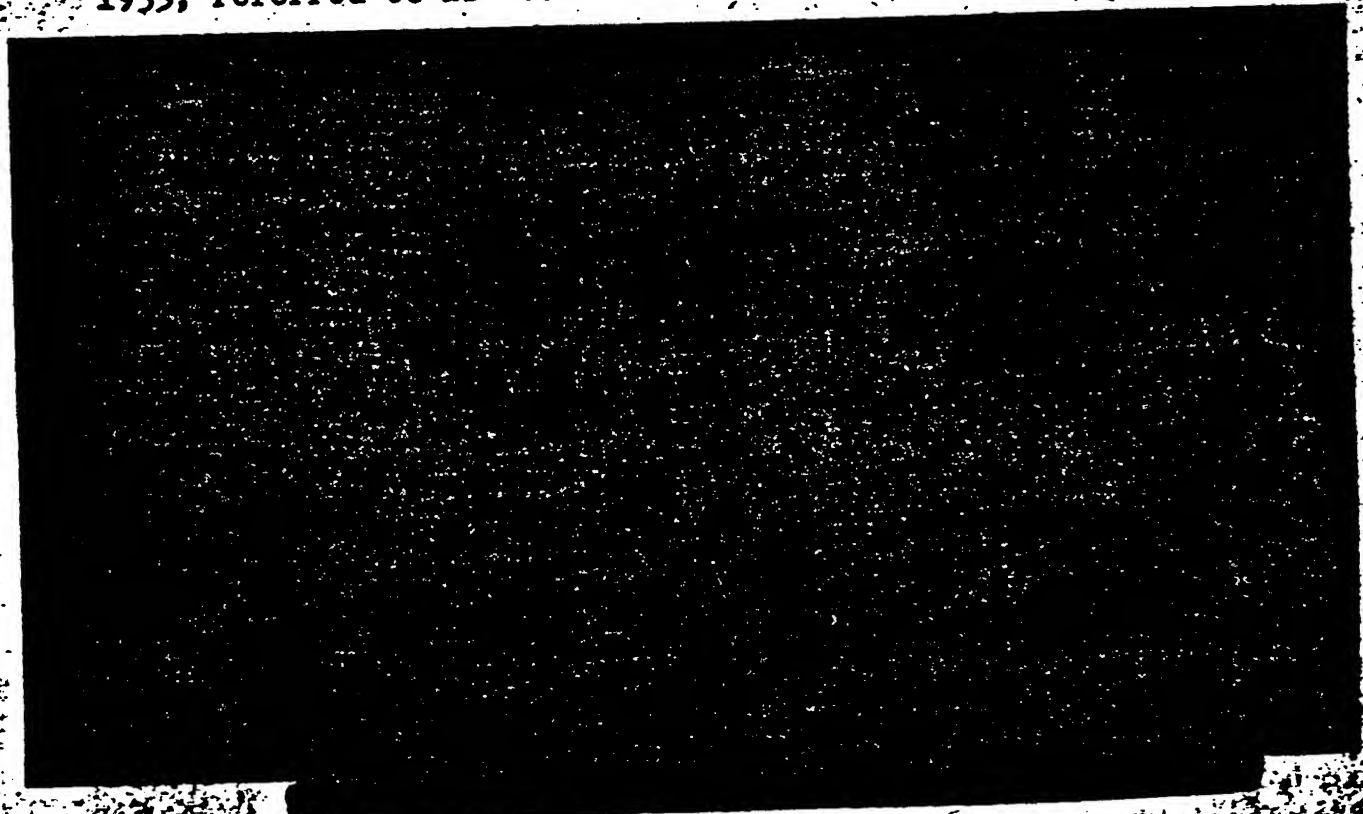


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stated that in 1935, in connection with his Soviet espionage activities, he was sent to San Francisco with a money belt for the use of unknown individuals on the West Coast. He said he was not entrusted with the purpose for which the money was transmitted. CHAMBERS advised that after arriving in San Francisco and by pre-arrangement, he was contacted by an individual who subsequently introduced him to an elderly man named "VOLKOFF", who was known as the "Old Man", who was connected with the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Secretariat. CHAMBERS was not certain whether he handed the money belt to "VOLKOFF" or the other individual, but believed it was possibly "VOLKOFF."

Photographs of ISAAC FOLKOFF were exhibited to CHAMBERS, and he has positively identified them as being identical with the individual he met in San Francisco in 1935, referred to as "VOLKOFF."



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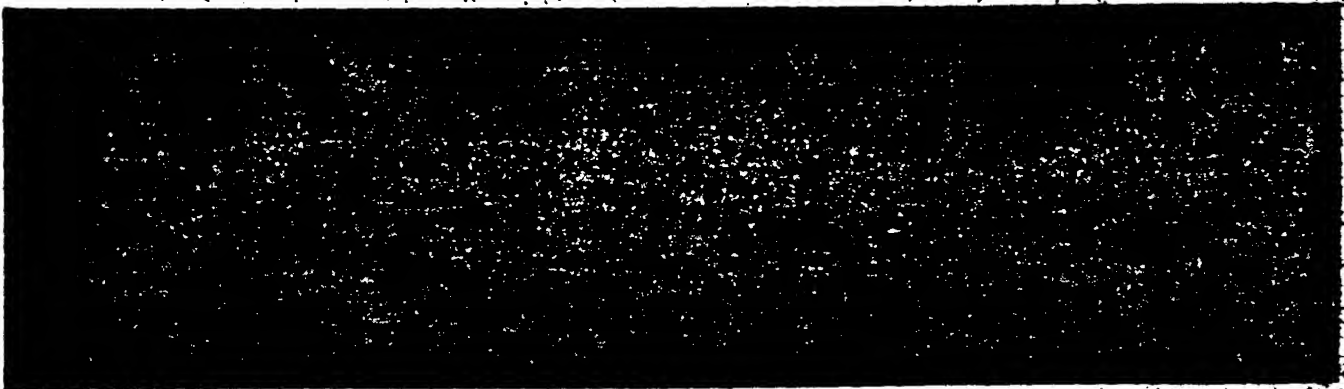
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LEE PRESSMAN

On March 4, 1947 Confidential Informant T-9 advised that KAPLAN made arrangements with LEE PRESSMAN to meet him on that date. The informant also reported on a few occasions between October, 1946 and February, 1947 that KAPLAN had advocated securing PRESSMAN'S assistance in the formation of "The Institute", previously described.

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS advised that in 1935 he was in contact with a Communist Party underground group in Washington, D.C., headed by HAROLD WARE, deceased. He named LEE PRESSMAN, then employed by the Federal Government in the AAA, as a member of this group. CHAMBERS advised that PRESSMAN, who was later General Counsel of the CIO, went with the CIO originally on the direct advice of the Communist Party.

On August 20, 1948, LEE PRESSMAN appeared before the Committee on Un-American Activities, U.S. House of Representatives, 80th Congress, Washington, D.C., where, under oath, he refused to comment concerning the allegation made by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS that he was a member of a Communist underground group in Washington, D.C. and refused to comment as to whether or not he was or ever had been a member of the Communist Party.





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He said he had known HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR., through association in the Government service. (PRESSMAN left the government service and Washington, D.C. about 1935). PRESSMAN, during this interview, denied he had ever furnished Government documents or their contents to any unauthorized person and denied knowledge that anyone else had done this. He also denied knowing WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY.

On August 22, 1950, subsequent to a public announcement made by PRESSMAN on August 11, 1950, in which he advised of his resignation from the American Labor Party, because he felt it represented only the interests of the Communist Party, PRESSMAN was reinterviewed by SAS ALBERT J. KLEIN and CHARLES L. SMITH at New York City.

At this time he stated he was to appear before the Committee on Un-American Activities at Washington on August 28, 1950 and preferred to be interviewed after his appearance before this committee.

On August 28, 1950 PRESSMAN appeared before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, U.S. House of Representatives, 81st Congress, Washington, D.C., where he testified that he became a Communist Party member, to the best of his recollection, sometime in the early part of 1934. He stated that he had not been a member of the Party since 1935 but had not made a final ideological break with the Communist Party until approximately June, 1950. PRESSMAN testified that he was asked to join the Communist Party by HAROLD WARE, as he stated, sometime in the early part of 1934, and that he joined a group consisting of three other persons, all of whom, at that time, were with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, U.S. Department of Agriculture. He stated that two of these three individuals were JOHN AET and CHARLES KRAMER.

PRESSMAN stated that he participated in the activities of this group until the latter part of 1935, at which time he left the Government service. PRESSMAN also testified that HAROLD WARE was not considered to be a member of this group. However, he assumed WARE was a Communist because he recruited PRESSMAN.

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PRESSMAN identified a photograph of J. PETERS as a man who on one and possibly two occasions, after WARE'S death, delivered Communist Party literature to the group which PRESSMAN had joined and participated in group discussions. PRESSMAN testified that he paid Communist Party dues to both HAROLD WARE and PETERS.

He further advised that he did not know HENRY HILL COLLINS as a member of his group or member of the Communist Party. He stated he knew VICTOR PERLO but did not know him as a member of the Communist Party group, PRESSMAN had belonged to. He stated that he knew NATEAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER and ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN but did not know them as members of the Communist Party.

PRESSMAN testified that he met WHITTAKER CHAMBERS on one occasion in 1936 under another name and had recognized CHAMBERS by pictures which had appeared in the public press. He stated he knew RUSSELL NIXON well. NIXON will be mentioned subsequently in this report.



65-58728-53



NY 65-15119

INDEX

Chambers, Jay David Whittaker, pp. 9-11, 28-30, 33, 35, 41, 44, 46, 47,  
50-52

65-58247-53



3/8/51

NY 65-15119

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE CONT'D.JOHN ABT

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

On August 20, 1948, JOHN ABT appeared before the Committee on Un-American Activities, U.S. House of Representatives, 80th Congress, where, after being placed under oath, he was questioned concerning allegations made

65-58728-53



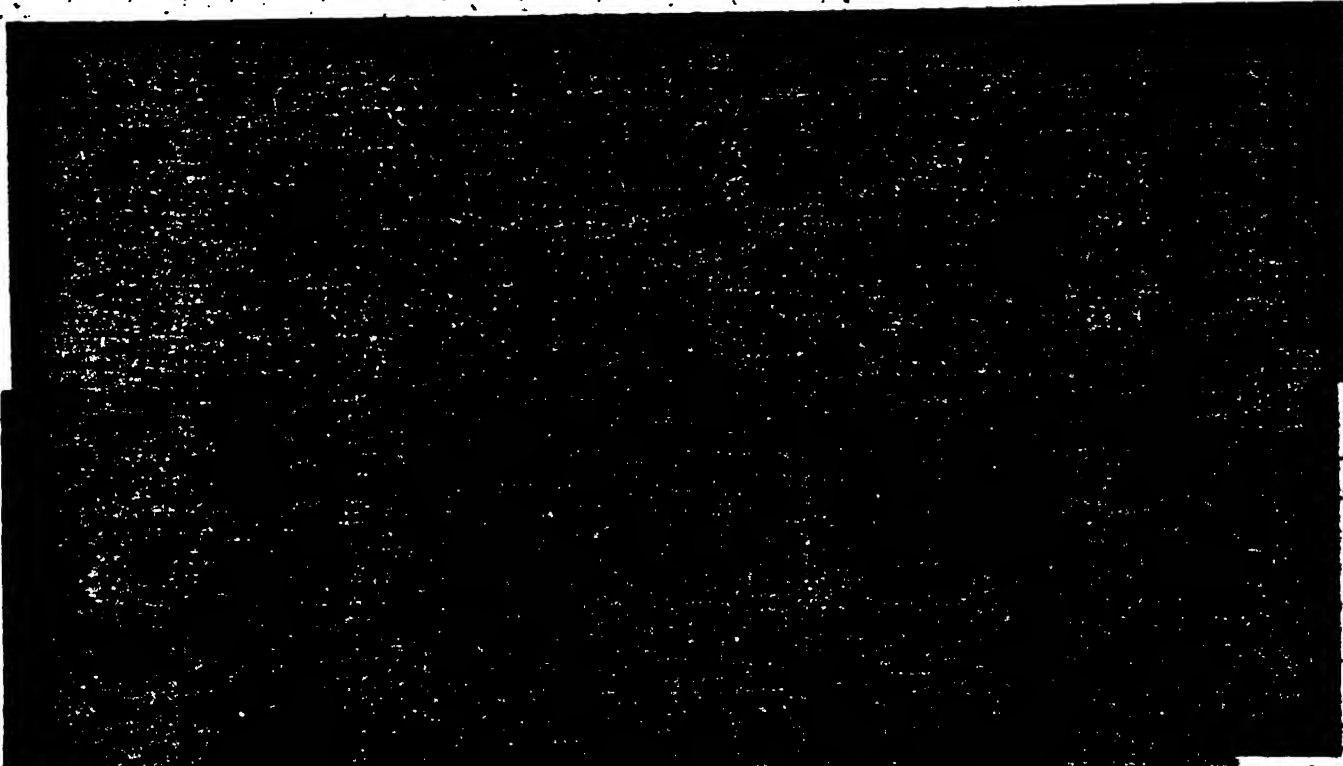


3/8/51

NY 65-15119

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE CONT'D.

by ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. ABT in the exercise of his privileges against self-incrimination declined to state whether he was or ever had been a member of the Communist Party and refused to answer questions concerning the allegations made by CHAMBERS concerning ABT'S having been a member of an underground apparatus of the Communist Party functioning within the United States Government during 1934-1936. He also exercised his privilege in refusing to state whether he knew certain individuals named by CHAMBERS and BENTLEY.



65-58721-53



# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Gurnea	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Mohr	.....
Mr. Pennington	.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm	.....
Mr. Nease	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI Attn: Mr. HOWARD FLETCHER  
 FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field  
 DATE: August 1948  
 SUBJECT: HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES  
 OPEN HEARING, AUGUST 25, 1948  
 ROOM 1102, NEW HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

At the open session of the House Committee on Un-American Activities which was held on August 25, 1948, in the caucus room of the Old House Office Building with Chairman THOMAS presiding, the first witness was ALGER HISS. It is believed that the Bureau will have been sufficiently informed concerning HISS' testimony before the Committee through accounts appearing in the press.

It is desired to point out that during the course of the questioning of HISS by the Committee, he was asked whether he had brought to the attention of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace at the time that he was being considered as the president of this organization the fact that certain doubts as to his loyalty had been raised and that charges that he was a Communist had been made against him. In this connection, HISS replied that he had learned of such charges from former Secretary of State EDWARD STETTINUS and that upon the advice of Mr. STETTINUS he had immediately contacted the F. B. I. and had been interviewed by Mr. TARD.

In this connection, HISS also mentioned that he had been questioned by two agents of the F. B. I. but he failed to specify where this interview had occurred, what the nature of the interview was, or for what purpose it was conducted. Mr. HISS' statement concerning this interview by two F. B. I. agents was not questioned by the Committee and no further reference thereto occurred in the course of the hearing.

The only other witness to appear before the Committee on this date was WILLIAM C. BARR. It may be of interest to the Bureau to know that WILLIAM C. BARR was questioned by the Committee as to whether in his opinion the intelligence agencies of the United States Government were equal to the task of coping with the Communist problem in this country. Mr. BARR replied that although he had no knowledge as to what these government agencies were doing in connection with Communism, it was his opinion that they were making strides in the right direction and were presumably in a position to cope with this problem.

The hearing was adjourned at 3:00 P. M. with an announcement that there would be no open session of the Committee on August 26, 1948.

LMG:c1  
 100-17493

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61-7582-1514  
 FBI  
 5 AUG 27 1948



9/7/48

[REDACTED]

He then advised me in confidence that when Francis Sayre was Commissioner of the Philippines he sent a wire to Hiss about two people whom Sayre was considering taking to the Philippines as advisors. Hiss wired back recommending Noel Field, on whom Whittaker Chambers has testified that he went to Field to get him to work in the Party and found that he was already working with someone else in the Party. We have had considerable information on Field. He is no longer in the State Department but is now the European representative of the Unitarian Church. It would appear that his background is questionable to say the least.

Stripling also stated that they were considering calling four or five key Communists and asking them a lot of questions and then if they declined to answer on the basis of self-incrimination they would be cited for contempt. He has in mind Louise Bransten and some financial agents. He of course is interested in getting some questions to propound. He stated that he does have an excellent set of questions on Louise Bransten. I told him off the record about the stories quoting Adolf Berle and pointed out Berle never did furnish the information to us regarding the interview with Whittaker Chambers until we went and asked for his notes in 1943. He stated Berle has been wanting to testify since Chambers first testified and that while they were in New York a week ago he called Berle at noon and Berle went down and testified at 3 o'clock. He stated that Berle obviously had not had a chance to check any notes that he might have.

✓ HBR

61-7582-1525



## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW HAVEN

NY

FILE NO. 65-28

mcf

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 4/4/49	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3/21, 22/49	REPORT MADE BY JOHN J. LIND
TITLE JOSEPH GUILIETTI, was. ET AL			CHARACTER OF CASE [REDACTED]

## SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS statement describing Soviet espionage operations at Electric Boat Company, New London, Conn., in 1933-1934, set forth. CHAMBERS developed a source - "an Italian" employee of the plant - who furnished blueprints, etc. for CHAMBERS to photograph. CHAMBERS unable to identify photographs of GUILIETTI but prior Bureau investigation in 1934 definitely identified GUILIETTI as CHAMBERS' espionage source in that corporation. CHAMBERS also identified DUNN, known from the prior Bureau investigation with this operation. DUNN, CHAMMAN, ZIGLER, KARNOFF, FRANK LUBATSKI and JOHN J. SHEA are unknown to CHAMBERS.

- R U C -

S.A.R.-1.

## REFERENCE:

Report of SA LEONARD J. JOHNSON, 2/17/49, New Haven.

## DETAILS:

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS has furnished a statement to agents of the New York Office covering his activities in a Soviet espionage apparatus. In describing his early activities he furnished the following information. It will be noted that the events which he describes occurred sometime in late 1933 or early 1934.

APPROVED AND  
FORWARDED:SPECIAL AGENT  
IN CHARGE

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T.J. D. [unclear]

62-31468-23

RECORDED

INDEXED - 5

EX-100

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848 SEP 10 1964



4/4/49

NY 65-28

"A short time later I recalled that J. PETERS advised me that he had a very valuable source in the Electric Boat Company in New London, Connecticut and instructed me to advise the apparatus of this fact. I later told ELRICH and the latter said I should investigate the possibilities at this place. Shortly thereafter, PETERS took me to New Haven and there in a restaurant near the Yale campus introduced me to an individual by the name of WOFSIE ( or WAFSIE) who was the district organizer for the Communist Party of Connecticut. WOFSIE talked to me concerning an Italian who was a Communist Party member and who worked for the Electric Boat Company in New London. From his conversations and the fact that he had apparently reported this contact to J. PETERS, it was clear to me that he understood the nature of this business.

"I would describe WOFSIE as follows:

Age	In his thirties (1933)
Height	5'6"
Build	Light
Complexion	Dark
Eyes	Dark - close set
Face	Narrow
Nose	Jewish
Nationality	Lithuanian Jew

"Subsequent to the actual meeting with WOFSIE, he drove me to New London in a car, which to the best of my recollection was an old Ford. He left me in the car and disappeared for a long time after which he returned with an Italian Communist who was employed in the Electric Boat Company. I was given the name of this individual, but at the present time I am unable to recall it. I believe it was something like MARINO. This individual I would describe as follows:

Age	35 (1933)
Height	5'7"
Build	Slight, weighing about 150 lbs.
Hair	Thick - black
Complexion	Dark
General	Probably was born in Italy. Married and had some children.

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4/4/49

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"This man indicated to me that he could bring out of the Electric Boat Company any amount of blueprints of submarines and would do so if it was desired. He indicated that any plans that he himself could not get could be secured from another individual named DARRROW, who was also employed there, possibly as an electrician.

"I have no idea as to how long this Italian had been in the employ of the Electric Boat Company, but I am of the definite belief that he was a member of the Communist Party. I recall that I visited at this Italian's home once or twice. He lived on the north side of the main road going into New London from New Haven. The house was situated about three or four miles west of New London and was a small frame house.

"Relative to DARRROW, whom I have mentioned above, I would describe him thus:

Age	40 to 45
Height	5'9" to 6'
Build	Big and heavy
Hair	Grayish
Nationality	American
Occupation	Probably an electrician

"I might mention that shortly prior to my visit to New London, CHARLIE had taught me how to use the Leica camera for photographing documents. After I returned to New York from New London and before my first visit with the Italian, I told ULRICH of the fact that he could supply blueprints from the files of the Electric Boat Company. ULRICH then ordered me to take a Leica to the Italian's house on my next visit, where I was to photograph these blueprints. I recall that I photographed the first batch of material the Italian brought home, but upon my return to New York, I discovered that none of the prints turned out. In view of this situation, ULRICH decided that I should take an experienced photographer with me to New London to do whatever photographic work was involved.

"The camera which I used, as mentioned above, I think was a German-made Leica and ULRICH gave it to me. It could possibly have been the same I used at the Gay St. apartment but I have no knowledge that it was. There was also a stand and this and the Leica were contained in a suitcase. There was no developing equipment included. I can't recall definitely but feel rather sure that I returned this camera to ULRICH.

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"Shortly thereafter ULRICH for this purpose introduced me to an individual by the name of FRANK. It is probable that this first meeting with FRANK occurred in a Child's Restaurant near 42nd Street. I would describe this latter individual as follows:

Age	Upper thirties (1933)
Height	5'8"
Hair	Light
Build	Slight
Nationality	American born of Irish-American ancestry.

"I also recall that FRANK had been a flyer in World War 1 and had continually expressed a hatred for all other airmen. He was what I would term a 'crackpot'; he was very fussy about his food and was a great eater. It was my impression that FRANK was a long-time member of the apparatus. He wanted to go to the Soviet Union to live and actually did go at some later date although I don't know now who told me he had gone. It is my recollection that FRANK had his own car and he drove me to New London where I introduced him to the Italian as RAYMOND. I then dropped out of this operation and have never seen FRANK, the Italian or DARROW since.

"I recall a still further incident involving the Italian and DARROW. ULRICH, prior to FRANK'S going to New London, indicated to me that he wanted to see the blueprints which were being taken from the Electric Boat Company himself. As a consequence, the Italian and DARROW came to New York City and a meeting was arranged in the Hotel Theresa between them, myself and ULRICH. I remember that ULRICH had me introduce him as an engineer who knew submarines. However, after some short conversation, it quickly developed that ULRICH'S knowledge of submarines was sorely lacking and the Italian and DARROW appeared quite upset.

"I later heard from J. PETERS that DARROW had become leery of this operation and had reported his part to the local American Legion officers in New London.

"I have no knowledge as to whether the Electric Boat Company venture was very productive in the securing of photographs of documents. However, it is my opinion, from talking to PETERS, that this venture probably was not productive. The fact that DARROW went to the American Legion and reported this incident would certainly have led PETERS to withdraw from any further activity in this connection.

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4/4/49

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"On another occasion J. PETERS told me that NED SPARKS, whose real name is NEMI KISHOR and who was then, I believe, the Communist Party's organizer in Boston, had some contacts in a torpedo base in Narragansett Bay. He advised me to see SPARKS in Boston, but I never did so.

"NED SPARKS, I think was in the first branch of the Communist Party of which I was a member. However, at that time I had no contact with him. Later he occasionally would drop in at the "Daily Worker" office when it was located on Union Square. However, I never knew him well and any meeting with him would have been arranged probably by J. PETERS. SPARKS was a member of the BROWDER-FOSTER faction of the Communist Party. I recall that I did not see him in New York for a number of years and I presume that he was working for the Party somewhere else in the United States. I also have a vague recollection that NED SPARKS had gone to Moscow for a time. SPARKS was also, I believe, once married to LILY SCHECHTER, who was active in trade union work. I also recall hearing much later that SPARKS was the district organizer for the Communist Party in Milwaukee."

\* \* \* \* \*

#### ULRICH

ULRICH was CHAMBERS' first principal in the apparatus. He has been identified as ALEXANDER PETROVICH ULANOVSKI. As NICHOLAS SHERMAN, ULANOVSKI was arrested in Copenhagen, Denmark for espionage in 1935. He presumably left the United States about the middle of 1934. He was known to CHAMBERS as ULRICH and also as WALTER. The same individual was known to ROBERT GORDON SWITZ as WALTER. SWITZ is an admitted former Soviet espionage agent. Photographs of ULANOVSKI are now available.

#### WOFSIE

CHAMBERS has identified a photograph of ISIDORE WOFSY, former Connecticut State Chairman of the Communist Party, as WOFSIE. He is now connected with the "Morning Freiheit", a Jewish language Communist newspaper in New York City.

#### J. PETERS

J. PETERS, of course, is identical with ALEXANDER STEVENS who has been a subject of extensive investigation in the New York area. Photographs of him are available.

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4/4/49

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FRANK

CHAMBERS identified a photo of GEORGE ANDREW MEYLER as "FRANK" described above. MEYLER is subject of a pending investigation in the New York Office.

\* \* \* \* \*

The description of the Soviet espionage operation set forth above corroborates information developed in a prior Bureau investigation in 1934. C. B. DARROW furnished a signed statement at that time reflecting that he and the subject, GUILIETTI, had furnished confidential blueprints and documents to one "EUGENE". D. ROW is now deceased. During the course of the interview CHAMBERS stated that he used the cover name "EUGENE". In furnishing this information CHAMBERS was not assisted by the agents in making the recollection.

CHAMBERS' version also corroborates the DARROW version in the following:

DARROW stated that he and GUILIETTI came to New York City to meet "EUGENE" and his "chief" in a hotel on 125th Street, New York City. It will be noted that CHAMBERS describes this meeting as having occurred in the Hotel Therese which is located on that street. It will be noted that GUILIETTI, who in the signed statement DARROW called GUILIETTI, told DARROW, according to the statement, that EUGENE'S organization was "the OGIU or the Russian Secret Military Police".

Also it will be noted that the circumstances of the first meeting between EUGENE (CHAMBERS) and GUILIETTI and DARROW are described by CHAMBERS similarly to the description furnished in DARROW'S statement.

It would, therefore, appear that JOSEPH GUILIETTI is identical with "the Italian". Photographs of GUILIETTI have been displayed to CHAMBERS and he stated that he was unable to identify him.

CHAMBERS stated that he did not contact any employees at the Electric Boat Company plant in this operation except "the Italian" (GUILIETTI) and DARROW. He said that DUDLEY CHAMBERLAIN, ZACHARY BARNHOFF and FRANK DEKINSKI are unknown to him. Photographs of these individuals have been displayed to CHAMBERS with negative results. CHAMBERS stated that he is certain that no one else was involved in the operation. A photograph of JOHN J. STEEL, mentioned in referenced New Haven report, was also displayed to CHAMBERS with negative results. The indices of the New York Office were checked with negative results with respect to STEEL.



4/4/49

NY 65-28

With respect to the information furnished by FRANK DRUMINSKI, as set forth in referenced New Haven report relative to a man introduced to him by WOFSY in the summer of 1937, CHAMBERS stated that he definitely is not the person. CHAMBERS stated that he could recall no such incident nor could he recall, as set forth above, DRUMINSKI.

This case is being referred upon completion to New Haven, the office of origin.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

62-31468-23



NY 65-28

4/4/49

LEADS

NEW HAVEN

At New Haven, Connecticut

Will consider the advisability of arranging for CHAMBERS  
to see JOSEPH GUILIETTI in person in order to effect a positive identification.

*This  
being done  
4/12-49  
JCF.*

62-31468-23



## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

NH FILE NO.

65-1249 clb

REPORT MADE AT NEW HAVEN, CONN.	DATE WHEN MADE 4-5-49	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3-8,9,10,15,23; 4-4-49	REPORT MADE BY LEONARD F. JOHNSON
TITLE JOSEPH GUILLIETTI, WAS			CHARACTER OF CASE S626

## SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was unable to identify photographs of JOHN SULA and FRANK DRAMINSKI.

Photograph obtained of home where GUILLIETTI resided Waterford, Conn., 1933-34 and being transmitted to New York office for display to CHAMBERS.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 62-31468-26	
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NH 65-1249

Synopsis (Cont'd)

4/5/49  
[REDACTED] Photograph of C. B. DARROW obtained and being forwarded to New York for display to CHAMBERS. [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

-P-

REFERENCE: Report of SA LEONARD F. JOHNSON dated 2-17-49 at New Haven.

DETAILS:

By letter dated 2-10-49 photographs of JOHN SHEA and FRANK DRAMINSKI were forwarded to the New York office for display to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS inasmuch as DRAMINSKI had advised that he was approached by a person, whom he tentatively identified as CHAMBERS from a photograph, in the summer of 1937 to obtain plans of submarines. Photograph of SHEA was furnished to New York because it had been learned that SHEA was active in Communist Party circles in New London, Connecticut, around 1933-34 and was a candidate on the CP State Ticket for the year 1934 and is at the present time employed by the Electric Boat Company in Groton, Connecticut.

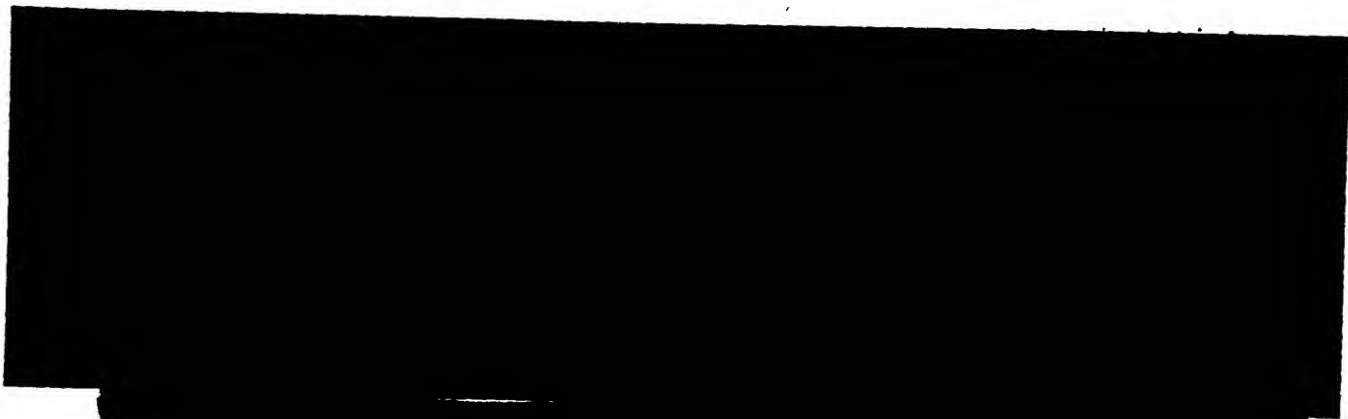
The New York office advised by letter received at New Haven on March 3, 1949, photographs of JOHN SHEA and FRANK DRAMINSKI had been shown to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and that CHAMBERS was unable to recognize either SHEA or DRAMINSKI.

[REDACTED]

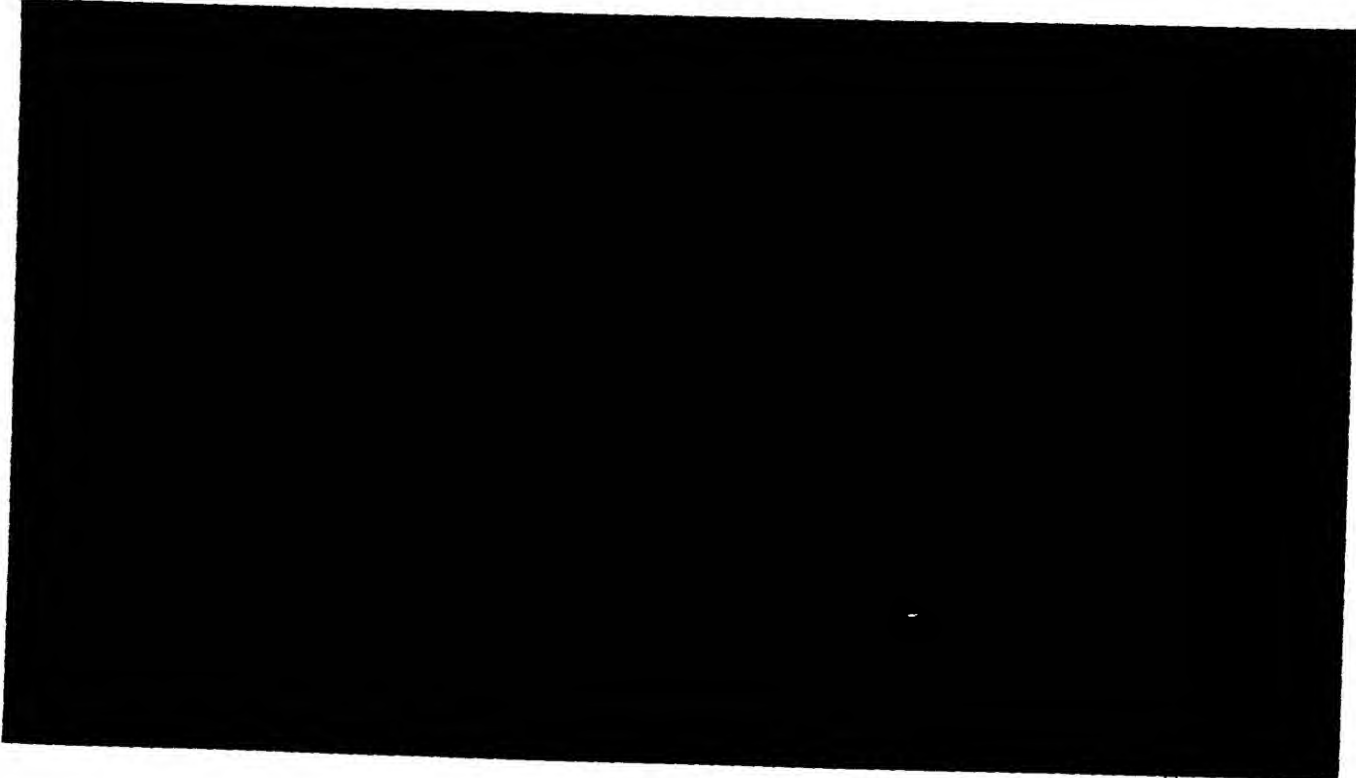
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4/5/49



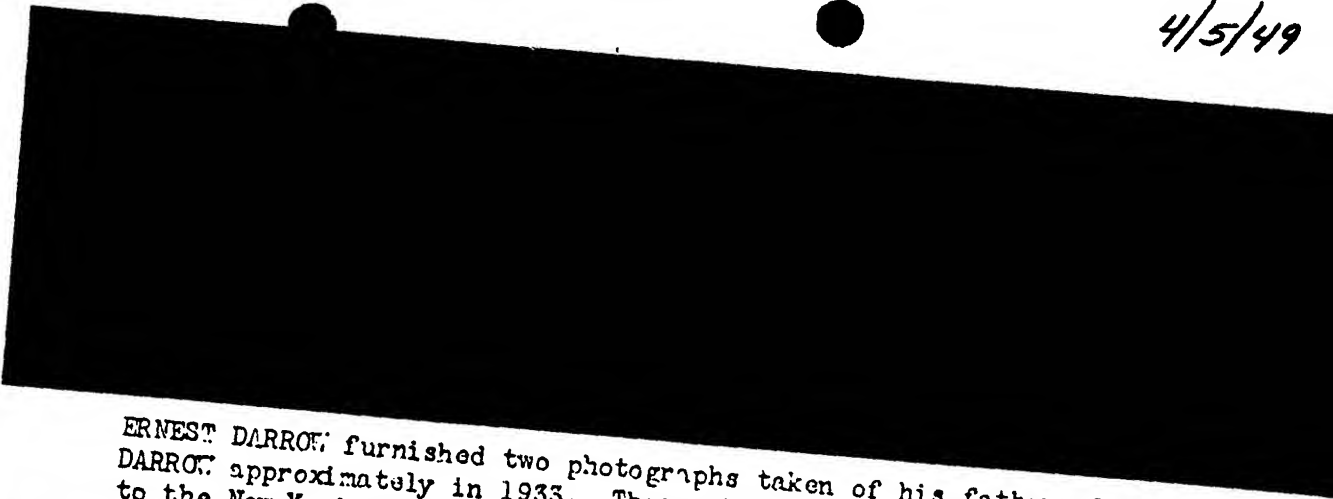
Mrs. GUILIETTI was shown photographs of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, ISADORE ✓  
WOFSY, FRANK DRAMINSKI and JOHN SHEA and stated that she could not  
recognize any of those photographs as individuals who had ever been  
in her home.




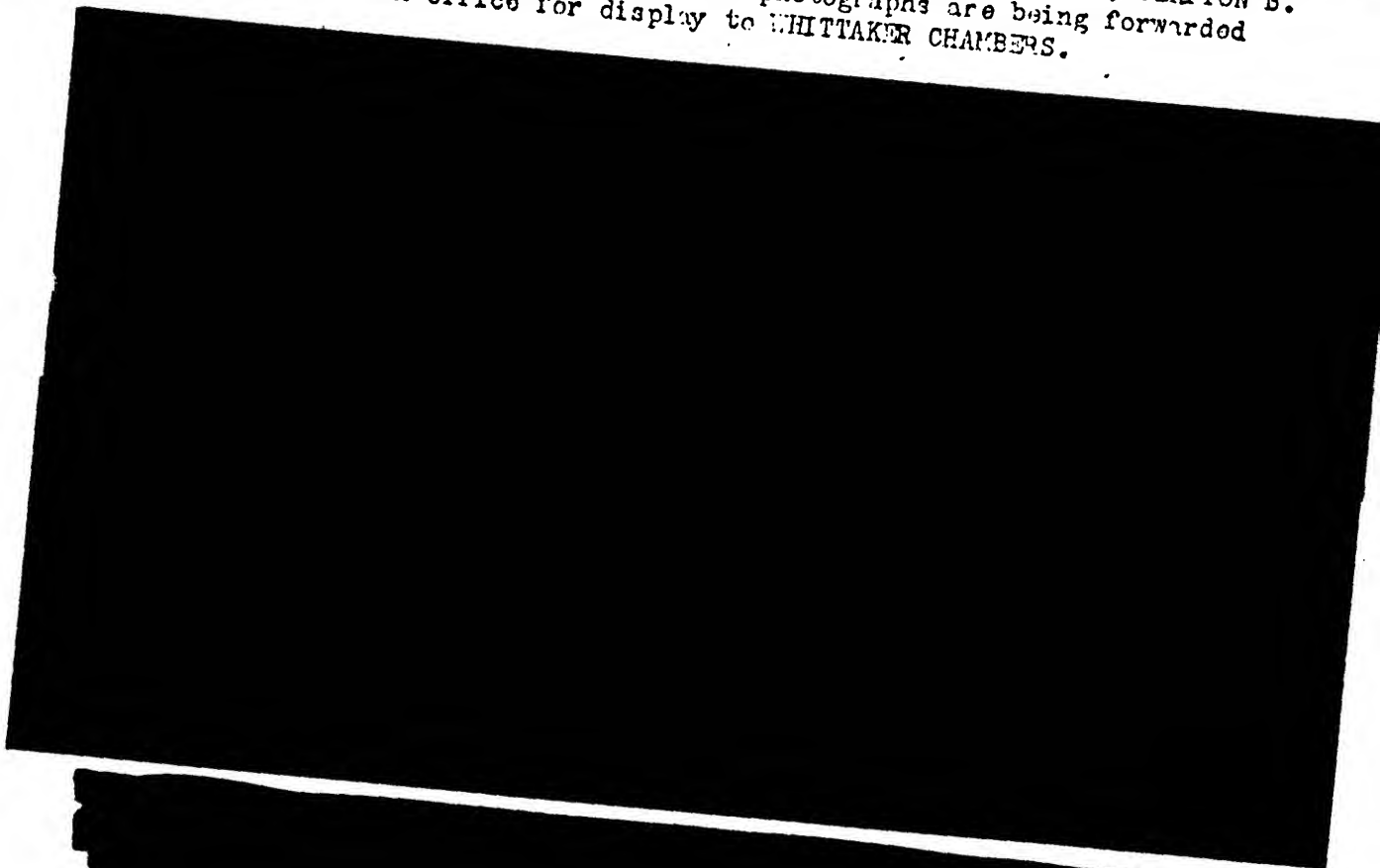
62-31468-26



4/5/49



ERNEST DARROW furnished two photographs taken of his father, CLAYTON B. DARROW approximately in 1933. These photographs are being forwarded to the New York office for display to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.





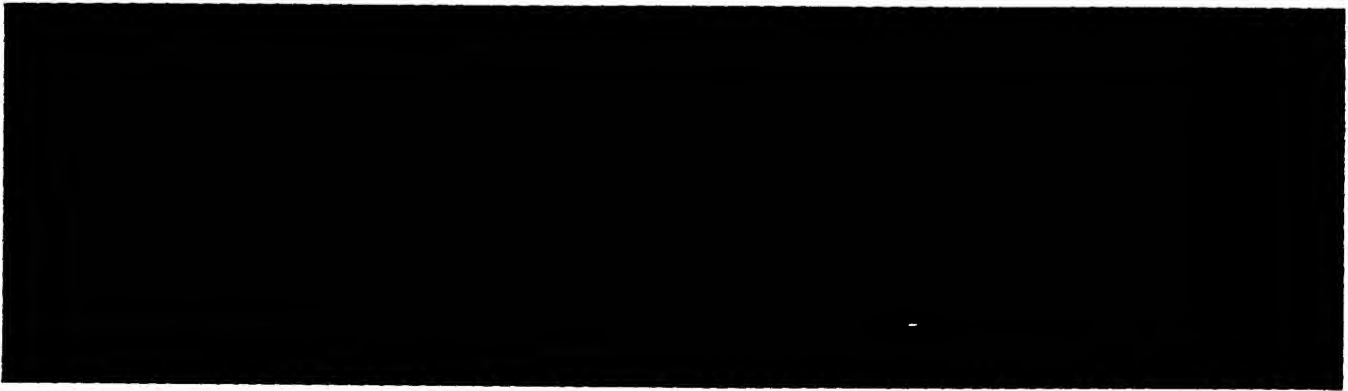
LEAD

4/5/49

THE NEW YORK DIVISIONAT NEW YORK, N. Y.

Will display to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS for identification purposes the two photographs of CLAYTON B. DARROW furnished as enclosures with this report. It is noted that the small photograph was taken in 1928 at which time DARROW was forty-one years old. However, it is considered an excellent likeness of DARROW as he appeared to his family around 1933 or 1934. The larger photograph, taken in 1932 is considered an excellent likeness by his family but it is pointed out that shortly after the photograph was taken DARROW changed from tortoise shell glasses to narrow gold rimmed glasses. These photographs should be returned to New Haven.

Will also display to CHAMBERS the photograph of GUILIETTI's home furnished as an enclosure with this report to ascertain if CHAMBERS can identify this house as the one referred to him as the house he went to to obtain photographs of blueprints from MARIANO. It is noted that this house is situated on a banking, is located at the northwest corner of Pine Street and the Boston Post Road, Waterford, Connecticut, which is just outside of the town line of the City of New London. Although this is a large house and although the walls are brick, the walls are painted white, giving a general appearance of being a wooden frame house. This house is located one and one-quarter miles from the center of New London on the north side of the road on the main highway leading out of New London.



62-31468-26



# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW HAVEN, CONN.**

FILE NO. **65-1249 ML**

REPORT MADE AT <b>NEW HAVEN, CONN.</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>2/17/49</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>1/20, 21, 24-28, 31/49; 2/1-4, 7-11, 14/49</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>LEONARD F. JOHNSON</b>
TITLE <b>JOSEPH GUILIETTI, was. Guiseppa Guilietti, Guiseppa Giuliatti, Joseph Juiletta, Joseph Giuletta, Joseph Juilietti, Joseph Siuletta, Joe Joliett</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <div style="background-color: black; width: 100px; height: 20px;"></div>
<p><b>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:</b></p> <p><i>2-19</i></p> <p>J.D.W. CHAMBERS advised the New York Office that in 1933 he went to New London, Conn. with ISADORE WOPSY, then Chairman of Connecticut CP, where using the name <u>"EUGENE"</u> he was introduced to an Italian Communist whose name was similar to <u>"MARIANO"</u>. CHAMBERS advised that <u>"MARIANO"</u> and one <u>"DARROW"</u> turned over to him for photographing blueprints of submarines which they had obtained from the Electric Boat Company, Groton, Conn.</p> <div style="background-color: black; width: 500px; height: 150px; margin: 10px 0;"></div> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>RW/WH Wallace pio E.H.M. See Star</i></p> <p>GUILIETTI on interview at his place of employment, Navy Underwater Sound Laboratory, New London, denied being involved in obtaining any blueprints from the Electric Boat Company. Denied any acquaintance with CHAMBERS, ISADORE WOPSY or CHAPMAN and claimed he could not identify photos of these</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE <b>62-31468-1983</b> <i>DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES</i>		
<p>(5) Bureau COPIES OF THIS REPORT 2 New York (65-28) 4 New Haven</p> <p><b>COPIES DESTROYED 1948 SEP 10 1964</b></p>		<p><b>INDEXED - 116</b></p> <p><b>21 1949</b></p>	



NH 65-1249

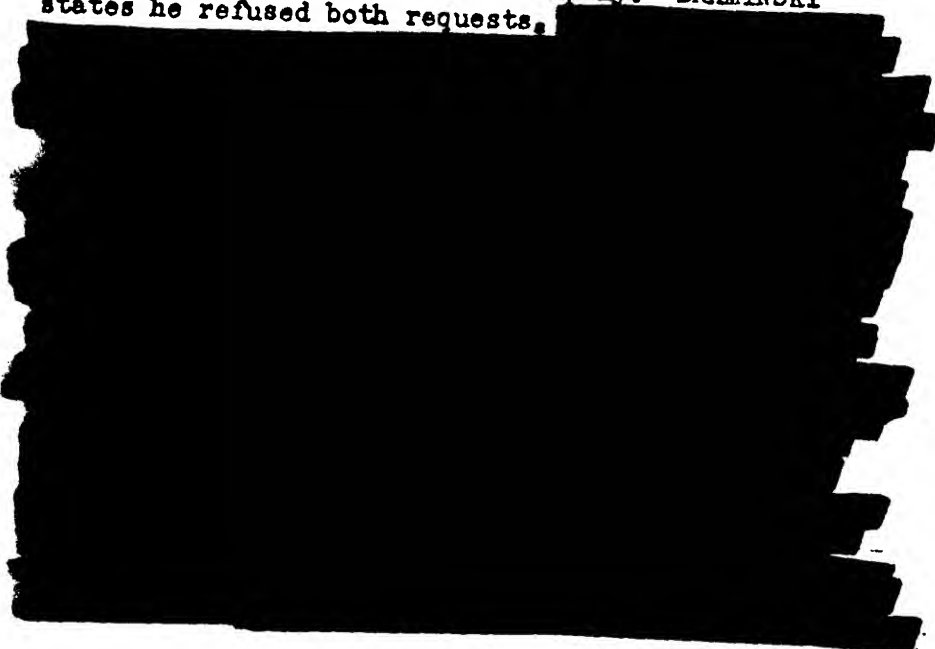
2/17/49

SYNOPSIS:

individuals.



DRAMINSKI stated photograph of CHAMBERS looked like a man introduced to him by WOFSY in summer of 1937 at New London. This man asked DRAMINSKI for help in recruiting submarine men for the Spanish Civil War and also asked DRAMINSKI to obtain plans or blueprints from the Electric Boat Company. DRAMINSKI states he refused both requests.



62-31468-19X3



2/17/49

SYNOPSIS:

[REDACTED] SHEA was unable to recognize photograph of CHAMBERS; stated the names "MARIANO" and "EUGENE" meant nothing to him.

[REDACTED]

CHAMBERS was unable to identify a photograph of GUILIETTI taken in 1936 or prior thereto as the individual referred to by him as "MARIANO".

[REDACTED]

- P -

REFERENCE:

Teletype from New York to New Haven dated 1/20/49 entitled "J.D.W. CHAMBERS, WAS., ET AL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE R"; Bureau teletype to New Haven dated 2/3/49;

[REDACTED]

DETAILS: Referenced teletype from New York to New Haven dated 1/20/49 advised that J.D.W. CHAMBERS had stated that some time in 1933 with the approval of "ULRICH", subsequently identified by the New York Office as a Soviet agent named ALEXANDROVITCH VLANOVSKY, who was believed to have left the United States sometime late in 1934; who CHAMBERS stated was his superior in the Soviet Intelligence apparatus, he had gone to New Haven with "J. PETERS" who introduced him to one "WOFISIE". WOFISIE drove CHAMBERS to New London and upon arrival there WOFISIE left CHAMBERS in the car and later returned with "an Italian Communist" who was employed in the Electric Boat Company. CHAMBERS was unable to recall the Italian's name but said it was something like "MARIANO". He described "MARIANO" as aged 35 in 1933; five feet, seven inches; slight build; about one hundred and fifty pounds; thick black hair; dark complexion; probably born in Italy; married and some children. He said that "MARIANO" lived in a frame house on the north side of the main road from New Haven to New London and three or four miles west of New London.



2/17/49

CHAMBERS stated that "MARIANO" said he could, and allegedly did, secure blueprints of submarines and "MARIANO" also said that any plans he could not himself obtain one "DARROW" would secure. CHAMBERS advised that he also met "DARROW", whom he described as being in the upper thirties in 1933; five feet, eight inches; light complexion; slight build and American of Irish ancestry and an employee of the Electric Boat Company. After the initial meeting CHAMBERS stated that he reported success to "ULRICH", who ordered CHAMBERS to take a Leica camera with him on his next visit to New London to photograph blueprints. CHAMBERS advised he did this, going to "MARIANO's" home. "MARIANO" produced a batch of material which CHAMBERS photographed and CHAMBERS advised that none of the photographs came out. As a result "ULRICH" made arrangements for one "FRANK", an expert in photography to handle the New London contact.

CHAMBERS stated that he and "FRANK" drove to New London in the latter's car. He introduced "MARIANO" as "RAYMOND" to "FRANK". CHAMBERS then dropped out of the operation. He recalled, however, that "MARIANO" and "DARROW" came to New York once for a meeting at which CHAMBERS was present and which was arranged between them and "ULRICH" at the Hotel Therese.

CHAMBERS also recalled having been told by someone, probably "J. PETERS" that "DARROW" later reported his part in the operation to the local American Legion officers in New London. CHAMBERS stated he did not know but had the impression, probably from conversation with "J. PETERS" subsequently, that the Electric Boat venture was not very productive. A photograph of ISADORE WOPSY, an employee of the "Morning Freiheit" now, and formerly State Chairman of the Communist Party in Connecticut, was identified by CHAMBERS as the man who put him in contact with the Electric Boat sources. The New Haven Office was requested to identify "MARIANO" and "DARROW" to ascertain their present activities and to interview them.

Referenced reports of Special Agent A. D. HORN reflect that in the course of an espionage investigation conducted by the New York Office in 1934 one CLAYTON B. DARROW was then employed by the Electric Boat Company and had advised that some time in 1932 JOSEPH GUILIETTI explained the organization, principles and purposes of the Communists to DARROW and had asked DARROW if he wanted to join and help Russia. DARROW further advised that also in 1932 GUILIETTI instructed him to secrete blueprints in his trousers and to carry them away from the plant. DARROW advised that he did so and gave blueprints to GUILIETTI who in turn gave them to a man named JACK or EUGENE.

DARROW further advised that also in 1932 or 1933 DARROW was asked by GUILIETTI to go with him to New York, where they met two men in a restaurant near the Pennsylvania Station and all proceeded to a hotel near 125th Street where DARROW was questioned at length concerning his belief in Communist principles.

62-31468-1913



2/17/49

DARROW further advised in May, 1934 that he had seen EUGENE about four times at intervals over a period of two months. During that time DARROW stated he had taken several blueprints from the Electric Boat Company on instructions from GUILIETTI. DARROW advised that he was then instructed by EUGENE and the Chief at New York to lay off until he was trained and became a member of their organization. DARROW advised that during the week of April 16 to 21 in 1934 he met a new contact man in place of EUGENE. He advised that this man had a vivid scar on his upper lip continuing around the right corner of his mouth. DARROW stated that at the beginning of that week GUILIETTI told DARROW to obtain more blueprints from the Electric Boat Company. DARROW further stated that some of the blueprints were being photostated at the photography shop of M. Q. HORAN, 15 Pequot Avenue in New London.

DARROW further advised that on April 7, 1934 a meeting was held at the home of DUDLEY CHAPMAN in Groton, Connecticut, which was attended by DARROW, GUILIETTI, ZACHARY BARANOFF, FRANK DRAMINSKI and DUDLEY CHAPMAN. DARROW advised that the purpose of this meeting was to organize the shop in the Electric Boat Company in the Communist cause. DARROW stated that he had observed EUGENE in GUILIETTI's home in Waterford, Connecticut, and that once while DARROW was in GUILIETTI's, GUILIETTI showed him a tracing board which he said he used to trace some of the plans taken from the Electric Boat Company. DARROW advised that GUILIETTI had pointed out BARANOFF and DRAMINSKI to him stating that both were valuable men and were "putting over a lot of stuff." DARROW further advised that GUILIETTI had told him that JOHN SHEA of New London had been successful in getting information concerning the fortifications of Fishers Island. DARROW further stated that at a subsequent time JOHN SHEA himself told DARROW that he had been successful in obtaining information concerning the fortifications on Fishers Island.

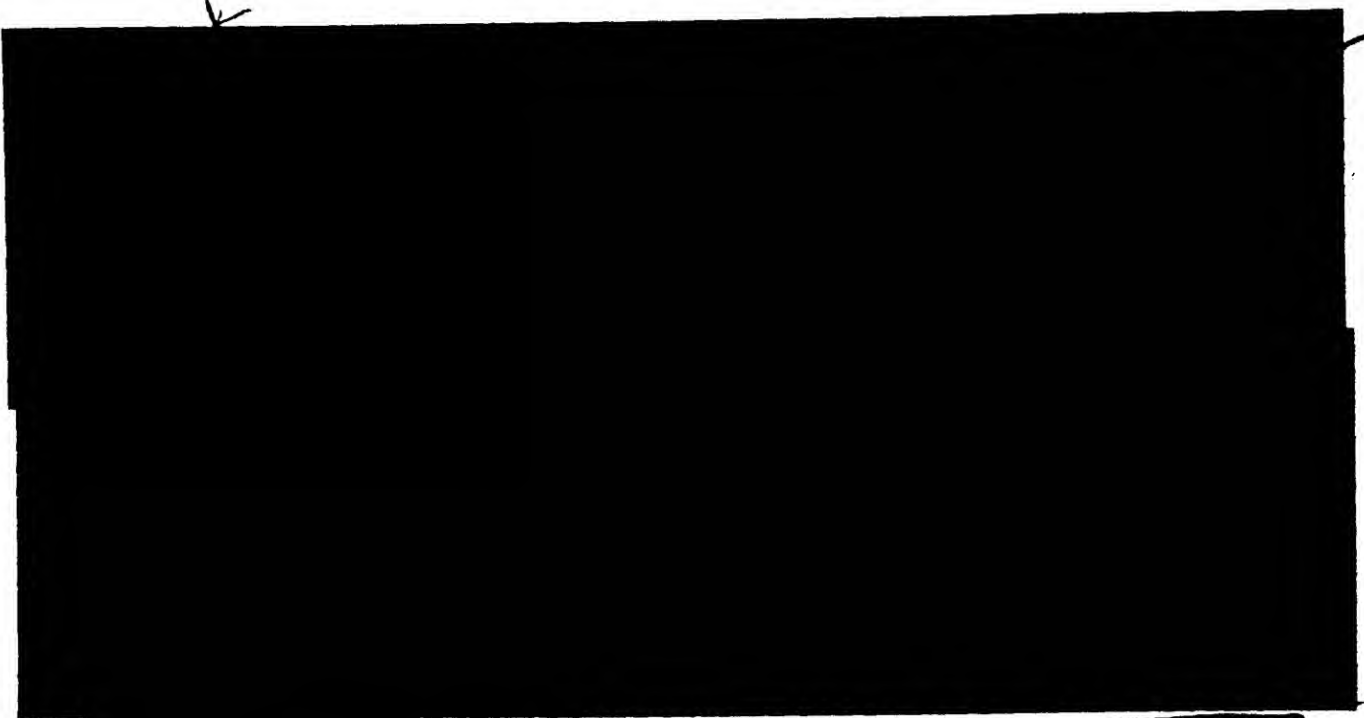
By teletype dated January 26, 1949 the New York Office advised that CHAMBERS had been asked if he recalled the cover name which he used in his operation at New London. CHAMBERS replied without hesitation, "EUGENE". It was pointed out that the agents did not assist CHAMBERS in making this recollection.

The New York Office further advised that the facts as furnished to Agent HORN in 1934 by C. B. DARROW were then discussed with CHAMBERS and CHAMBERS had stated that DARROW had elaborated some of the facts beyond recognition. However, the essential facts coincided with those furnished by CHAMBERS. CHAMBERS advised that he had no knowledge of the existence of a Communist Party cell in the Electric Boat Company in 1934. He stated that he knew only the Italian and DARROW and that ZACHARY BARANOFF, DUDLEY CHAPMAN and FRANK DRAMINSKI were unknown to him.

62-31468-19X3




2/17/49



Both of these photographs were obtained and were forwarded by letter dated January 27, 1949 to the New York Office to be displayed to CHAMBERS for a possible identification of GUILIETTI as the individual referred to by CHAMBERS as "MARIANO".

By teletype dated February 4, 1949 the New York Office advised that these photographs of GUILIETTI were displayed to CHAMBERS on that date. CHAMBERS stated that the 1936 photograph does not resemble the individual with whom he was in contact at the Electric Boat Company in New London. CHAMBERS thought that the one he called "MARIANO" had a more Italian look but was not as heavy looking and did not have the authoritative look that the 1936 photograph indicated. CHAMBERS stated that "MARIANO" was nervous and excitable and gestured a great deal. The only thing in the 1936 photograph that appeared to jibe was the hair. The 1948 photograph was also displayed to CHAMBERS and he stated he might "read a likeness into that photo." CHAMBERS said the photograph, however, did not jibe with his idea of what "MARIANO" looked like.

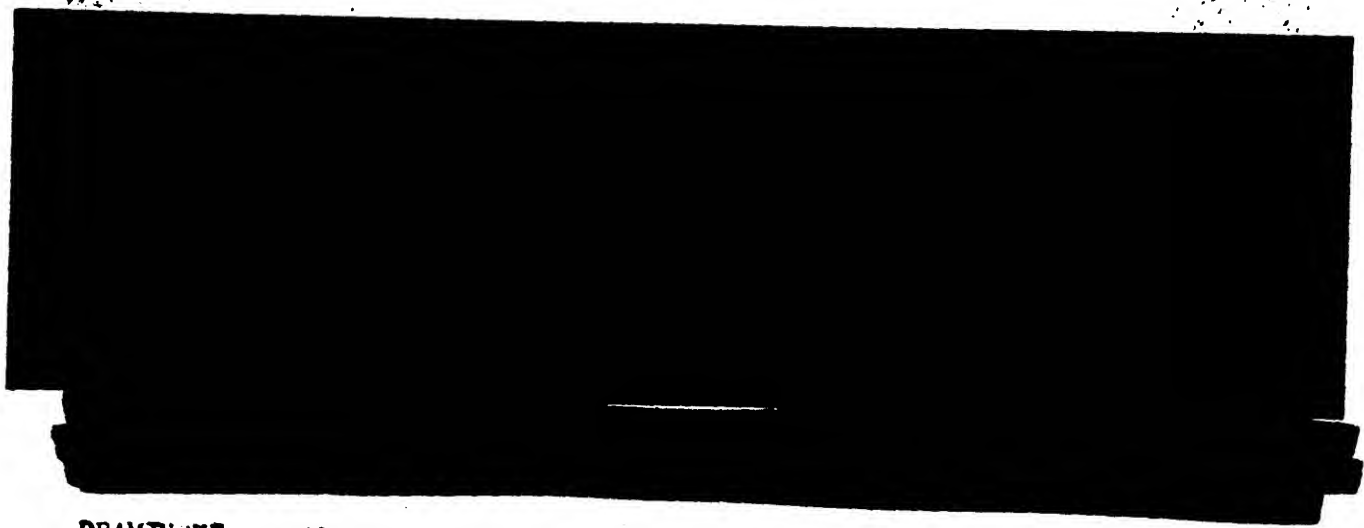


62-31468-17X3



2/17/49

65-1249



DRAMINSKI was then shown two photographs of WHITAKER CHAMBERS. He examined these photographs and stated they strongly resembled a man who was introduced to him by WOFSY in the summer of 1937. He was questioned closely concerning this date and advised he was certain that he met the man he had in mind in the summer of 1937 because he recalled that the event took place after his trip to New York with WOFSY and before the National Convention of the Shipbuilders Union in September of 1937. He further stated that he remembered WOFSY coming to the door of his house in the late afternoon of a warm day and asking him if he could come out to the car to meet a friend. DRAMINSKI and the other two drove briefly in WOFSY's car through the city and parked on the campus of the Women's College in New London. DRAMINSKI stated he could not recall this individual's name nor could he recall whether WOFSY ever introduced him by name. He did remember, however, that WOFSY vouched for the man's reliability. DRAMINSKI stated that the man asked him first if he could assist in recruiting for the Spanish Civil War and expressed an interest in locating some good submarine men to fight in the war. The man then asked DRAMINSKI if he could supply any plans or blueprints from the Electric Boat Co. DRAMINSKI advised that he first questioned the man's reliability and asked him how he could tell whether the man was not actually a representative of the Electric Boat Co. sent to test his loyalty. WOFSY assured him that this was not the case and that the man was reliable. DRAMINSKI claims that he told them he would not furnish any plans from the Boat Company as he was interested in making no more money, and further because such a thing would be dishonest. He also told them it would be foolish for him to take such a risk inasmuch as whatever plans he might be able to provide would be of no real use to anyone and pointed out to them that the Electric Boat Co. has revealed during the hearing conducted by the National Labor Relations Board when he was suspended from work, that it had sold most of its patents to other foreign countries. DRAMINSKI stated he never saw this man again and advised he had never seen him before.

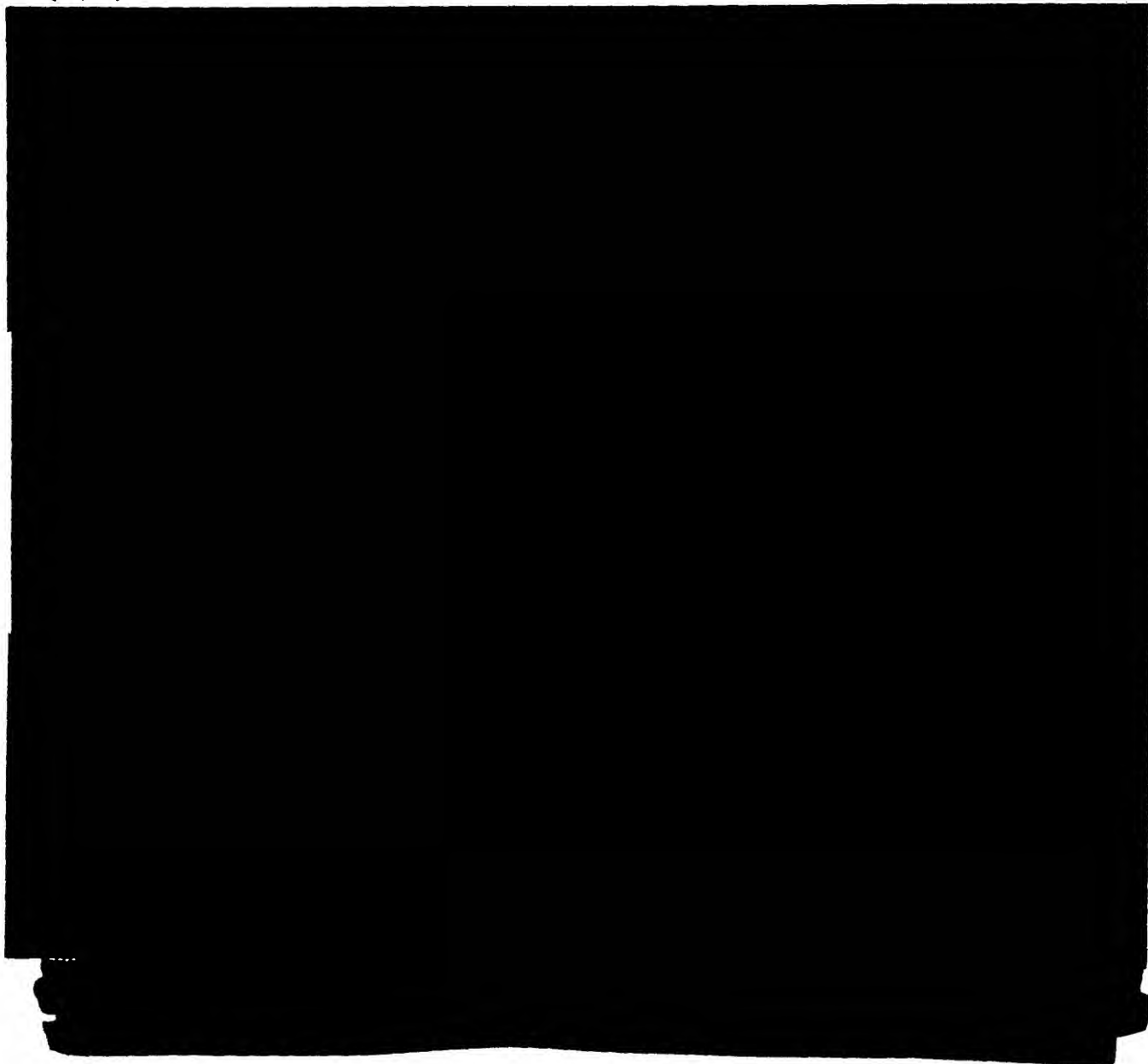
62-31468-19X3



2/17/49

65-1249

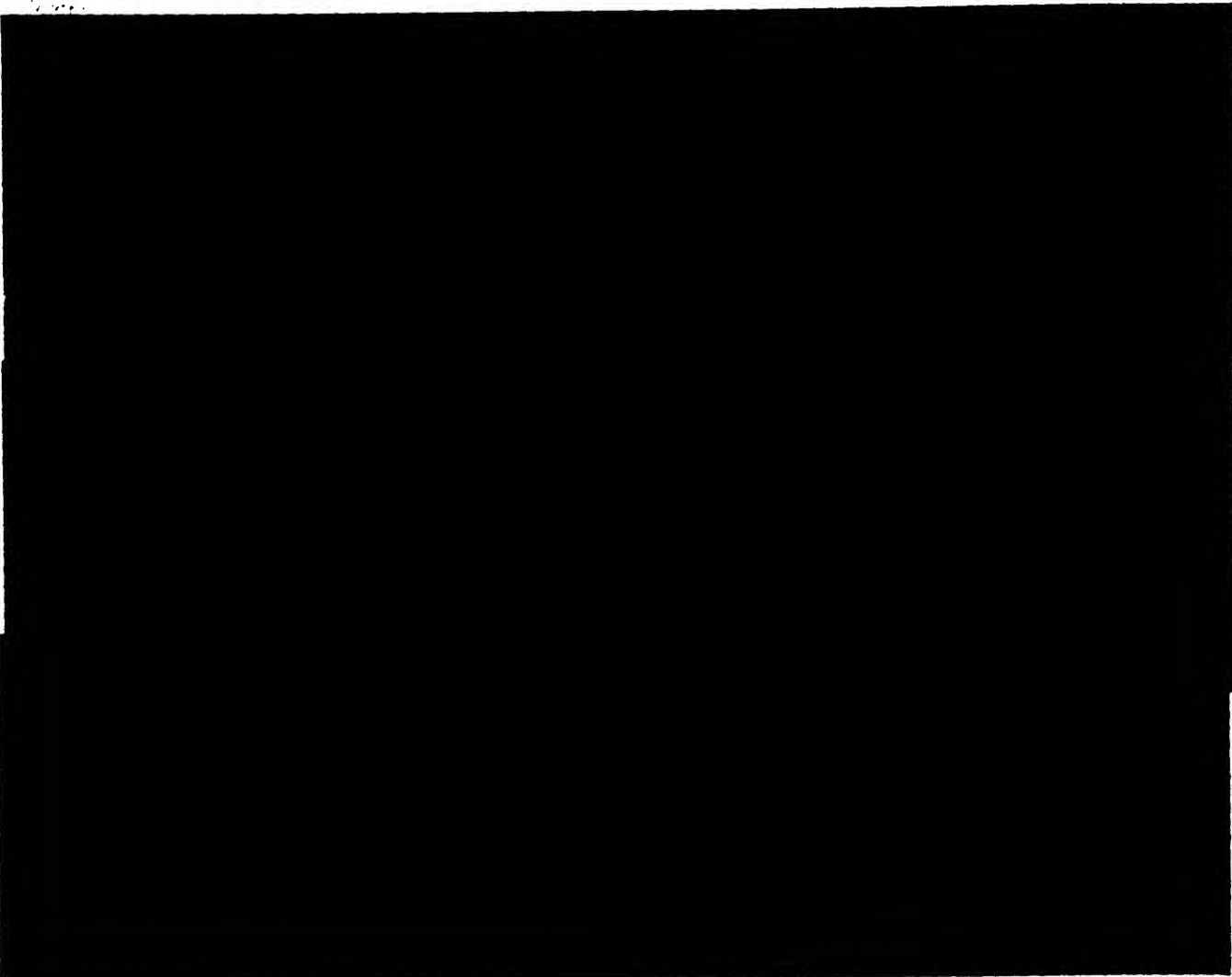
In addition to his tentative identification of the photographs, DRAMINSKI described the man as being of stocky build, with a deep voice and stated he judged from his conversation that he was an "intellectual".





62-31468-19X3



2/17/49




By teletype dated February 9, 1949 the New York Office was advised that photographs of DRAMINSKI were being forwarded to that office with the request that they be displayed to CHAMBERS to ascertain whether or not CHAMBERS could recall contacting DRAMINSKI at New London in 1937.



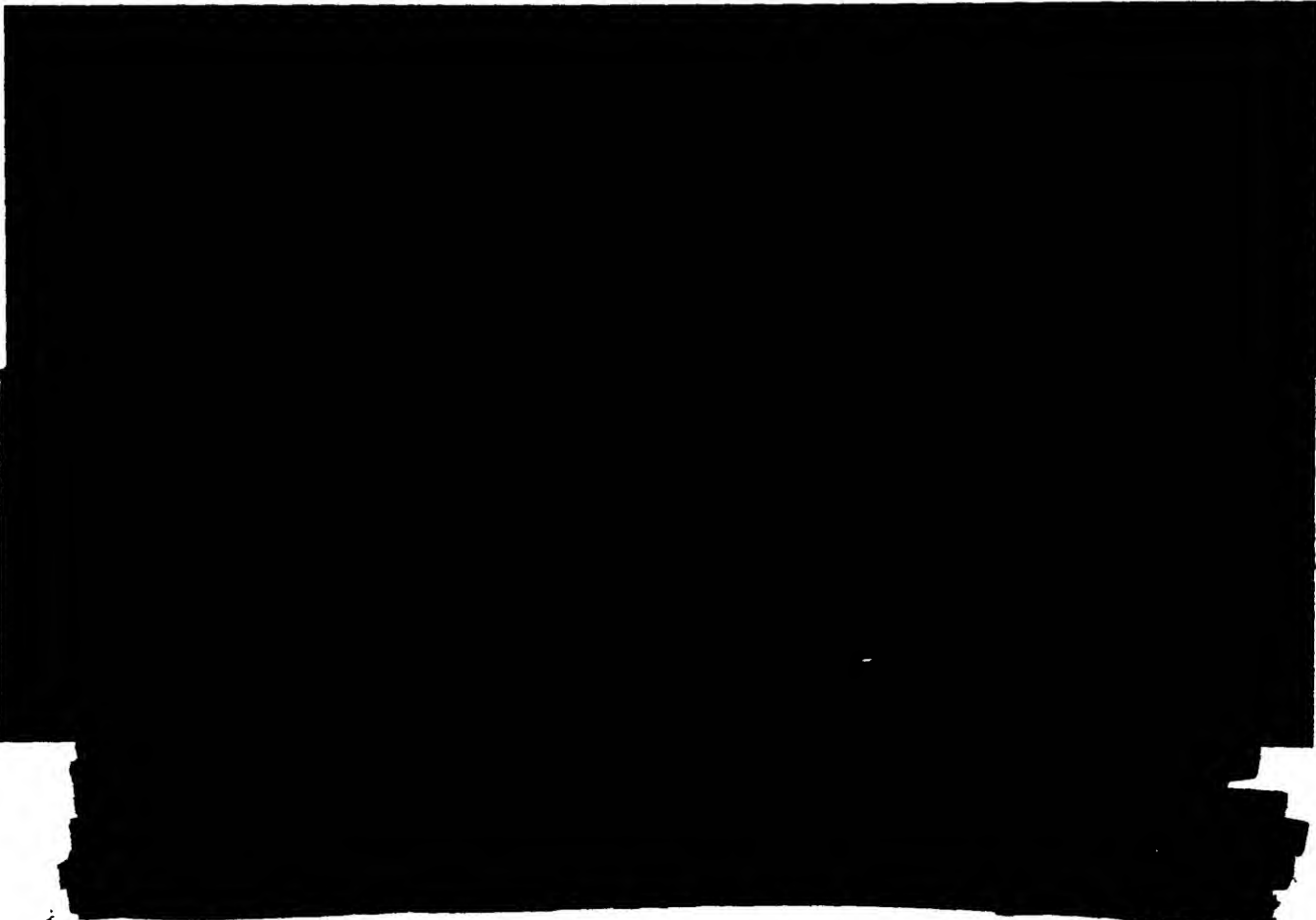


2/17/49

NH 65-1249



SHEA was unable to recognize the photograph of CHAMBERS and stated he never was acquainted with anyone named "MARIANO" or "EUGENE".





10/19/50

NY 100-90777

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Informant stated that subject said he was being advised by his friends to express regret for the necessity of dignifying BUDENZ by a denial, but that he felt compelled to repudiate the charge for the record; to also send a challenge to BUDENZ to make the statement publicly, without immunity, but that BARNES said that he was vulnerable to attack by WHITTAKER/CHAMBERS and the rest of that group who would welcome a chance to attack his personal life through his wife and his residence in Moscow.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]



10/19/50

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Informant T-2 said that one JERRY ~~ALLEN~~ advised BARNES to send a challenge to BUIENZ to make the statement publicly without immunity, but that BARNES replied that he is vulnerable to attack by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and the rest of that group who would welcome a chance to attack his personal life through his wife and his residence in Moscow.

[REDACTED]

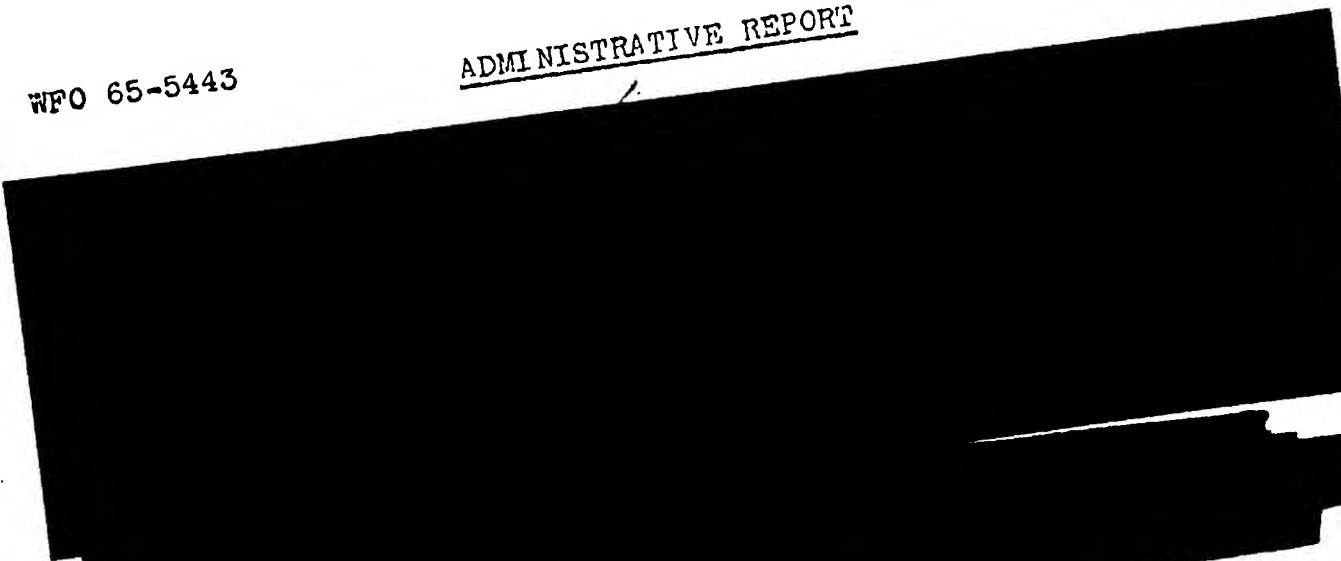
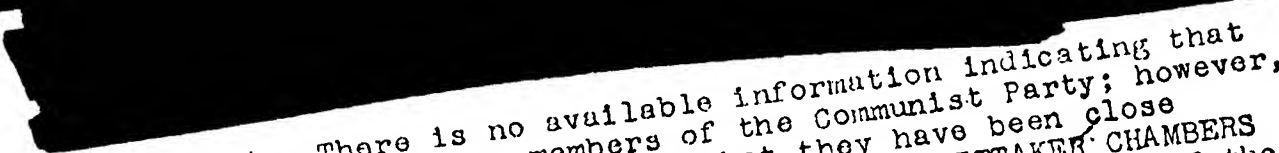
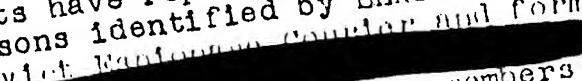
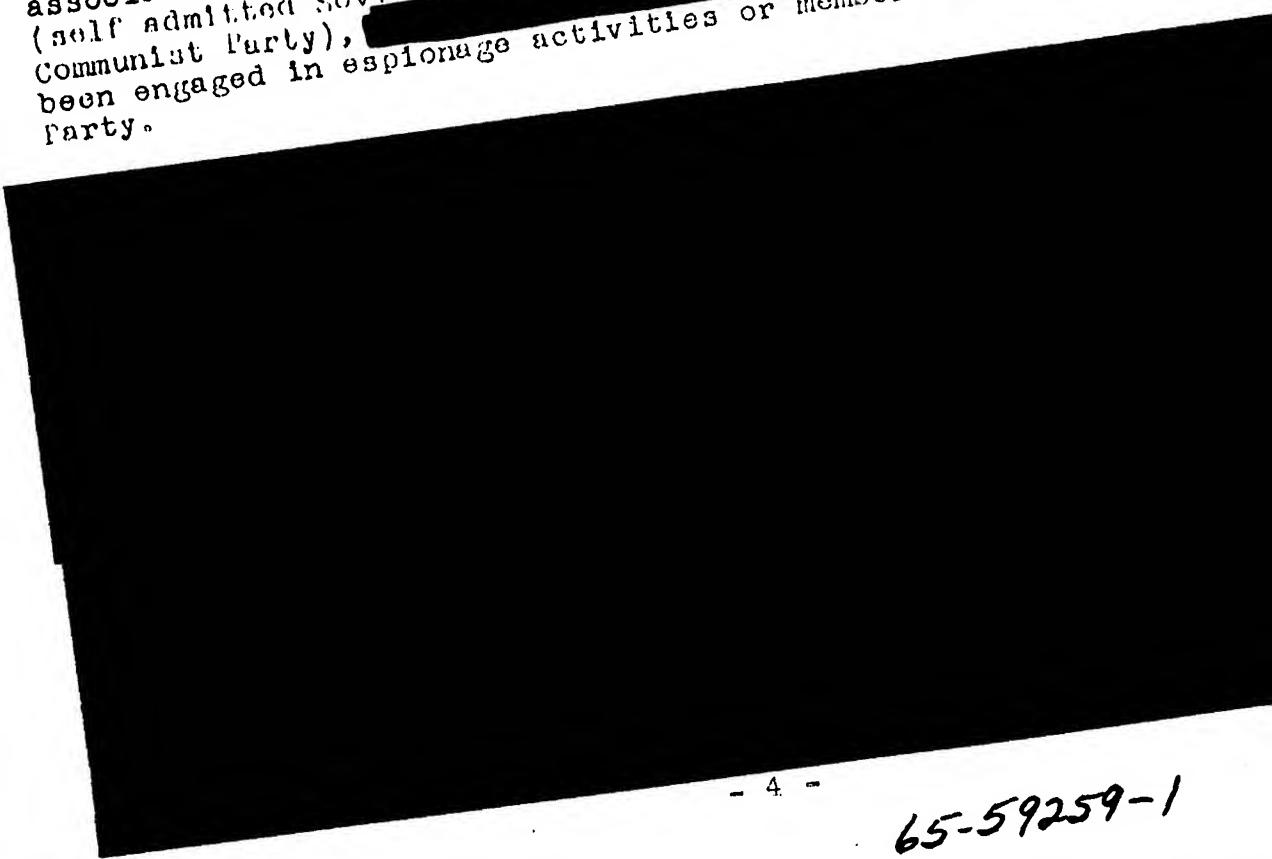
77-13677-141



WFO 65-5443

ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT

5/9/50

- 
- 
4. There is no available information indicating that BELA and SONIA GOLD were members of the Communist Party; however, reliable informants have reported that they have been close associates of persons identified by BENTLEY, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS (self admitted Soviet Espionage Courier and former member of the Communist Party),  as either having been engaged in espionage activities or members of the Communist Party.
- 

65-59259-1



# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEWARK

NK FILE NO. 65-4083

CHK

REPORT MADE AT <b>NEWARK</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>8-24-50</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>6-17, 19, 20; 8-22, 23-50</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>JOHN P. DEVLIN</b>
TITLE <b>ROLAND KAPP</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>ESPIONAGE - R</b>

## Administrative Report

### SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

THOMAS L. BLACK states KAPP was one time a member of the Workers Party and friend of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. In 1934 JOHN SHERMAN, a suspected Soviet Espionage Agent, secured a passport under the name of CHARLES F. CHASE and had it mailed to him in care of KAPP at his home in Newark. KAPP, in interview, states does not recall incident and indicates may have received this mail by request of CHAMBERS. CHAMBERS verified this in interview in January, 1950.

- C -

### DETAILS:

**BLACK** stated that in 1933 he told KAPP he was a member of the Communist Party and KAPP told him that he had been a member of the Workers Party and that an old friend of his was engaged in underground activity for the Communist Party. KAPP later identified this friend to BLACK as WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>SK McRae</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
<b>COPIES DESTROYED</b> <b>A 878 NOV 23 1950</b>		<b>65-59426 - 1</b> 25 <i>gib</i>
(5) - Bureau 1 - Philadelphia (for info) 3 - Newark		SEP 3 1950 RECORDED - 60 INDEXED - 60 EX-100
<b>COPY IN FILE</b>		

59 SEP 22 1950



8/24/50

NK 65-4083

[REDACTED]

In January, 1949, ROLAND KAPP was interviewed by Special Agents PAUL R. ALKER and ROBERT F. VAN ARSDALL, at which time KAPP stated that he had no recollection of ever having accepted any mail for CHARLES FRANCIS CHASE or JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN and that he had never heard these names to his knowledge. Photographs of CHASE as appearing on the passport application and known photographs of JOHN SHERMAN were exhibited to KAPP with negative results. Upon being asked if he had ever been acquainted with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, KAPP stated that he has known CHAMBERS for many years and attended college with him. He related that it was entirely possible that CHAMBERS had asked him to accept mail for CHASE or SHERMAN, but he could not recall this to be true.

KAPP stated that CHAMBERS has always been a mysterious and very persuasive individual and that if such a request had been made of him, he would probably have complied with no thought of their being anything wrong. He advised that if mail for CHASE or SHERMAN were sent in care of him at CHAMBERS request, CHAMBERS himself would have picked it up. KAPP, however, could not recall such an incident occurring.

By teletype dated January 25, 1950 in the case entitled "JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was., ET AL, PERJURY, ESPIONAGE - R", the New York Office advised that CHAMBERS was greatly concerned regarding the information pertaining to KAPP. CHAMBERS stated during an interview that KAPP is an innocent person, is in no way connected with Communist Party activities, and was never associated with the underground apparatus. According to the above teletype, CHAMBERS indicated he had requested KAPP to receive the passport as a personal favor.

[REDACTED]

65-59426-1



10/31/50

[REDACTED]

KAPP further advised that he recalled being interviewed by special agents of the FBI a couple of years ago at which time they questioned him about receiving mail for an unknown party at the request of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. KAPP advised at that time he informed the agents he had no knowledge of ever having accepted any mail but at this time he wished to state he did recall WHITTAKER CHAMBERS requesting him to receive a letter and turn it over to CHAMBERS, and he had done so.

*On file  
He is from  
Sherman*

KAPP explained that he had no information concerning the nature of the letter at that time and he has no knowledge at this time as to what was in the envelope which he had received through the mail, but that he had done it only as a personal favor to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS whom he described as a man who was prone to be "melodramatic". KAPP further explained that he attached no significance to CHAMBERS' request because of this characteristic.

KAPP advised at this time that he had no knowledge that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was a member of the CP, and he did not have knowledge that CHAMBERS was engaged in espionage activities for any foreign power. He said that the only information he has concerning CHAMBERS' activity in espionage he has obtained from newspaper accounts.

[REDACTED]

65-59426-2



5/11/50

NY 65-15245

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS has advised that HARRY FREEMAN and his wife, VERA SCHAP (SHAPIRO) had been very active Communist Party members.

[REDACTED]

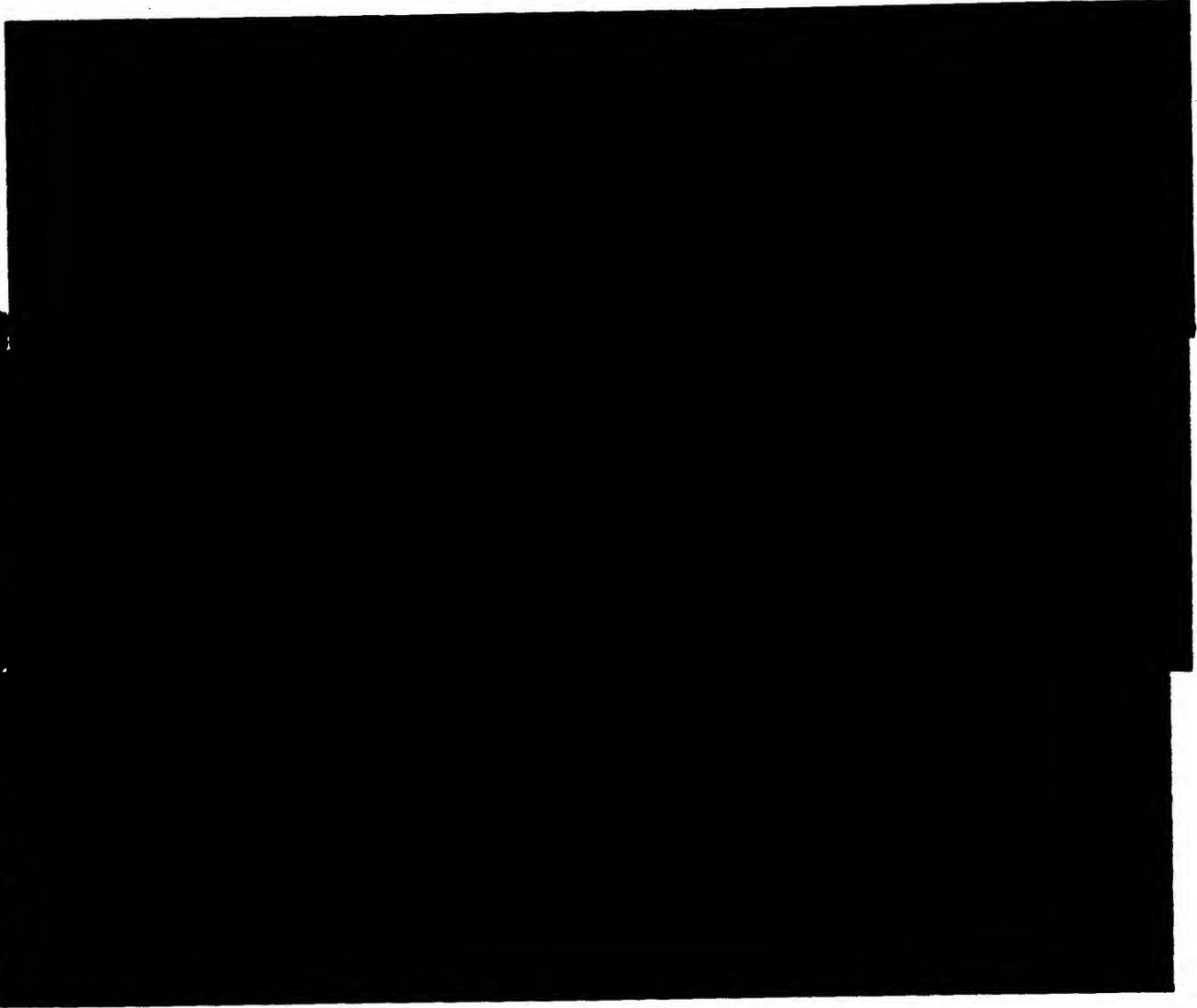
65-58959-9



12/18/51

NY 65-15245

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS advised on October 12, 1949 that DURANT is an "old Bolshevik" and that when he, CHAMBERS, was working for the "Daily Worker" in New York City, during the period 1925 to 1929, DURANT was considered one of the most important members of the Communist Party, a Communist Party member of influence, and was believed to have excellent connections.





File No: See ReferencesRe: ChambersDate: Oct 1977  
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
65-57792-18	2/1/49	NEW YORK REPORT	8	4	N.P.
65-57792-20	3/10/49	NEW YORK LETTER	1	1	N.P.
65-57792-23	5/13/49	NEW YORK REPORT	12	4	N.P.
65-57792-48	2/21/50	NEW YORK REPORT	11	4	N.P.
65-57792-55	7/5/50	NEW YORK TELETYPE	4	1	N.P.
65-53508-95	11/12/49	LOS ANGELES REPORT	22	13	N.P.
44-8-353-90	12/15/48	MEMPHIS LETTER w/ENCL	2	0	Released in the Hiss see References (Page 74)
100-3-74-A	3/10/49	N.Y. NEWS	1	0	Released in the Hiss see References (Page 126)
100-3-74-A	3/10/49	N.Y. HERALD TRIBUNE	2	0	Released in the Hiss see References (Page 18)
100-3-74-A	1/16/49	N.Y. STAR	1	0	Released in the Hiss see References (Page 108)
100-3-74-2977	3/11/49	NEW YORK LETTER	14	0	Released in the Hiss see References (Page 117)
94-40672-A	1/7/49	N.Y. JOURNAL AMERICAN	1	0	Released in the Hiss see References (Page 74)

79 27



# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Page 22

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

NY FILE NO. 65-14720

DES

REPORT MADE AT <b>NEW YORK</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>2/1/49</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>12/16, 17, 20, 21/48; 1/3/49</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>EDWARD F. MILES</b>
TITLE <b>HARRY ARTHUR LEVINE, with aliases; Harry Meyers, Herman Meyers, "Herschel"</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <div style="background-color: black; width: 100px; height: 1.2em;"></div>

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

Review of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS deposition in libel suit of HISS against CHAMBERS reflects information concerning meetings between CHAMBERS and "HERMAN" and "ULRICH", Russian Agents, at the home of PAULA LEVINE, former wife of subject, beginning July or August, 1932.

- P -

Bureau file 65-57792.

**DETAILS:**

A review of Volume I of the deposition of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in the case of HISS against CHAMBERS, Pages 149, 176 through 179, and Volume II, Page 228, reflects information concerning PAULA LEVINE, former wife of instant subject. CHAMBERS stated that in 1932, MAX BEDACHT of the Communist Party in New York City introduced him to one ARTHUR in a passageway at the 14th Street subway station. At that time, ARTHUR made a date with him; he said to meet him later that evening on Riverside Drive near Grant's Tomb. This date was kept and ARTHUR then introduced him to a Russian named HERBERT who was seated in a parked automobile. They drove around and HERBERT asked him a number of questions, and at times spoke with ARTHUR in Russian.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>Edward Scheidt</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES DESTROYED 5 - Bureau (1 - NY, 4 - RM) 7-1960 2 - Philadelphia 2 - Washington Field 4 - New York (1 - 65-14920 - Info)	<b>65-57792-118</b> 11 FEB 3 1949	7 RECORDED - 114 INDEXED - 114 <b>EX-1</b>
	<div style="position: relative;"> <div style="position: absolute; top: 0; right: 0; font-size: 2em;">Jagup</div> </div>	
	<div style="position: relative;"> <div style="position: absolute; bottom: 0; left: 0;">[Signature]</div> </div>	
	<div style="position: relative;"> <div style="position: absolute; bottom: 0; left: 0;">[Signature]</div> </div>	

58 MAR 13 1949



2/1/49

CHAMBERS described HERBERT as a tall man, heavily built with rather amber colored hair. A day or two later, CHAMBERS said that he had an appointment with ARTHUR again, and at that time, the latter introduced him to a man by the name of ULRICH, who was also a Russian. At that time ARTHUR turned him over to ULRICH, who thereafter became CHAMBERS' superior and explained to him his functions; that is, to act as liaison man between the American Communist Party, which was referred to as the Bank and the Apparatus of the New International. He placed the date as July or August, 1932.

CHAMBERS said that he specifically remembered an occasion on which ULRICH telephoned him and told him that he must meet him at the "Gallery". CHAMBERS went on to say that the Gallery was an apartment just off Fifth Avenue, either in the lower 50's or upper 40's, and it was the apartment of PAULA LEVINE. He described PAULA LEVINE as the American girl who escaped when ROBERT GORDON SWITZ and his wife were arrested in that roundup of the Russian network in Paris in the middle 30's. He said that PAULA's apartment was always referred to as the Gallery and nothing else.

With respect to "ULRICH", CHAMBERS said that this man was apparently the head of the Apparatus, from what he could see. CHAMBERS said that he used the name DWYER where he lived but that his underground name was BOB.

In describing his duties, CHAMBERS stated that he carried messages from "ULRICH" to BEDACHT and that, for example, ULRICH would, on occasion, telephone him and direct him to be at the Gallery at a certain time. CHAMBERS said that he would go to the Gallery at the certain time, would meet ULRICH, and the latter would give him a message for BEDACHT. His compensation for his work was \$35 per week paid in cash by ULRICH. He said that this activity carried over until late 1933 or 1934; he was not quite sure. He insisted, however, that during this period, he had weekly meetings with BEDACHT and meetings, at least fortnightly, with ULRICH.

CHAMBERS continued by stating that during the time he was in the original Apparatus; that is, ULRICH's Apparatus, there appeared in New York, in fact in the Gallery, a guest, a short Russian with very soft brown eyes and hair clipped off that stuck right up, and he had a deep base voice. CHAMBERS was told that this man's name was HERMAN and that he was thenceforth not to work with "ULRICH" but only to work with HERMAN. CHAMBERS said the reason given to him was that HERMAN spoke no English and would have to communicate in German, which CHAMBERS said he was able to speak well enough to get along with HERMAN.

65-57792-18



2/1/49

During this period of time, HERMAN told him in confidence that he wanted to go to Washington and there to develop sources in various Government agencies. CHAMBERS said that it was his opinion that this man was an alcoholic, and as a matter of fact, he was told that subsequently, HERMAN was sent back to Moscow in disgrace.

CHAMBERS thereafter again worked with "ULRICH". It appears, according to Mr. CHAMBERS, that he also knew, at this period, Dr. PHILLIP ROSENBLEITT, a dentist with an office at the corner of 41st Street and Broadway, New York City. In this connection, CHAMBERS said that he was extremely surprised one night when he saw HERMAN on the street in New York, the same HERMAN whom he believed to be in Moscow. They did not speak, but at a later date, CHAMBERS asked ROSENBLEITT about HERMAN, and ROSENBLEITT said that HERMAN had been in the United States but recently had a bad accident and was in the hospital.

Later, CHAMBERS said when he met Colonel BYKOV, the latter told him that HERMAN was someone whom he had known as OSCAR. CHAMBERS, without explaining further, said that HERMAN, with alias OSCAR, was, in fact, VALENTIN MARKIN. As an aside, he offered the information that there was a struggle for power going on between HERMAN and ULRICH.

At a later date, CHAMBERS said that BEDACHT was replaced by J. PETERS whom he described as the head of the entire underground of the American Communist Party.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]



2/1/49

LEADS

[REDACTED]

NEW YORK

At New York City

Will exhibit present and past photographs of LEVINE to J. DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in an effort to ascertain what part he played in the meetings at the "Gallery".

[REDACTED]

65-57792-18



Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: March 10, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

**SUBJECT: HARRY ARTHUR LEVINE, was**

038865.

Such returns are desirable since the investigation has shown that in 1932 his home was used as a meeting place by the espionage apparatus of which WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was a member.

EPM:hd  
NY 65-14720  
Let. to Dir.

RECORDED - 34  
INDEXED - 33

65-57792-20

EX-3

EX-31

1948 FEB 19 1948  
FEB 19 1948



# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK**

NY FILE NO. **65-14720** MR

AT <b>YORK</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>5/13/49</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>1/4; 2/16; 3/7 8, 10, 11, 14, 15 4/5, 6; 5/5/49</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>EDWARD F. MILES</b>
			CHARACTER OF CASE <div style="background-color: black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>

**HARRY ARTHUR LEVINE, was.**

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

**[REDACTED]**  
**WHITAKER CHAMBERS** in statement indicated that, although he visited "the Gallery" about twenty times, he never met **HARRY** or **PAULA LEVINE** either at their home or otherwise.  
**[REDACTED]**

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**REFERENCE:**

Bureau File **65-57792**  
 Report of SA **EDWARD F. MILES**, New York, 2/1/49

<p>APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i>                  SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE</p> <p><b>COPIES DESTROYED</b></p> <p><b>5 Bureau</b>  <b>4 New York (1 - 65-1492) -Info)</b></p>	<p style="text-align: right;">RECORDED &amp; INDEXED</p> <p style="font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold;">65-57792-23</p> <p>DEC 1 1950</p>
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DETAILS:

Photographs of LEVINE taken in 1928 and 1948 were exhibited to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS who was unable to identify LEVINE as one whom he knew in the underground.

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, in his statement given to Special Agents Thomas G. Spencer and Francis X. Plant, stated that one of the things that SHERMAN did on one of his visits with SHERMAN just prior to CHAMBERS'S introduction to ULRICH was to bring CHAMBERS to an apartment house somewhere in the West 50's just off Fifth Avenue. He said this apartment was located in a brownstone house that was on the north side of the street. He described it by saying that it probably had six stories; that on occasions there was a Negro doorman present and that one entered a vestibule and walked up a short flight of stairs that led to a landing and thereafter up another short flight of stairs to another landing. He said that the apartment was characterized by SHERMAN as "the Gallery" and he said that he visited this apartment on probably twenty occasions, although he admitted that this was an arbitrary figure. He said that insofar as the apartment itself was concerned he recalled that upon entering it one walked into a small, dark vestibule that led directly into a very large room paneled or probably trimmed in dark oak. The four walls of the room, he continued, with the exception of the doors and windows, were covered with bookcases. These bookcases, he said, were filled with good books and some which were expensively bound. He remembered in particular a volume of Byron's Poems. On one occasion, he said, that ULRICH had told him that he, ULRICH, as a young man had read Byron religiously. CHAMBERS further described this room as one with three fairly large windows opening on the west side and that there were small benches underneath the three windows. The room, he said, was furnished lavishly but not in good taste. The furniture was upholstered and appeared massive. He noted particularly that the room contained several small tables and on each of his visits there was always a box of candy on the tables. He said he never entered any of the other rooms in this apartment with the exception probably of the bathroom which he believed was located off the end of the room on the east side of the house. It was his definite impression, he said, that this apartment was actually lived in. There was not, however, any name on the door nor did he ever meet anyone there, he said, except HERBERT and ULRICH. He said that he was unable to recall anything about such furniture as rugs, lighting fixtures, piano, et cetera, but he did indicate that sometime later he learned from Dr. ROSENBLIETT that the apartment was either owned or rented by HARRY and PAULA LEVINE.

CHAMBERS said he never met either HARRY or PAULA LEVINE although it is entirely possible that Dr. ROSENBLIETT pointed out HARRY LEVINE to him in a

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restaurant. He recalled that the Doctor described HARRY LEVINE as "his friend" and stated that he was a lawyer sympathetic to underground activities and very well connected. It is also his recollection that ROSENBLIETT indicated that LEVINE had done the apparatus some favors, the nature of which was never explained to him.

CHAMBERS stated that it is his further recollection that ROSENBLIETT mentioned that LEVINE had drifted away from the apparatus and he also recalled that there was some comment on the Doctor's part about a divorce between the LEVINES.

CHAMBERS said that his recollection of his first visit to "the Gallery" was rather hazy but, as he previously stated, he believed he was taken there by SHERMAN. He said it was indicated to him that this was a meeting place of the apparatus. He, however, further indicated that he believed the apparatus was probably ready to drop the use of this apartment as a meeting place, basing this upon the fact that he was new in the underground and probably not fully trusted. He said, therefore, that they would not have taken him to a place which they considered an important meeting place. He further said that his first introduction to ULRICH by SHERMAN, he was accustomed to meeting ULRICH by prearrangement at some designated place in New York City and during the first period of their meetings they had nothing of importance to discuss. He said that on approximately two of these first meetings, after he had talked with ULRICH, he accompanied him to "the Gallery". He indicated that on these two occasions HERBERT was in the apartment when they arrived. He said he, himself, did not have any business conversations with HERBERT or ULRICH on these occasions but that the two of them talked together at length in the Russian language and he, CHAMBERS, said he had no idea what they were talking about.

It will be recalled that according to information in the reference report that CHAMBERS had said that he first met the two Russian agents at the home of PAULA LEVINE at the beginning of July or August 1932. In his interview with the above mentioned Agents who took the statement, CHAMBERS stated that he based this upon the fact that he moved to the Spier Farm in the spring of 1932 which was the same time he went into the underground. It is interesting to note that he believes he visited "the Gallery" about twenty times in all after his first meeting with the Russian Agents. A review of the Immigration and Naturalization Service records at 70 Columbus Avenue, New York, New York, reflected that the name PAULINE JACOBSON LEVINE on the passenger list of the S. S. ALBERT BALLIN, which departed from New York City on August 11, 1932. The passenger list further reflected that PAULINE JACOBSON LEVINE occupied space in the Tourist Class; was age 30; female; a United States citizen; future permanent residence, the United States;

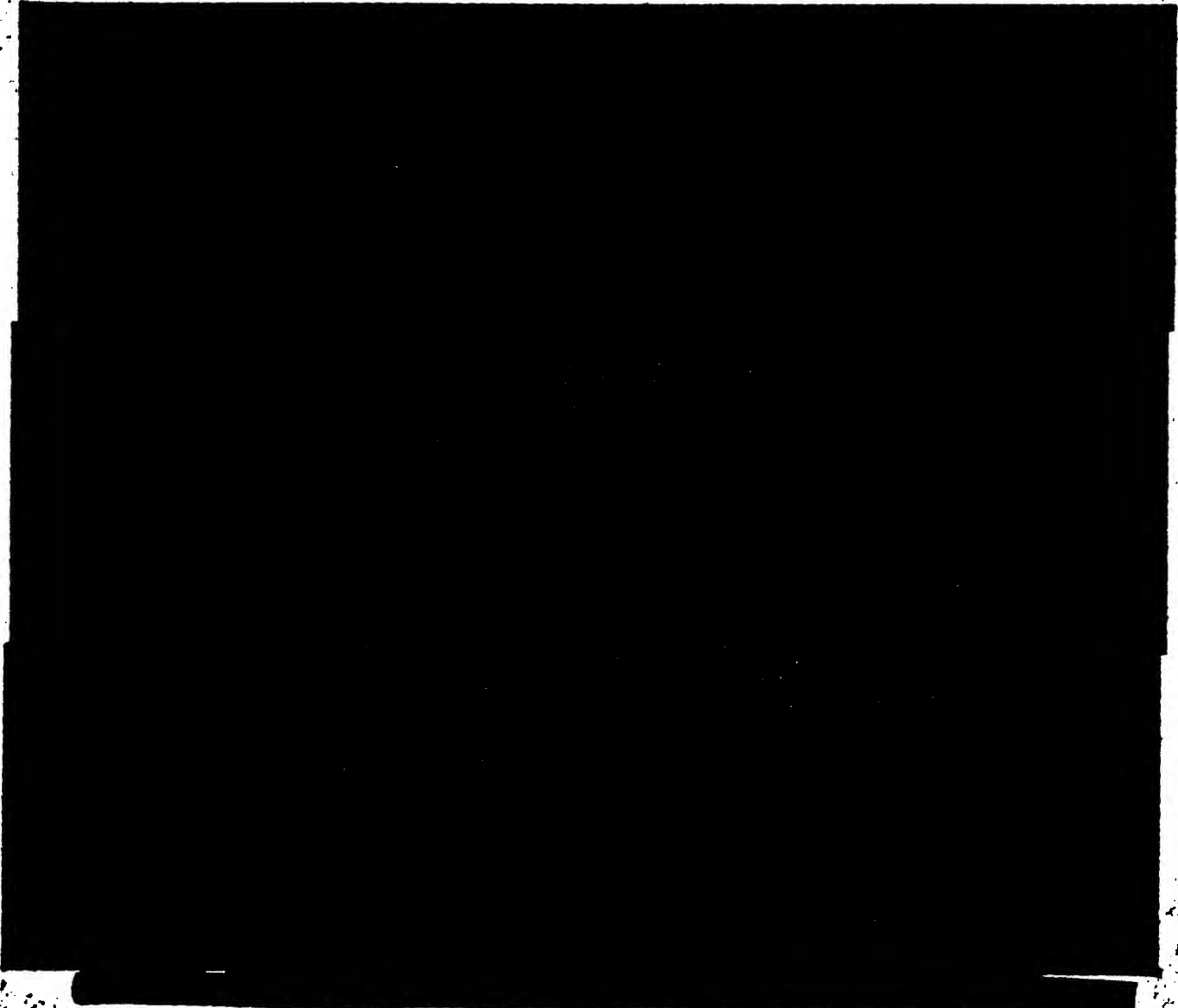


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immediate destination, Hamburg, Germany, to arrive in that place August 19, 1932.

CHAMBERS stated also that about six months to a year after he joined the underground he was taken to a headquarters other than "the Gallery". Therefore if the "Gallery" were used for six months, such a period of time would be after August of 1932 and PAULA LEVINE had departed from the United States, HARRY LEVINE remaining.





# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK**

NY FILE NO. **65-14720** AG

REPORT MADE AT <b>NEW YORK</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>2/21/50</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>1/1-8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 16, 17, 2/7-10/50</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>JOHN W. LEWIS</b>
TITLE <b>HARRY ARTHUR LEVINE, was.</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>[REDACTED]</b>

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

Information set forth reflecting that the group of Russian espionage agents which directed the activities of OSMAN in Panama Canal Zone, for which the mail drops were arranged by subject, was the same group which subsequently used subject's apartment for meetings with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in 1932.

**[REDACTED]**

**REFERENCE:**

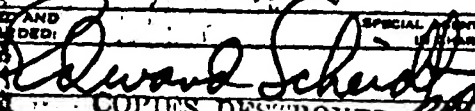
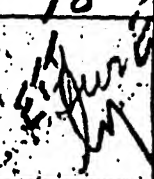
Bureau file 65-57792.

**DETAILS:**

**[REDACTED]**

The second is that of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, who claims that several of his meetings with Soviet espionage agents were held in the subject's apartment in 1932. At that time CHAMBERS did not know that this was the apartment of the subject, but later learned it from DR. PHILIP ROSENBLIETT, a dentist who had an office at 1440 Broadway, New York City.

**[REDACTED]**

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:  SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
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	FEB 28 1950 	



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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

ROBERT OSMAN and ROBERT GORDON SWITZ have both admitted to Bureau Agents that the above mentioned mail drops were furnished to OSMAN by SWITZ who does not know by whom the original arrangements were made. Although ROBERT GORDON SWITZ and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS were not working with one another in 1932, the information set forth below shows that both were employed in the same Soviet espionage group at that time.

[REDACTED]

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in a signed statement furnished to SAs Francis I. Plant and Thomas G. Spencer in 1949, stated that when he was first recruited into the underground in the spring of 1932, that his first underground contact was JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN. CHAMBERS has positively identified a photograph of ALEXANDER PETROVICH ULANOVSKI as one of his superiors in the underground whom he had known as "ULRICH" and as "WALTER" and said that they had been brought together by JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN during the first month CHAMBERS was in the underground.

SWITZ has positively identified ULANOVSKI's photograph as being identical with "WALTER" who directed SWITZ's espionage activities in New York City in 1932, and who furnished him with information as to the mail drops to be used by ROBERT OSMAN in transmitting material for this apparatus from the Panama Canal Zone.

CHAMBERS said he first saw DR. PHILIP ROSENBLIETT when sent to ROSENBLIETT's office by his superior, ALEXANDER PETROVICH ULANOVSKI. CHAMBERS subsequently saw ULANOVSKI several times at ROSENBLIETT's office at 140 Broadway. CHAMBERS has advised that ROSENBLIETT once told him that the subject, HARRY ARTHUR LEVINE, had done some favors for the underground but had



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drifted away from the underground.



Both SWITZ and CHAMBERS advised that they were engaged in photographing espionage material obtained in the United States for transmission to Russia, and that the couriers used were seamen aboard the German ships coming into New York Harbor. SWITZ stated that when the couriers complained that the transmissions were too bulky, he innovated the practice of greatly reducing the size of the film and putting it into the back of handmirrors used by the seamen. CHAMBERS also advised that the microfilm which he made up was placed under the backs of cheap handmirrors before being handed over to the couriers.

CHAMBERS recalls that after several meetings with ULANOVSKI at the subject's apartment, ULANOVSKI's wife took CHAMBERS to an apartment on Gay Street, New York City, where he worked for about a year photographing documents for the apparatus until about the end of 1933 or sometime in 1934. He also remembered that about 1925, while he was camping across the channel from Atlantic Beach, that a Negro named HARRIS who was a school teacher in New York City, came there in a motor dory. CHAMBERS said he later knew HARRIS in connection with the Gay Street apartment mentioned above.

MR. JAMES E. HARRIS, a teacher at the Brooklyn Technical High School, who at one time owned a motor dory, advised SAs Donald E. Shannon and James R. Shimmers on February 14, 1949, that he had owned the building at 17 Gay Street, New York City, from 1924 to 1942. He said that about the early part of 1932, he rented one of the apartments there to two men who claimed to be

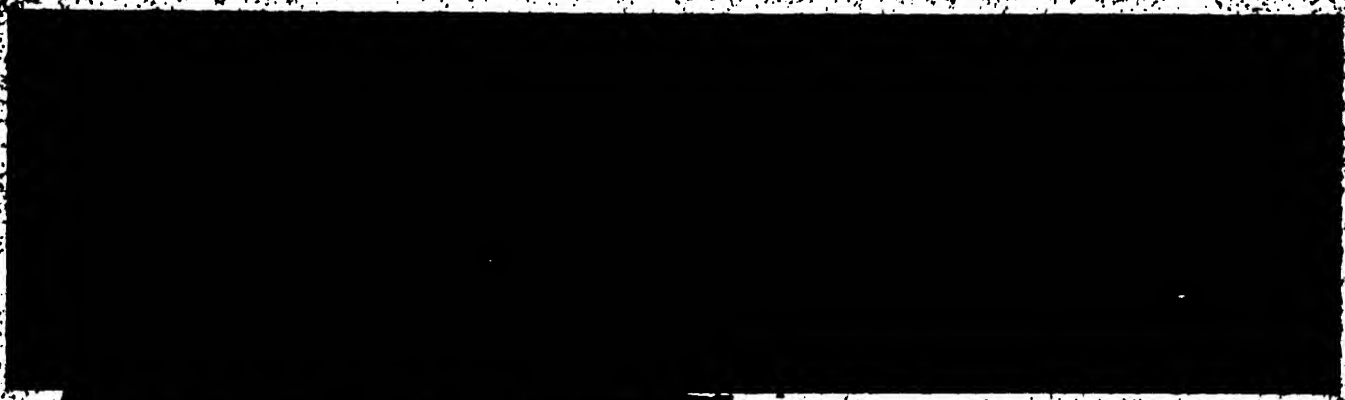
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engineers doing survey work for the Soviet Government. These two men said they were acquaintances of PAULA JACOBSON LEVINE, who was known to HARRIS.

Both CHAMBERS and SWITZ have advised that one of the headquarters of the apparatus for which they worked was in an apartment building on 55th Street in Brooklyn, New York, and that the apparatus was being furnished with documents from the Crucible Steel Company by an engineer living at that address. CHAMBERS knew this engineer to be named TALER and understood he was employed by the Crucible Steel Company.



SWITZ advised that the letters he sent to OSMAN were written in a way that would make them appear to have been written by OSMAN's aunt. CHAMBERS said while he was working in the Gay Street apartment, upon instructions from PLANOVSKI, he purchased a toy soldier for the purpose of concealing a letter therein. Subsequently a letter was placed in the toy soldier's drum which read something to the effect, "Your aunt remembers you with affection." The toy was then mailed to the Panama Canal Zone.

CHAMBERS advised that subsequent to the newspaper publicity on the arrest of ROBERT GORDON SWITZ in Paris, France, as a Soviet espionage agent in the latter part of 1933, that CHAMBERS' Russian espionage superior in the underground asked him to contact with great precaution THEODORE SWITZ and give him some money. CHAMBERS said he later met THEODORE SWITZ and gave him an envelope containing about \$500, explaining that it was from the Soviets for any expenses the SWITZ family might incur in connection with the arrest of ROBERT GORDON SWITZ.



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PAGE TWO

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] WHITTAKER ~~CHAMBERS~~ FURNISHED INFO INDICATING IN EARLY NINETEEN THIRTIES SOVIETS USED APARTMENT OF HARRY AND PAULINE LEVINE AS MEETING PLACE. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

END PAGE TWO

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2



# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

FILE NO. 65-4018

REPORT MADE AT <b>LOS ANGELES</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>7/12/49</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>6/13-17/49</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>HAROLD F. DODGE</b> <span style="float: right;">KLA</span>
TITLE <b>CHANGED; JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN, was., Frank Sherman, John Sherman, Jack Sherman, Robert Sherman, Charles Francis Chase, Charles Chase, Mitchell, Robert Mitchell, "Arthur," "Don,"</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <div style="background-color: black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: <div style="background-color: black; height: 40px; width: 100%;"></div> <p style="text-align: right;">Thereafter CRANE worked in an underground capacity for SHERMAN in San Francisco and Los Angeles gathering data on Orientals on the West coast and performing other activities until the spring of 1934 when SHERMAN and CRANE drove to New York City where SHERMAN introduced CRANE to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.</p> <div style="background-color: black; height: 80px; width: 100%;"></div>			
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REFERENCE: <b>8584</b> Bureau File <b>65-53508</b> . <div style="background-color: black; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div>			
DETAILS: <u>AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA</u>			
The title of this case is being changed to include as additional aliases of the subject the following names obtained through interviews with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE:			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>H. D. Dodge</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES		
COPIES OF THIS REPORT  5 - Bureau 1 - New York (Info) (100-63038) 1 - San Francisco (Info) 3 - San Diego 2 - Los Angeles	<b>65-53508-95</b> <div style="float: right; text-align: right;">SE 13 RECORDED 338 INDEXED 38 EX-10</div>		
	<i>WTS NT 1200</i>		
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7/12/49

JOHN SHERMAN, JACK SHERMAN, CHARLES FRANCIS CHASE, CHARLES CHASE,  
ROBERT MITCHELL, --- MITCHELL, ARTHUR, DON and MIKE.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE, 116 Sienna Drive, Long Beach, California,  
has been interviewed on numerous occasions during the months of February  
and March, 1949 by Agents of the Los Angeles Office, during which interviews  
he has admitted that from about 1933 until late 1937 he was engaged as an  
espionage agent for the Soviets and that from about 1935 to 1937 he worked  
as a member of such an apparatus in New York City under WHITTAKER CHAMBERS  
and others.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]






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"I have been asked whether, in connection with SHERMAN or otherwise, I have any knowledge concerning a person known as KARL or OTTO. I remember that a member of the Communist Party underground named BOB, whom I met later and whom I recently recognized in the newspapers as being WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, had used the names KARL and OTTO, or at least he so told me. I do not know whether CHAMBERS was in San Francisco prior to my introduction to SHERMAN or whether CHAMBERS was ever in San Francisco with SHERMAN. However, that the two had traveled together in the West seems vaguely familiar to me. There seems to have been some connection between CHAMBERS and SHERMAN prior



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to my introduction to SHERMAN, and it seems that they may have been traveling together. I do not know whether CHAMBERS has ever been in Russia, but I do remember his telling me he had been engaged in Communist underground work in Europe during the German 'putsch period' in the early twenties.



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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] I have no knowledge of any such connection. It seems to me that I may have learned of GLASS's being in the underground later on from MITTAKER CHAMBERS, but I cannot be sure of this.

[REDACTED]


[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] I think I might possibly have talked to CHAMBERS later on as to why SHERMAN wanted to recruit STEFFENS. I cannot recall anything definite about this, however.

[REDACTED]



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"It has been my impression that I was the person responsible for ASHLOW's participation in the apparatus. It is my feeling that I was the first one to contact ASHLOW and to develop him. It seems to me that CHAMBERS used to point to my work in developing ASHLOW and HUETTIG (I will mention HUETTIG later) as 'the feather in my cap.' If ASHLOW was in the illegal work before I came into it, it is a surprise to me as well as a relief.

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"It is my recollection that there were three Japanese newspapers in Los Angeles, namely, 'Rafu Shimpo,' 'Japanese California Daily News,' and a third paper, name unknown. This latter paper, which was in very shaly financial condition, split up into two groups, the younger of which started a new paper which was the one purchased by SHERMAN and me. I remember that we retained the services of a Japanese girl named RUTH for a short time, but that we finally fired her because SHERMAN said he did not want any spies in the office.

"SHERMAN was intensely interested in the Japanese and purchased this paper because he felt it would be a 'key' to the Japanese. In thinking it over, I have a feeling that SHERMAN may have started this paper on his own and without the approval of his superiors in the East. It seemed like a rather silly effort to me, and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS later told me that it was a 'screw-ball idea' of SHERMAN's. SHERMAN, incidentally, was mentally eccentric, in my opinion, though I had respect for him.

"It was in connection with the operation of this paper that I first heard about BOB. According to SHERMAN, BOB was his associate in the East and more specifically in New York City, as I understood it. It is my recollection that SHERMAN was receiving letters from BOB at this time, and in one of them BOB had criticized the paper. My specific recollection is that BOB wrote at least one letter of criticism which was based on the fact that the paper had attacked the foreign policy of the United States, Japan and China, but let Russia off 'Scot free.' The person whom I have referred to as BOB and whom I later met as BOB is identical with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, whose photographs I have seen published in the press. I also recognize the photographs displayed to me and said to be those of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. They are all photographs of the person I originally knew as BOB.

"While I cannot be absolutely certain that CHAMBERS knew the name of this paper, the 'Pacific World News,' it is my belief that he must have known it because he wrote to SHERMAN about it during its existence.

"This paper, which folded up within a short time, possibly three or four months after it was started, and which had its name changed a couple of times, is on file at the New York Public Library. I also believe that the University of Southern California has copies of this paper because it was used at that school as a textbook on Oriental relations. I worked very hard publishing this newspaper but enjoyed it as I liked such work.

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"I have been asked about the name 'Pacific Weekly News Reporter' and I believe this was a transition name used when we first took the paper over from its Japanese owners. It is my recollection that the name being used for the paper at the time it was discontinued was 'Pacific World News.'

"In the spring of 1934, SHERMAN came to me at the office of the paper and told me that someone was after him and that he was going to get out of the state. As a result of this, we immediately disbanded the paper and SHERMAN made arrangements that I should drive his car, the Locomobile, to some place in Utah, either Bingham, Ogden, or Salt Lake City, where I was to pick him up. I believe the designated place in Utah was Salt Lake City, where I picked him up. With him were his wife and daughter, who was then about two or three years old. Together we drove to New York City.

"It took us about two or three weeks to make this trip inasmuch as we had difficulty with the car. We broke an axle on SHERMAN's Locomobile and had extreme difficulty in finding another one for that make of car. As a result, we had the old axle welded. We arrived in New York City sometime during the longshoremen's strike in San Francisco, and I can recall reading about it in the New York papers. This I believe was sometime in the middle of 1934.

"On arrival in New York City, SHERMAN took me to the YMCA, where I stayed during my entire visit in New York on that particular occasion, which it seems to me lasted about a month. I believe that this YMCA was located around 30th Street. If I am not mistaken, SHERMAN and his family took up residence at some hotel.

"About the first or second day after arrival in New York, SHERMAN brought an individual to the YMCA and introduced him to me as 'BOB.' I have recently seen photographs of this person in the newspapers, which have identified him to me as WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. I have also been shown photographs of a person identified to me as WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, and I recognize him as being the person I know as BOB.

"I remember that when I first met CHAMBERS, he was wearing a long overcoat and smoking a pipe. It also stands out in my mind that he made various Irish wisecracks on this occasion, apparently to carry off the part of being Irish.

"After I met CHAMBERS, it seems that I lost track of SHERMAN, and that I began having frequent meetings with CHAMBERS.

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I believe I had about a dozen such meetings with CHAMBERS at about that time. I saw CHAMBERS maybe every other day or third or fourth day. I have a hazy recollection of being taken by CHAMBERS to a lot of foreign restaurants in New York where we dined together.

"I remember that once I ate at LUCHOW's Restaurant in New York with CHAMBERS, or at least that I discussed the place with him. CHAMBERS knew the place well. I can remember his talking about the musicians and the type of music at LUCHOW's. From this I assume that he must have known the place intimately.

"I believe that at the time I came to New York with SHERMAN I was raised in salary to \$125 per month. Prior to that time, SHERMAN was paying me about \$100 per month, at least during the period that I worked in Los Angeles. In the very beginning, SHERMAN gave me \$20 from time to time and I had no definite or fixed salary.

"It is my recollection that I was to go to work for CHAMBERS in the illegal apparatus, but I cannot recall any of the details about this. I do not recall how it was arranged. Still, it was and is my impression that at that time I was to take up underground work in New York in association with CHAMBERS.

"I remember that I was very pleased to be associated with CHAMBERS. He had an attractive mind and manner, with a wide knowledge of many things. He was self-confident and, generally speaking knew his way around, while on the other hand I was green and inexperienced. I became attached to him and he told me many things of interest. He is the one who informed me most on underground activity. I remember among other things that I learned from CHAMBERS that SHERMAN's name in the apparatus was MIKE rather than DON; and while I knew SHERMAN as DON during the period we associated together, I nevertheless now think of SHERMAN as MIKE. In other words, CHAMBERS and I talked about SHERMAN on so many occasions as MIKE that MIKE is the predominant name in my mind for SHERMAN. In this connection, I remember that I also associate the names of JACK and MITCHELL with SHERMAN. This is very vague, however, and I cannot recall the details. The name JACK SHERMAN seems quite familiar, and I think I learned of it when I sold SHERMAN's Locomobile at a later date."

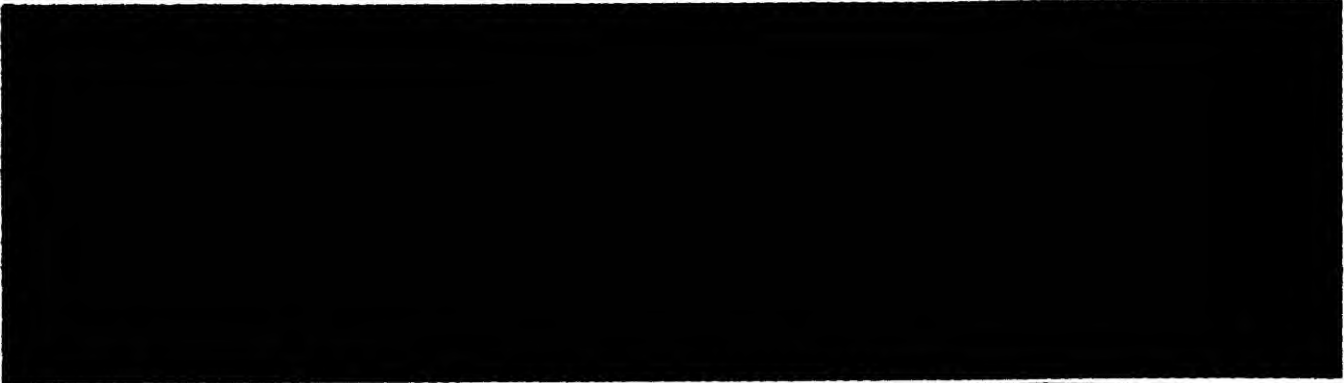

CRANE related that he returned to Los Angeles from New York in the summer of 1934.

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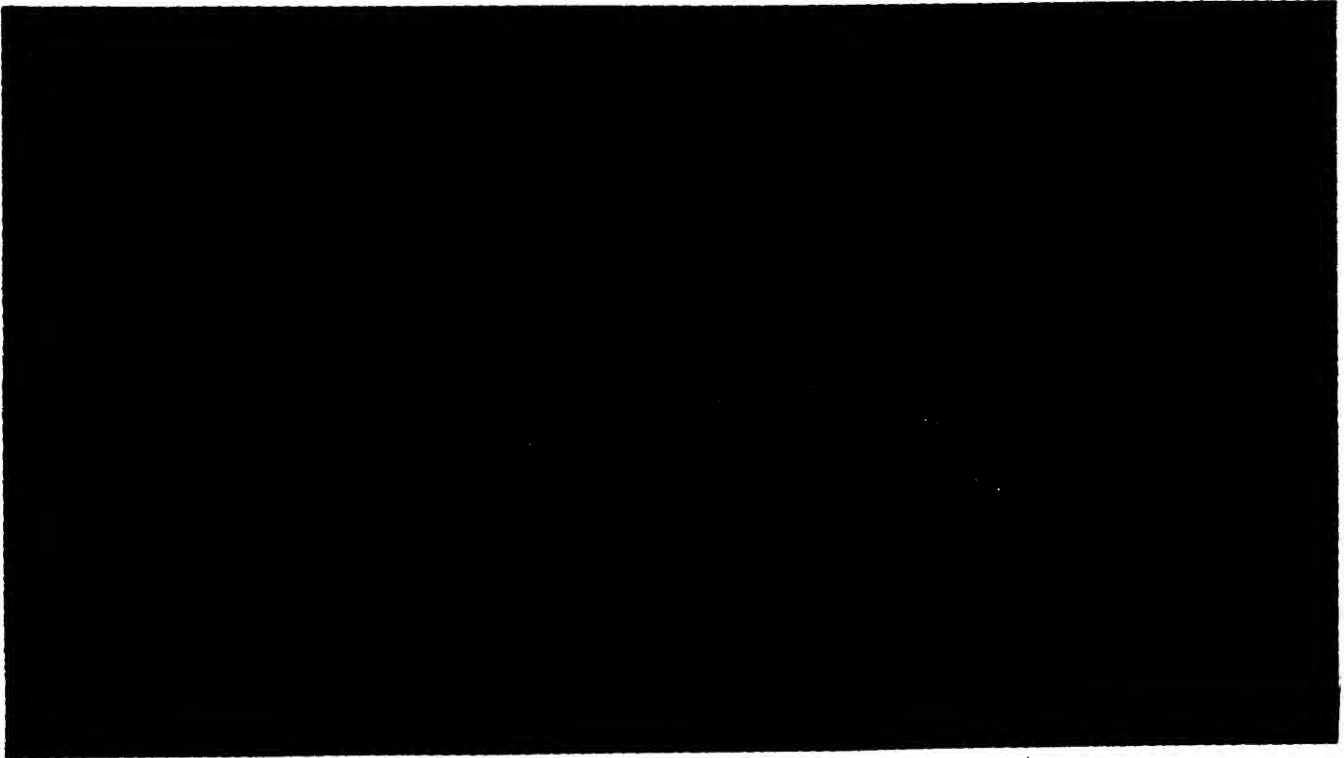


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"From conversations with SHERMAN and CHAMBERS, I gathered that SHERMAN was going as a newspaper man and had arranged credentials from magazines and newspapers. I believe the New York Post and the American Mercury were mentioned as press connections used."





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CRANE related that in about May, 1935 he made a trip to New York City carrying a money belt which had been previously delivered to him by CHAMBERS in San Francisco and that in New York the money belt was delivered to a Russian Jew who it is believed was MAXIM LIEBER, and that the money was counted out in the presence of this Russian Jew, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and CRANE. CRANE's statement then continues:

"At the time the money belt was redelivered in New York City, there was some discussion of a news service at that particular meeting. I have been asked whether the name of the American Features Syndicate was known to me. This name sounds familiar and certainly is the type of name that would have been used by the apparatus. I believe that PAUL, whom I never saw again, was supposed to be connected with this news service. I have been asked whether CHAMBERS used the name CANTWELL in connection with this news service, but I cannot recall anything like that.

"I have been asked whether the name of CHARLES CHASE had anything to do with this news syndicate, and it seems to me that that might have been a name used by SHERMAN, who did enter into this matter in some way. I think CHAMBERS told me that SHERMAN had established an agreement with some editors of the 'American Mercury' magazine to buy SHERMAN's articles. I think

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that SHERMAN also had made a connection with a New York newspaper, probably the Post. This editor could be SPIVAK, but I may be confused in this regard. Undoubtedly SHERMAN, who glorified newspaper men and the newspaper business as being ideal for cover purposes, was to be a newspaper man in Japan. Incidentally, CHAMBERS did not agree with SHERMAN concerning the desirability of a newspaper cover.

[REDACTED]

In New York CRANE met Mrs. MAGRINI and elementary photography concerning the camera was discussed.

I supplied a Leica camera for this purpose and believe that it was the camera that was given to me by SHERMAN in San Francisco with instructions to familiarize myself with it. I am quite certain that it was this Leica that wound up in the possession of the MAGRINIs. I never utilized this camera for SHERMAN, and I know that I took it to New York with me. I cannot remember definitely whether I turned it over to CHAMBERS in New York or whether with his consent I turned it over directly to the MAGRINIs. This particular Leica was not used for any illegal photography when it was in my possession.

In the latter part of 1937, according to CRANE, he left the apparatus and returned to the West coast. He said that just prior to the time he returned to the West coast CHAMBERS warned him that he should stay away from JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN inasmuch as SHERMAN was a marked man. CHAMBERS knew that SHERMAN was on the West coast and CRANE stated that it was probably at this time that CHAMBERS mentioned to him that SHERMAN had had some type of blow-up or had been recalled or something like that.

CRANE related that in about 1939 he left San Francisco and came to Los Angeles to live. In his statement he continues as follows:

"In about April, 1940, while I was residing at 2417 Beverly Boulevard, Los Angeles, I again met JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN. I do not recall exactly how I met SHERMAN, but to the best of my recollection I met him on the street. I recall that my meeting with him on this occasion was before the arrival of my mother-in-law in this country from Europe. I further recall that the meeting was at about the time my first child was born, in December, 1939. On the occasion of this meeting, SHERMAN was very gloomy and told me in an extremely bitter manner that he had given his life to the Russians and that he was then too old to



7/12/49

start over again. On the other hand, he told me, I was young enough so that I could start and build my life again. I recall that SHERMAN made the statement that the wrong people were in power in Russia and that his life was wrecked. I do not know whether SHERMAN had rejoined the Communist Party in Los Angeles, but in my opinion I doubted whether he could inasmuch as, according to CHAMBERS, he had got into trouble and, considering the fact that he was not permitted to rejoin until he had received clearance from New York.

"It is my recollection that at the time of this meeting with SHERMAN, he was operating a small school located somewhere on Grand Avenue and wanted me to invest some money in this school. I must have seen SHERMAN more than once during this period inasmuch as I recall visiting SHERMAN at the school. His purpose was to train skilled office workers. The school which SHERMAN was operating at that time was not the same one where I had previously met with the Japanese named JOE for English language instruction. However, I seem to have the recollection that SHERMAN was at one time connected with a school called the University of the West, and it seems to me that this was in the early 1930's, probably in about 1933, when I was teaching the Japanese whom I knew as JOE.

"I have not seen SHERMAN since these meetings in 1940; however, in 1945 I went to Dr. MAURICE KOWAN for treatment for an injured back, and during this visit KOWAN told me that SHERMAN was either driving a cab or had driven a cab in Los Angeles.

"In my opinion, SHERMAN is somewhat unbalanced mentally. SHERMAN is an unhealthy and perhaps dangerous character with a cruel, cunning mind. I believe CHAMBERS was afraid of SHERMAN and warned me not to go near him. It is also my opinion that SHERMAN had an attitude of rancor and is an explosive type of person who is badly adjusted and has no roots."

- P E N D I N G -

65-53508-95



File No: See References

Re: Chambers

Date: Oct 1977  
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
100-3-A	8/8/49	WASH. Post	3	0	Released in the Hiss See References (Page 88)
100-3-15-166	6/14/49	SPRINGFIELD Letter w/enc.	-	0	Released in the Hiss See References (Page 105)
65-53508-96	7/22/49	NEW YORK Letter	1	1	N.P.
65-53508-96	8/12/49	Letter to SAN Diego	2	2	N.P.
65-53508-98	8/10/49	SAN Diego Report	21	0	Released in the Hiss See References (Page 59)
65-53508-102	8/25/49	Boston Report	5	5	N.P.
65-53508-116	9/30/49	Los Angeles Letter	1	1	N.P.
100-64700-1202	6/18/54	MEMO EAMES to Nichols w/enc.	-	0	Released in the Hiss See References (Page 97)
100-64700-1205	6/18/54	MEMO EAMES to Nichols w/enc.	-	-	Not Subject to disclosure under the FOIA.
100-64700-1207	6/18/54	MEMO EAMES to Nichols w/enc.	-	0	Released in the Hiss See References (Page 97)
100-64700-1209	6/18/54	MEMO EAMES to Nichols w/enc.	-	0	Released in the Hiss See References (Page 97)
100-64700-1210	6/18/54	MEMO EAMES to Nichols w/enc.	-	0	Released in the Hiss See References (Page 97)



## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: July 22, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN;  
[REDACTED]

Page 23

In connection with the investigation entitled, "JAHAM, Perjury, Espionage-R", agents of the Boston Office interviewed Mrs. ELIZABETH PERKINS, South Dartmouth, Massachusetts. The results of this interview are set forth in Boston teletype of July 13th last, entitled, "JAHAM".

Mrs. PERKINS stated in 1934 she met WHITTAKER CHAMBERS at which time a syndicate was formed by MAX LIEBER and she was invited by LIEBER to join the syndicate. She recalled that in this connection, she met an individual by the name of CHASE. She was unable to further identify CHASE but described him as about fifty years of age in 1934, having an egg shaped nearly bald head, and a white pink face.

The individual Mrs. PERKINS met was undoubtedly JOHN L. SHERMAN who was known to have associated with LIEBER and CHAMBERS in the American Features Syndicate.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

cc: San Diego  
Boston - Enclosures (2)

JJW:vk  
100-63038

RECORDED - 66

INDEXED - 66

165-53508-96



August 17, 1949

RECORDED - 110

65-53508-96  
Director, FBI  
JOHN LOUIS CHAMBERLAIN

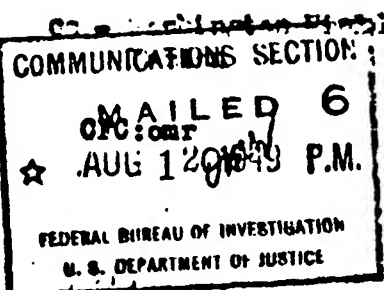
[REDACTED]

A review of the Bureau's files discloses that subject used a false name in his passport application for a trip to Russia in 1936-38. Investigation has disclosed that in addition to the alias Charles Francis Chase used by subject in his fraudulent passport application for an earlier trip to Japan, he used the aliases "Don Cameron," "Mike," and "Mitchel." It is believed that the last two names quoted may have been used in combination as "Mike Mitchel," Whittaker Chambers having stated that subject used an Irish name in his passport application for the Russian trip.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Egan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Gurnea \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Pennington \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_



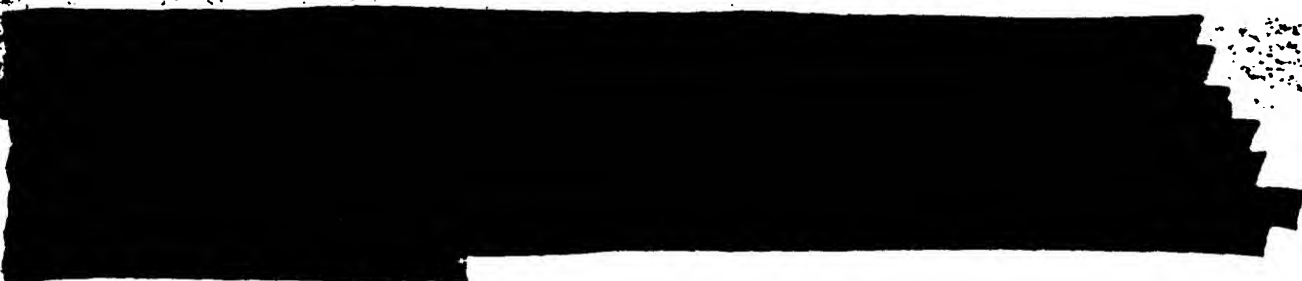
104  
HBE  
M  
OK



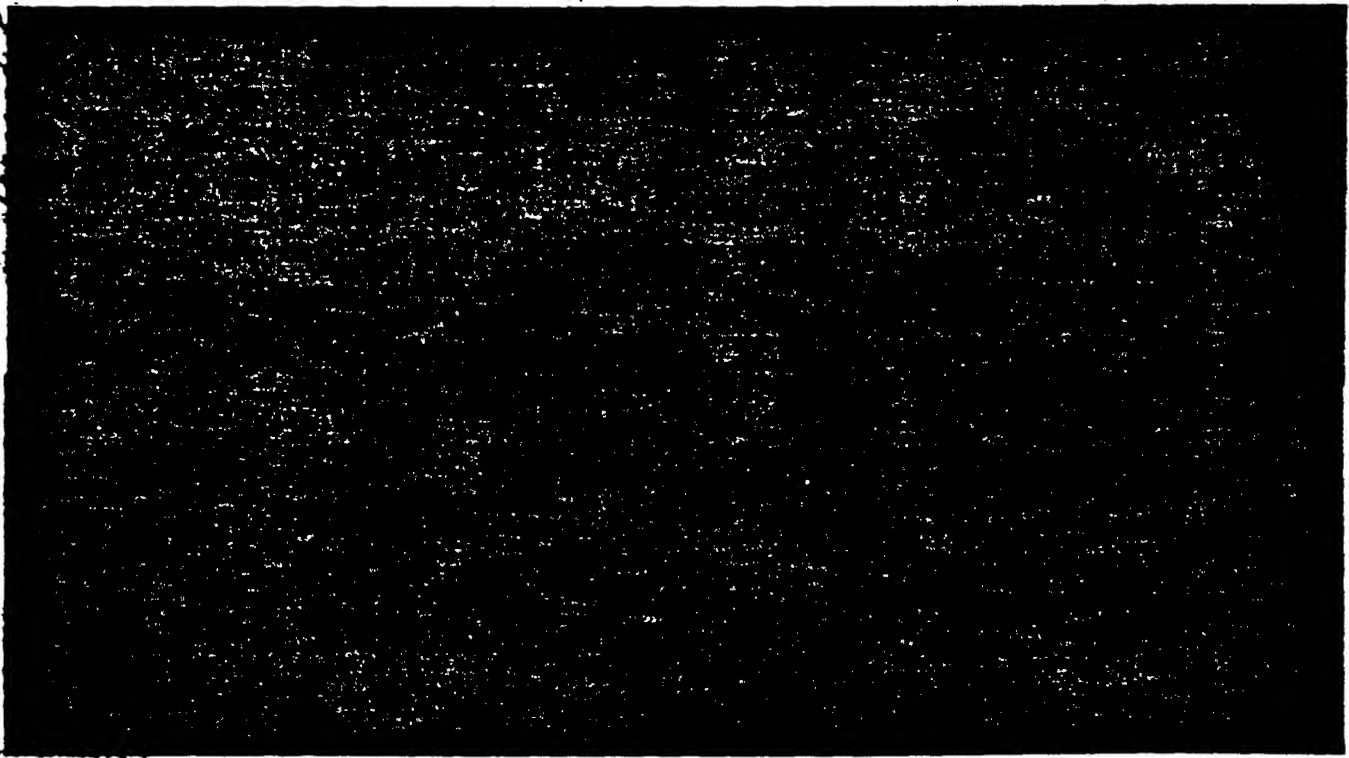
8/25/49

BS 100-24128

part of their doctrine. CHAUDERS was very nice about the whole affair, Mrs. PERKINS stated, and suggested that she think about it some more and read more literature on the subject. Following her refusal, CHAMBERS indicated that it was all right and said, "I only asked you because MAX wanted me to."



To her knowledge, LIEBER was never involved in any espionage activities, nor was CHAMBERS, that she knew of.

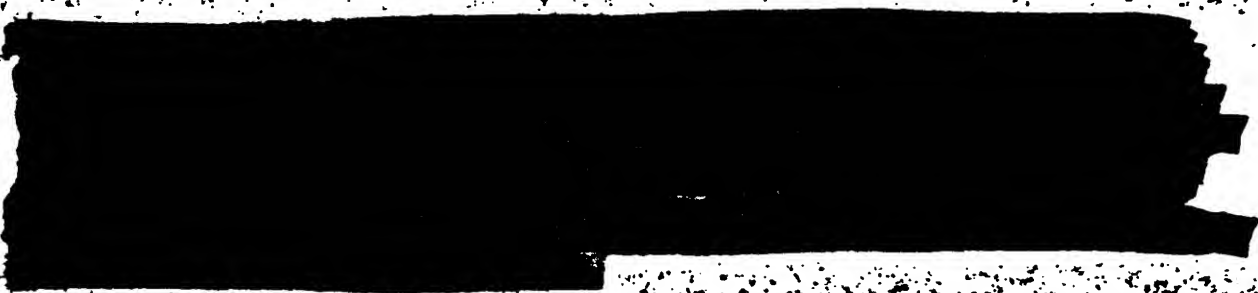


65-53508-102



8/25/49

BS 100-24128



*Chase*  
Referring again to association with CHAMBERS, she said she knew him from 1934 to 1937. She stated that she saw him on several occasions during this time. Relative to CHASE, she said she considered him to be pompous but dumb. She clarified this apparent paradox by stating that SMITH, whom she knew as CHASE, used big words in place of small ones and she felt that he did have a fairly good education but that he was not too smart in the way he expressed himself by using big words. In response to questions as to what she thought CHASE's occupation was, she said she thought he was a school teacher, although she had no definite knowledge of this, other than the fact that he acted like a school teacher to her.

In conclusion, she stated he did not know CHASE by any other name than CHASE. Concerning the first or given name of CHASE, Mrs. PUGHES stated she did not recall what his given name was but she thought it was a common name, such as WILLIAM or JOHN, etc. Several names were mentioned to her, but she advised she could not positively state what his given name was and she preferred not to venture a guess.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

65-53508-102



Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
Los Angeles, California  
September 30, 1949

Director, FBI

Re: JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN

(Bufile 65-53508)

JAHAM

PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R  
(Bufile 74-1333)

*C. C. Coter*  
*74-1333*

Dear Sir:

[REDACTED]

In view of SHERMAN'S attitude of definite refusal to furnish information concerning his past activities when interviewed on September 22, 1949, it is not believed that an approach to SHERMAN through Dr. MAURICE KOWAN or even through WILLIAM EDWARD CRANE would be successful. However, there is a remote possibility that SHERMAN, if confronted with WHITAKER CHAMBERS, with whom he was closely associated, might cooperate.

Very truly yours,

*R. B. Hood*

R. B. HOOD, SAC

HFD:JDL

65-4018

2 cc-New York (100-63038 & 100-114920) Air Mail

2 cc-San Diego (65-1372 & 65-1573)

AIR MAIL

RECORDED - 41

INDEXED - 41

60 OCT 27 1949

*65-53508-116*  
*10-13-49*  
*CFL: arm; new*



File No: 100-64700-1212

Re: Chambers

Date: Oct 1977  
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
100-64700-1212	6/18/54	memo EAMES to Nichols w/enc.	-	0	Released in the Hiss See References (Page 98)
100-64700-1213	6/18/54	memo EAMES to Nichols w/enc.	-	0	Released in the Hiss See References (Page 98)
100-64700-1214	6/18/54	memo EAMES to Nichols w/enc.	-	0	Released in the Hiss See References (Page 98)
100-64700-1215	6/18/54	memo EAMES to Nichols w/enc.	-	0	Released in the Hiss See References (Page 98)
100-64700-1216	6/18/54	memo EAMES to Nichols w/enc.	-	0	Released in the Hiss See References (Page 98)
62-51542-A	9/14/48	Wash. Post	2	2	
61-1373-12	2/3/49	WFO Report	8	2	N.P.
65-57435-4	8/11/53	NEW YORK Report	32	14	N.P.
62-45804-418	3/7/52	NEW YORK Report	41	1	N.P.
61-6211-686	1/5/49	NEW YORK Report	26	2	N.P.
62-88217-1301	11/19/53	memo Nichols to Tolson w/enc.	-	-	Not subject to disclosure under the FOIA.
65-12667-117	12/18/50	Baltimore Letter	1	1	N.P. (b)(7)(C)

110 22



Page 24

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Egan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Gurnea \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Pennington \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

## Shield For Communists

A strong case can be made for new methods of obtaining testimony from recalcitrant witnesses in the so-called spy investigation as well as for fairer investigative methods. As matters stand, the most important witnesses are not required to testify. The result is that public attention is diverted to side issues, such as whether Alger Hiss or Whittaker Chambers is telling the truth. Mr. Hiss was one of seven persons named in the testimony of Mr. Chambers and Elizabeth Bentley who appeared before the Committee on Un-American Activities at their own request. Whether or not he was entangled with Communist cliques operating in Washington, his case can scarcely be regarded as the most important facet of the current investigation.

*File*

Far more significant, in our opinion, is the potential testimony of the witnesses who were subpoenaed before the committee and who refused to give it any information on grounds of self-incrimination. This group includes such important former Government employees as Lee Pressman, Nathan Witt, John Abt and Nathan Gregory Silvermaster. It would be ironical, indeed, if their pleas of self-incrimination should continue to shield them while the spotlight is turned on sideshows involving dramatic clashes of personalities. The greatest service to be rendered in this field is the exposure of communistic techniques and operations. To do this the committee will obviously have to get much closer to the center of the Communist movement than it has done to date.

It is encouraging to note that the committee is taking steps in this direction. J. V. Peters, alleged head of the Communist underground, who has refused to answer questions on grounds of self-incrimination, is apparently to be prosecuted for contempt of Congress. The outcome should help to clarify the status of witnesses before congressional investigating committees when they seek the protection of the Fifth Amendment. Meanwhile, the committee is seeking advice as to a new law under which it could compel witnesses to testify or suffer the consequences — presumably imprisonment for contempt.

Representative Nixon came out the other day for a law which would "make it absolutely clear that what anyone says in congressional testimony can't be used against him in a criminal trial." The problem is not to carry such grant of immunity too far. If Congress should give every witness complete protection against prosecution in connection with anything disclosed at a congressional investigation, many criminals would escape punishment. The conviction of Secretary Fall for taking a bribe and more recently of Bennett Meyers for inducing a witness to lie under oath grew out of congressional inquiries. But in the case of many witnesses subpoenaed before congressional committees the value of having their stories told in public far exceeds the public interest in their possible prosecution for some crime that might be uncovered. The ten alleged Communists who are now hiding behind the Fifth Amendment may have committed no crime. At least in some of their cases the Government may be sacrificing nothing at all by giving them immunity from prosecution for anything they might disclose before the Thomas or Ferguson committees.

*Handwritten notes and signatures on the right margin.*

62-51542-A  
EX 22  
5



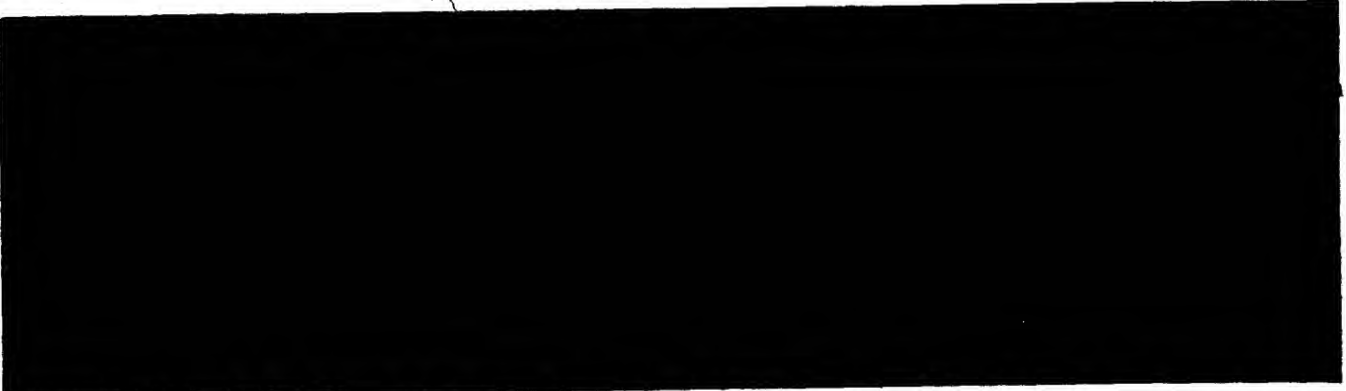
It is significant that the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Federal Trade Commission, the Securities and Exchange Commission and various other administrative units now have the authority to grant witnesses appearing in their inquiries complete immunity from prosecution for any wrongdoing they may confess. But such immunity is granted on a highly selective basis. If a witness says that he cannot answer the question put to him without incriminating himself, the agency has to decide whether to grant him immunity and compel him to testify or let him stand on his right and seek evidence of his possible misconduct from other sources. The system seems to maintain a nice balance between the advantage of compelling testimony and the disadvantage of granting general immunity. We think there is good reason for Congress to grant its investigating committees similar power to decide in each instance whether complete immunity is to be given in the interests of full disclosure. In the case of the Communist conspiracy full light on what is taking place will certainly buttress our security more than possible punishment of individuals for relatively minor offenses.

62-51542-A



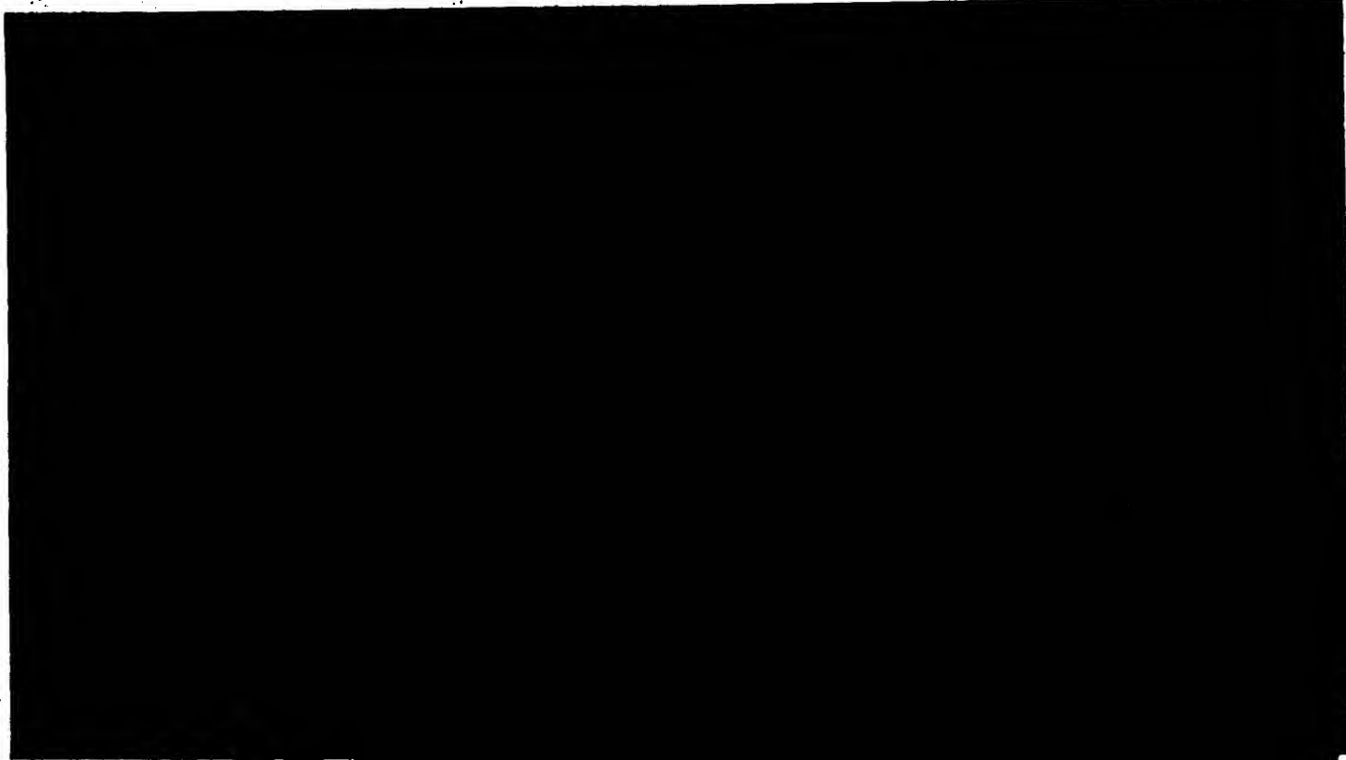
9-14-48



2/3/49



WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, a former member of the CP, has reported that WEBSTER CLAY POWELL was a member of a CP underground group which operated in Washington, D.C. during the 1930's and which included NATHAN WITT, LEO PRESSEMAN, HENRY HILL COLLINS and others.



(4)

61-1373-12



2/3/49

WFO 101-1438

[REDACTED]

PRESSMAN has been identified previously by [REDACTED] as having been a member of a Communist underground group in Washington, D.C. during the 1930's.

[REDACTED]



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

FORM NO. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

FILE NO.

MAH

REPORT MADE AT <b>NEW YORK</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>8/11/53</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>6/23-26, 29; 7/2, 9/53</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>JOSHUA D. ENSOR</b>
TITLE <b>RICHARD HOWELL POST, wa</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>[REDACTED]</b>
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:  <b>[REDACTED]</b>  <b>WHITTAKER CHAMBERS</b> stated that in about 1936 he met one POST in Washington, D. C. who was employed on a WPA project measuring children's skulls in relation to nutritional research. CHAMBERS stated that he was introduced to POST by J. PETERS at POST'S home in Alexandria, Virginia at a meeting attended by members of a secret cell of the CP. <b>[REDACTED]</b> <b>[REDACTED]</b> POST stated in 1948 that he did not know CHAMBERS and had never been a Communist. <b>[REDACTED]</b> <b>[REDACTED]</b>  - P -  DETAILS: <b>[REDACTED]</b> <b>[REDACTED]</b> <b>[REDACTED]</b>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED:  <b>[Signature]</b>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES  <b>65-57435-4</b> SE 34 <b>Xcc'to State &amp; Class</b> AGENCY REQ. REC'D DATE FORW. <b>6/10/66</b> HOW FORW. <b>RIS</b> BY <b>WAA AB</b> <b>RECORDED 122</b>	
COPIES DESTROYED R 424 NOV 7 1960 ⑤-Bureau (65-57435) (RM) 2-Seattle (RM) (Enc. 1) 2-Washington Field (RM) (Enc. 1) 3-New York (105-6167)			

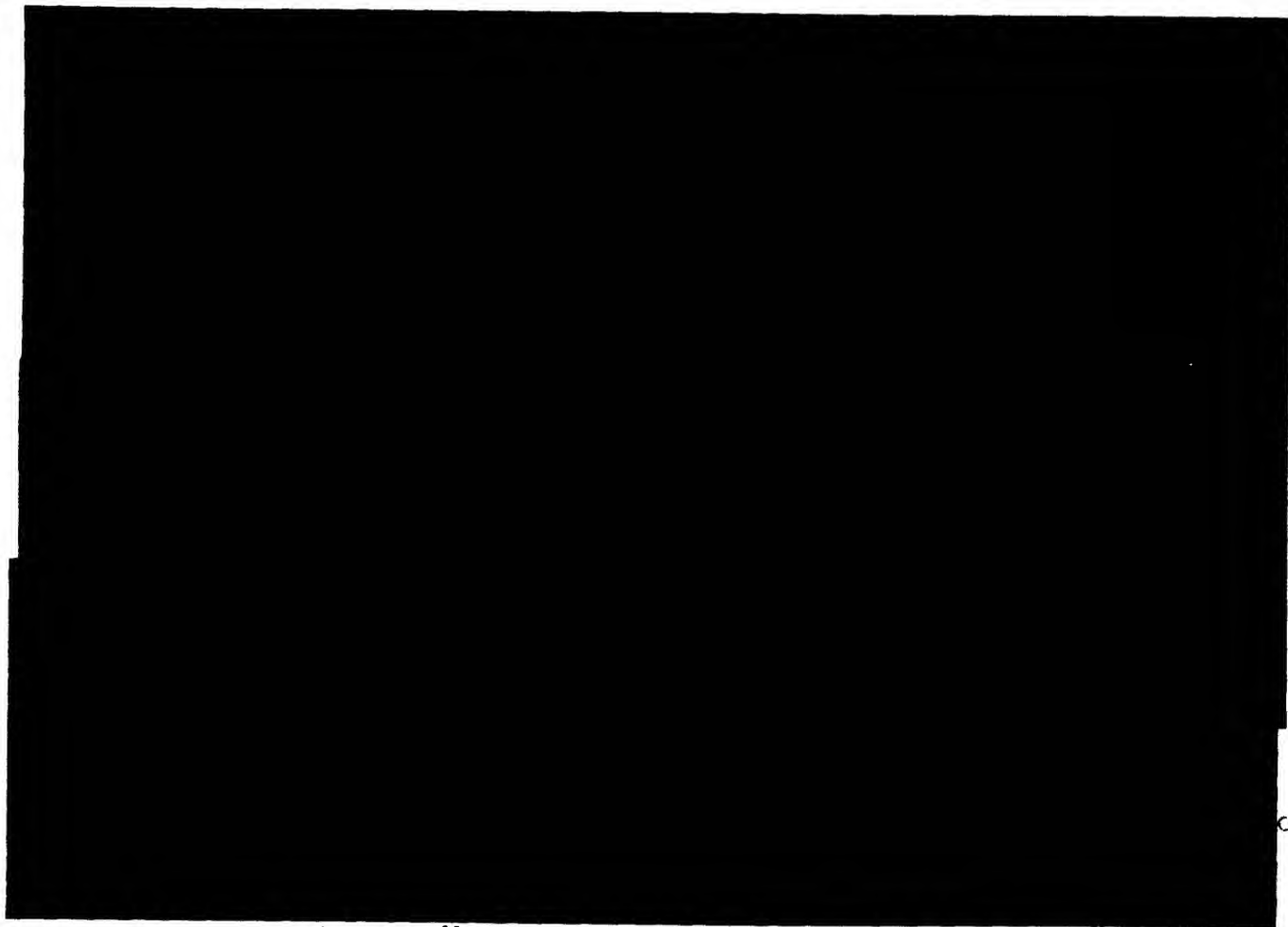
PROPERTY OF FBI—This confidential report and its contents are loaned to you by the FBI and are not to be

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL



8/11/53

NY 100-2257



on,

At New York

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS advised in a signed statement on February 7, 1948 that in about 1936 he met a ----- POST in Washington, D. C. who was employed on a Works Progress Administration project measuring children's skulls in relation to nutritional research. CHAMBERS was introduced to POST by J. PETERS, who was also known as ALEXANDER STEVENS, at POST'S home in Alexandria, Virginia at a meeting attended by members of a secret cell of the Communist Party.



8/11/53

ALLEGATIONS CONCERNING POST'S ESPIONAGE CONNECTIONS

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS has stated that in September 1939 he, accompanied by ISAAC DON LEVINE, went to the home of ADOLPH BERLE, Assistant Secretary of State, where CHAMBERS related his knowledge of persons in the United States Government who were Communists or had Communist leanings. The notes which were made by BERLE concerning his conversation with CHAMBERS which were made available by him listed the following notation:

"State Post-Editorship, Foreign Service Journal  
Was in Alexandria Unit of Communist Party-No Underground  
Apparatus."

CHAMBERS stated in 1949 that the individual named "POST" was RICHARD POST. He remarked that he did not refer to POST as "Editorship, Foreign Service Journal" but rather as a member of the staff.

J. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, when interviewed on May 10, 1945 at the Time and Life Building, Rockefeller Center, New York, New York, by SAS HARLAND F. DANWEL and EDWARD F. HUMMER, stated that one POST (FNU) who was the editor in 1939 of the Foreign Service Journal of the State Department, headed a small Communist underground unit. CHAMBERS first met POST, when he, CHAMBERS, went to POST'S home in Alexandria, Virginia for the purpose of addressing a small unit meeting of the Communist Underground of which POST was a leader. CHAMBERS stated that this was one of the new groups which had been created and it was

65-57435-4




8/11/53

NY 105-6167

considered to be very weak on doctrine and that he had been assigned to give the group an "indoctrination pep talk." He recalled, however, that at the time he gave this talk he was accompanied by a little cripple hunchback who was then employed on the Works Progress Administration Writers Project in Washington which was headed by HENRY ALSBERG, who later became the head of the Writers Project of the Works Progress Administration. To the best of CHAMBERS' recollection POST at that time had been employed by the Works Progress Administration on a project measuring babies' heads. At the time of his visit to POST'S home CHAMBERS said that he was very much surprised to find that POST, a leader of a Communist Underground unit, was living in such a sumptuous home. CHAMBERS said that POST'S wife spoke a very "rarefied" form of English and they had a couple of Negress maids as servants.

CHAMBERS advised SA THOMAS G. SPENCER on March 9, 1948 that the little cripple hunchback who accompanied him probably in 1939 to the home of RICHARD POST was definitely CHARLES FLATO. CHAMBERS could not recall the circumstances under which he met FLATO nor how FLATO happened to accompany him to the POSTS' home but was positive in his identification. h.c.  
W.A.  
X.S.





8/11/53

NY 105-6167

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, Associate Editor of "Life Magazine" on February 7, 1948 furnished the following voluntary signed statement:

"2/7/48

"I. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, make the following statement of my own free will without any promise threat or reward to Special Agents ROBERT PLANTZ and GERARD B. TRACY of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Dept. of Justice, who have identified themselves to me. I realize anything I advise can be used before a government hearing board. I will appear before a hearing board if it is necessary but due to my business obligation I would prefer not to be called.

"About 1936 I first met a Mr. ----- POST in Washington, D.C., whom I believe was employed by the W.P.A. on a project which included the measurement of childrens' skulls which study was probably related to some type of nutritional research.

"I was introduced to POST by a Mr. J. PETERS at POST'S home in Alexandria, Virginia. Perhaps ten people attended the meeting at his home and I spoke on Marxist theory.

"I later learned that POST went to work for the Department of State and I recall that J. PETERS or POST had told me he (POST) was associated with a journal published by the State Department.

"The meeting at POST'S home was attended only by members of the Communist Party and the group was known as a secret cell. I knew POST to be a Communist at that time but I did not know the names of any other people who attended my lecture.

"I have read the preceding pages and believe the statements included therein are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

"/s/ WHITTAKER CHAMBERS--

"Witnessed

"GERARD B. TRACY, FBI, NY, NY, 2/6/48

"ROBERT S. PLANTZ, FBI, NY, NY, 2/6/48"



8/11/53

NY 100-6167

CHAMBERS was reinterviewed by SAs FRANKIS K. POANT, J. J. WARD and THOMAS G. SPENCER in early 1949 at which time he stated that shortly after his first visit to Washington, D. C. he was introduced to HENRY COLLINS by HAROLD WARE in the former's apartment on St. Matthews Court. CHAMBERS went on to state: "I recall that this was a two story building and COLLINS' apartment was on the second floor. The first floor was taken up by a family of Negroes and a garage. I have an impression that the Negroes possibly worked in that garage. I also believe that the stairway to COLLINS' apartment was close to the entrance to the apartment occupied by the Negroes. On my first visit to COLLINS' apartment, I was introduced to him under the name of ~~CARL~~. I recall that at the time of my first visit to COLLINS' apartment, the leading group in Apparatus A had assembled to hold a meeting. I was introduced to the people at this meeting simply as CARL and after some casual conversation with these individuals, they went into another room in the house to hold a meeting in which I did not participate. The group at this meeting were the leading members in Apparatus A and were as follows:

~~JOHN ABT~~  
~~DONALD HISS~~  
~~CHARLES KRIVITSKY~~  
~~VICTOR PERLO~~  
~~HENRY HILL COLLINS, JR.~~  
~~LEW PRESSMAN~~  
~~NATHAN WITT~~  
~~HAROLD WARE~~

"..... It was my understanding that most, but not all of the members of the apparatus headed underground cells containing possibly from ten to twenty members. I base this latter figure on the one cell meeting that I attended where there were about twelve members present. This one meeting was a meeting of the cell working under HENRY COLLINS and the meeting was at the home of one RICHARD POST in Alexandria, Virginia. I will mention POST and this meeting later in this statement.

"The leaders of Apparatus A were known to each other. The leaders of Apparatus A also knew the identities of the members of the other cells. However, the individuals who made up the various cells did not, or at least in practice, were not supposed to know the identities of the other leaders of Apparatus A or the identities of the persons that made up the other cells.



8/11/53

105-0167

"... Sometime either late in 1937 or early in 1938, HENRY HILL COLLINS began to describe to me a friend, and possible classmate of his at Princeton. This individual was RICHARD POST. COLLINS informed me that POST was a member of a family which was socially well connected, and which had some tie-in with the Southampton, Long Island society crowd. POST was a member of the underground cell, of which HENRY HILL COLLINS was the head in Apparatus A. I learned either from COLLINS before meeting POST, or from POST and COLLINS after our introduction, that POST might be in a position to secure a job with the State Department. However, at the time I met POST, he was working on a Works Progress Administration nutritional project, measuring babies' skulls.

"One day HENRY HILL COLLINS introduced POST to me. This introduction occurred on the street or a mall which was located not very faraway from the building in which POST was working at the time. My recollection is that POST met me with COLLINS during office hours; that we met near his building so that he could return to his work quickly. POST seemed to me to be a rather ineffectual character, but he was quite sure he could get a job in the State Department. I told him to go ahead and do it. Sometime before POST made his first attempts, and actually obtained this job with the State Department, COLLINS told me one evening that he was going to a cell meeting that was to be held at the residence of RICHARD POST. COLLINS and I drove to the POST home in COLLINS' car. It is unlikely that I would ever have gone to such a meeting if I had not at this time considered my break with the Communist Party, and the purpose of my visit was more out of curiosity than anything else.

"I recall that the POST residence was a three or four-story brick house on a cross street near the center of Alexandria, Virginia. To reach the house you turned left on this cross street from the main street in Alexandria, which runs south. The house itself was located on the lefthand side of this cross street. The meeting itself was held in a basement living room. I noted that the POST residence was expensively furnished and contained a number of oriental rugs. There were perhaps ten to twelve cell members present, none of whom I knew. I recall at a later date that I learned through COLLINS, that a hunchback fellow that I saw at the meeting was named FLATO.



8/11/53

NY 100-6167

"Mrs. POST was present at this meeting and I recall that she came into the room after I had arrived. I tell you that the POSTS had two children; however, I did not see either of them. I recall that Mrs. POST was a tall, rather bony woman, with a long pale face. I believe that she spoke with an English accent. I have no recollection as to what subject matters were discussed but at some point I was asked to talk on some phase of Leninism, which I did. I do not believe that I was introduced to these people by any name, but rather as simply a visiting comrade. I further recall that COLLINS and I did not stay to the end of the meeting.

"... Shortly after attending this meeting in the POST residence, the latter obtained a job on the Foreign Service Journal in the State Department. My subsequent meetings with POST were not very numerous and before he had really established himself in the State Department, I broke with the Communist Party. At no time did POST ever turn over to me any material of any kind. At the time POST went into the State Department, he was, of course, separated completely from Apparatus A. Shortly after COLLINS informed me of the possibility of getting POST into the State Department, I talked this matter over with BYKOV and he informed me that this was a desirable step.

"In connection with POST'S knowledge of just what he was supposed to do on behalf of the Communist Party when he obtained a position in the State Department, I cannot recall just how frankly this matter was discussed. He, however, knew that he was going into an apparatus that had a particular interest in matters in the State Department. I do not recall if we had reached the stage where I had discussed the procurement of documents in the State Department, but I may have."

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was shown a picture of RICHARD POST in 1948 at which time he stated "I might not be able to recognize or deny that this photograph is a picture of the POST whom I knew to be associated with the State Department and that whose home in Alexandria, Virginia I addressed a Communist Party cell. It has been such a long period since I have seen POST that I don't feel able to state that this photograph is a picture of POST."

[REDACTED]

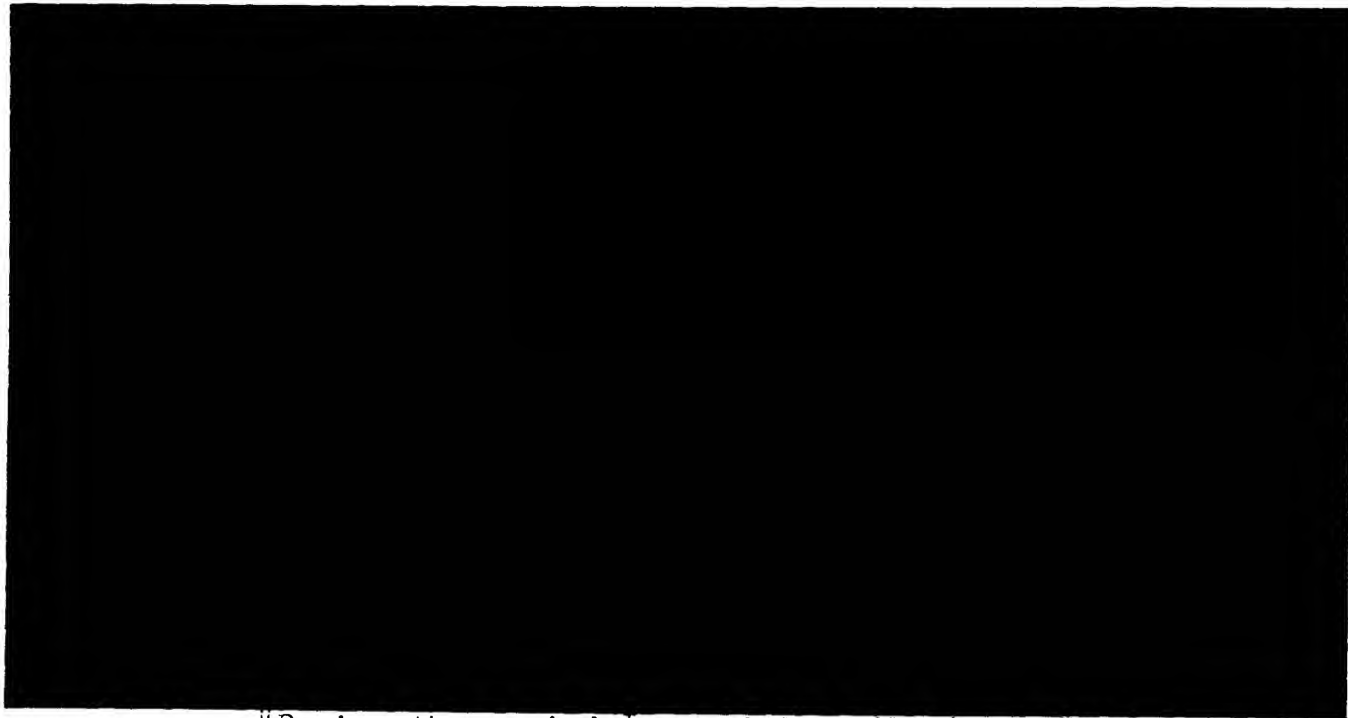
[REDACTED]

65-57435-4




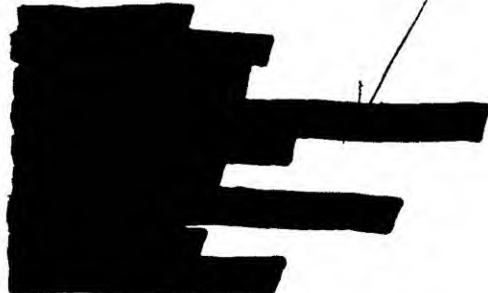
8/11/53

NY 105-6167



"During the period I resided at 212 South Pitt Street, Alexandria, Virginia, I entertained in my home on a number of occasions personal friends and neighbors of my wife and myself. I do not recall having received or entertained in my home at this time any of the following persons:

  
WHITTAKER CHAMBERS  
ALGER HISS  
DONALD HISS

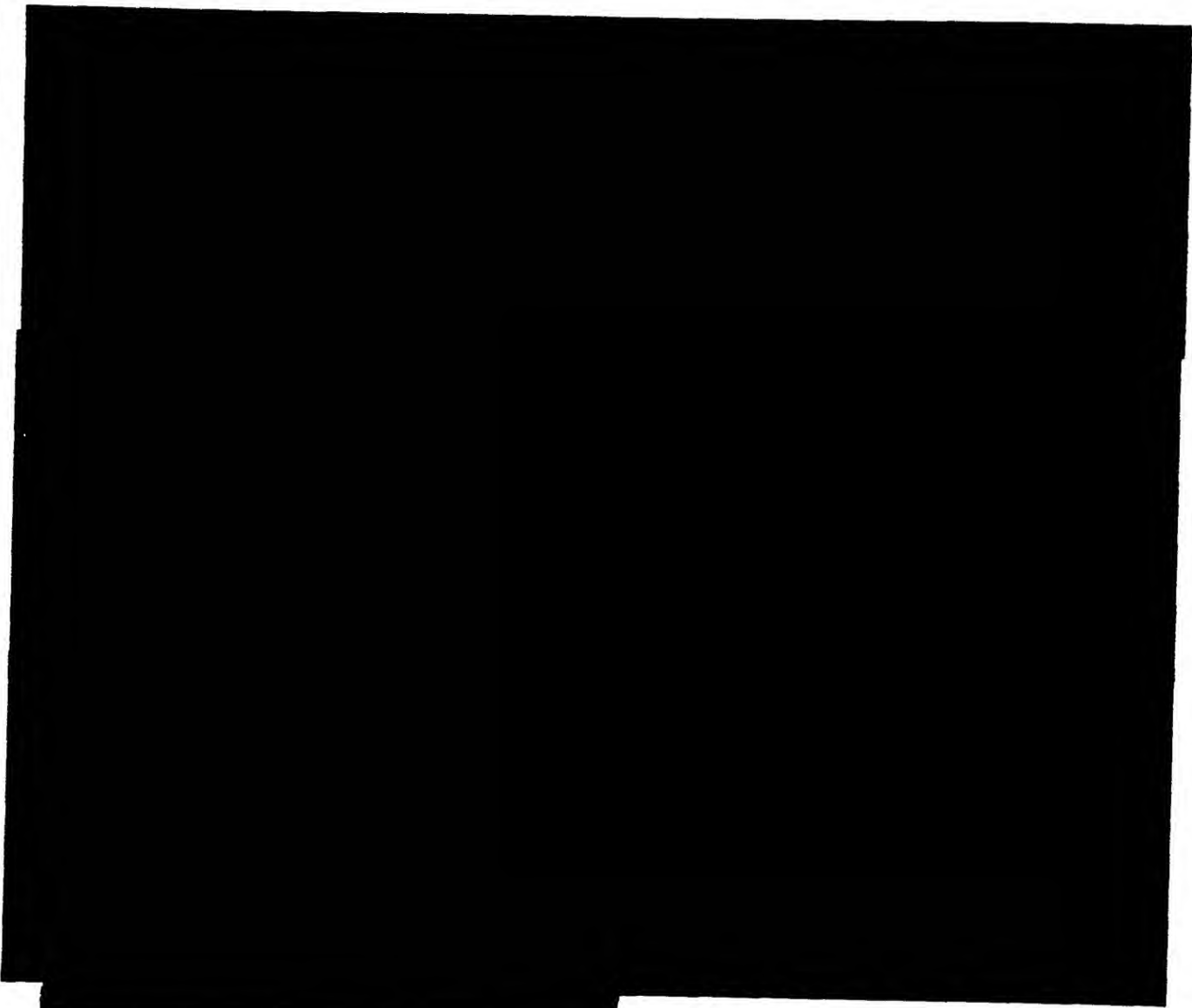


65-57435-4

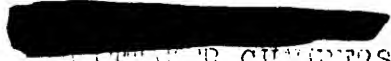


8/11/53

NY 105-6167



Mrs. FRANKLIN and her husband were shown photographs of the following individuals, none of whom were identifiable:

  
WITTAKER CHAMBERS

-22-

65-57435-4



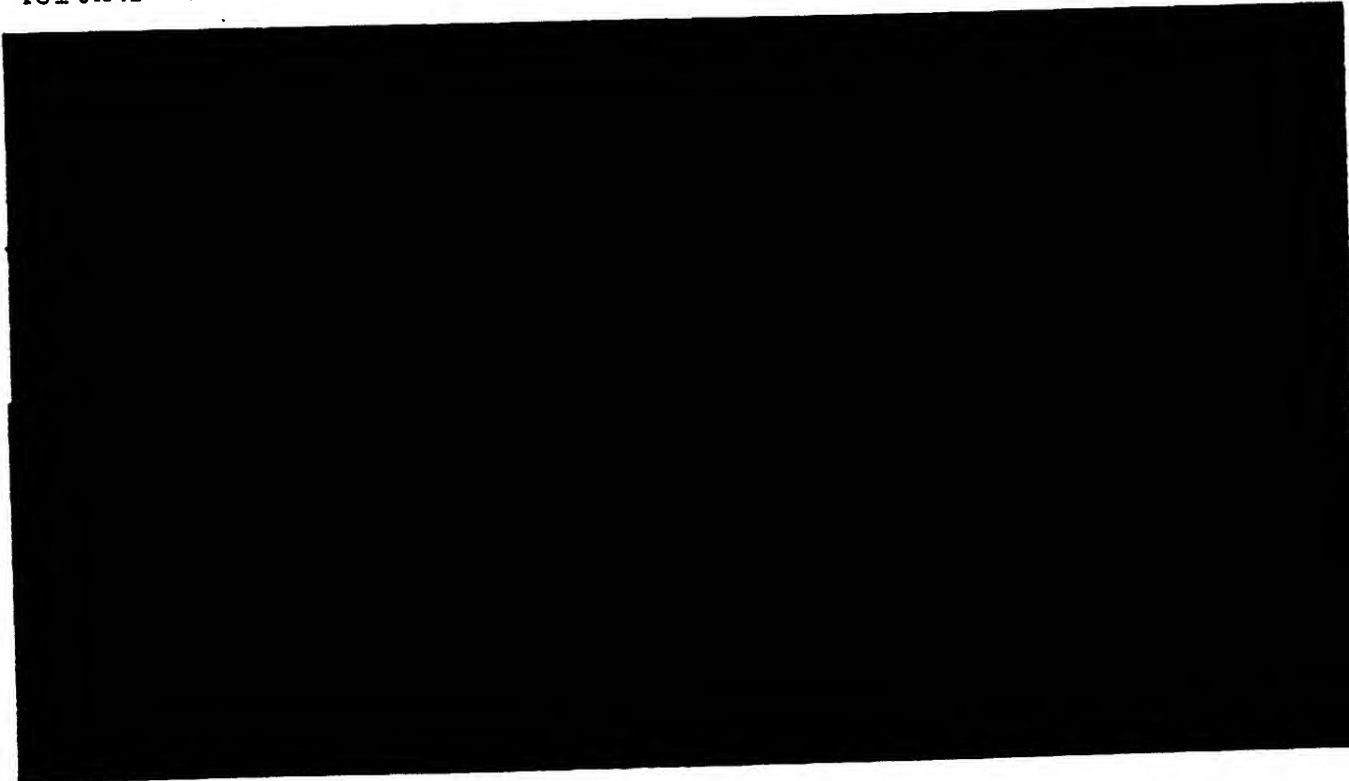
8/11/53

NY 105-6167

ALGER HISS  
DONALD HISS



At that time, she was given the names of these individuals, which neither she nor her husband could identify.



65-57435-4



NY 105-6167

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS stated in 1949 that HENRY JULIAN WADLEIGH was a member of his Soviet Espionage Apparatus in the 1930's.

65-57435-4



NY 105-6167

[REDACTED]

Miss LINCOLN stated that she had known ALGER HISS since he was an assistant to FRANCIS B. SAYRE but she did not know RICHARD POST or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

ALGER HISS advised SAS CHARLES CLEVELAND and EDWARD L. GRANPP on June 2, 1947 at Washington, D. C. that he could recall no one by the name of POST.

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS advised SAS THOMAS G. SPENCER and FRANCIS X. PLANT in 1949 that ALGER HISS was a member of a Soviet Espionage Apparatus in Washington in the 1930's.

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS has also stated that JOHN THEODORE HERMANN was a New York Communist whom he had known as a member of the John Reed Club of the Communist Party. According to CHAMBERS, HERMANN was an assistant of WARE in his (WARE'S) agricultural activities in the early 1930's and may possibly have been active in Apparatus A (Ware Group). 711

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]



8/11/53

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (CONT)

MISCELLANEOUS

For the information of the offices receiving this report POST testified before the United States Senate Subcommittee to Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act and the other Internal Security Laws in the Executive Session on April 21, 1953. POST, at that time, testified that he did not know WHITTAKER CHAMBERS but admitted that he formerly lived in Alexandria, Virginia at 212 South Pitt Street.

He denied knowing CHARLES FLATO, ALGER HISS, J. PETERS and denied that he was ever a member of a Communist Party group or unit in Washington, D. C.

He also denied the allegation of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS that he had entered the State Department for the expressed purpose of working for a Soviet apparatus.

65-57435-4



3/7/52

NY 100-107132

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

VICTOR PERLO was named by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and others as having been a member of the Communist Party underground in Washington, D.C., during the 1930's.

[REDACTED]



TO : DIRECTOR FBI  
FROM : SAC, BALTIMORE  
SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

DATE: December 18, 1950

Re report of SA BENNIE C. GARREN, November 29, 1950, Oklahoma City, requesting [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] and contact with JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

[REDACTED]

On December 12, 1950 SA JOSEPH C. TRAINER exhibited photographs of [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] to JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. Mr. CHAMBERS advised that he could not identify these individuals, and the names were not known to him. -RUC-

RGS:vcn  
65-1798

cc: Oklahoma (Enclosure)

INDEXED 11

65-12667-117

61 JAN 5 1951



1/5/49

NY 97-210

II. OFFICERS

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

On May 10, 1945, WHITAKER CHAMBERS advised that COLLINS was one of the persons who attended meetings of "the WARE group". This group of men was composed of government employees, in high-salaried positions, who were Communist members. Other persons who attended meetings of this group included JOHN BT, LEE PRESSMAN, NATHAN PERLO, ALGER and DONALD HISS. COLLINS, according to CHAMBERS, was the treasurer of the group and apparently collected a percentage of the salary of each member and transmitted such to ALEXANDER STEVENS (known to him as PETER) in New York.

[REDACTED]

61-6211-686



1/5/49

NY 97-210

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

On December 6, 1948, HENRY H. COLLINS, Jr. was subpoenaed and appeared before a Federal Grand Jury in New York City in connection with alleged leakage of State Department records to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS through ALGER HISS and other government officials. As was previously stated, COLLINS, according to CHAMBERS, was formerly treasurer of "the WARE group" in Washington, D. C.

61-6211-686



File No: See ReferencesRe: ChimbaraDate: Oct 1977  
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
✓ 62-25733- 173	11/24/50	Letter to Tolson from John A. Clements w/enc1	12	5	N.P.
✓ 62-88217- 321	10/15/51	memo Belmont to Ladd w/enc1	-	-	Not subject to disclosure under FOIA.
61-6547- 210	5/24/49	NEW YORK Letter w/enc1.	25	0	N.P. (b)(3)
✓ 61-6547- 147	5/24/49	Miami Letter w/enc1s.	8	8	
✓ 61-7582- 1657	4/21/50	w/enc1 memo Bureau to Belmont	-	0	Released in the H.S.S See References (Page 3)
✓ 61-7582- 3208	9/14/56	memo Nichols to Tolson w/enc1	-	-	Not subject to Release under the FOIA.
✓ 61-7728- 4	6/21/49	DENVER Letter	2	1	N.P.
✓ 61-7728- 10	11/7/49	DENVER Report	100	37	N.P. (b)(7)(D)
✓ 62-23170- 159	6/17/30	Fish Committee Report	-	-	Not subject to disclosure under the FOIA.
✓ 62-25733- 326	1950	"The Federal Bureau of Investigation" by MAX Lowenthal	-	-	Public Source.
✓ 62-82221- A	3/11/44	Times Herald	1	1	
✓ 62-88217- 444	2/4/52	memo Belmont to Ladd w/enc1	-	1	N.P. enc1. Not subject to disclosure under FOIA.



EXPLANATORY NOTES

Page 25  
11/24/50  
58757

For purposes of reference we append herewith information from the files of the Committee on Un-American Activities regarding the Communist record and activities of each of the persons mentioned in the testimony of Mr. Max Lowenthal and a brief description of the organizations referred to.

1. JOHN J. ABT. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] On August 3, 1948, Mr. Whitaker Chambers, a self-confessed Communist agent, in sworn testimony before the Committee on Un-American Activities, identified Mr. Abt as the leader of an underground group of the Communist Party USA, operating in Washington. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] August 20, 1950, Mr. Lee Pressman, a self-confessed Communist, who had been identified as a Communist by both Miss Bentley and Mr. Chambers, in sworn testimony before the Committee on Un-American Activities, identified Mr. Abt as a member of his group within the Communist Party, USA. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] According to the testimony of both Miss Bentley and Mr. Chambers, Mr. Ware was the founder of the underground Communist Party group in Washington in the early 1930's. His wife, Jessica, was formerly an employee of the Soviet Embassy and is today the editor of the magazine, Soviet Russia Today. Mr. Abt's sister, Marion Bacharach, has been identified by Mr. Budenz as a Communist Party official. [REDACTED]



11/24/50

[REDACTED]

When he was chief counsel of the Review Board of the National Labor Relations Board, he was a close friend and associate of Nathan Witt, mentioned as a member of the underground group of the Communist Party by Whitaker Chambers and Lee Pressman.

[REDACTED]

5. ALGER HISS. On August 3, 1948, Whitaker Chambers testified that he had been associated with an underground group of the Communist Party operating in Washington, D.C. and that Alger Hiss was a member of that group. Mr. Hiss had been employed by the Government in various capacities since 1933, having served in the Department of Agriculture, the Senate Committee investigating the munitions industry, the Department of Justice, and the State Department. On December 15, 1948, he was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury for perjury in connection with his denial of the charges made by Whitaker Chambers. His first trial from May 31, 1949 to July 8, 1949, resulted in a hung jury. His second trial began on November 17, 1949, resulting in his conviction and sentence to five years' imprisonment for perjury. He is now awaiting the result of an appeal. In the course of his trial he admitted his affiliations with the International Juridical Association. Following his conviction he was debarred for five years.

6. DONALD HISS. Testifying before the Committee on Un-American Activities on August 3, 1948, Whitaker Chambers, a former self-confessed Communist, identified Donald Hiss, brother of Alger Hiss, as a fellow member of an underground group of the Communist Party operating in Washington, D.C. On August 13, 1948, Donald Hiss in sworn testimony stated that he is not and has never been a member of the Communist Party or "any formal or informal organizations affiliated with or fronting in any manner whatsoever for the Communist Party." He admitted knowing John Abt and Lee Pressman as classmates at Harvard Law School and in Washington. He admitted acting in a legal capacity for the Communist government of Poland. In the course of the trial of Alger Hiss, he served as a witness in his brother's behalf and helped to prepare his defense. Testifying on August 9, 1948, Victor Perlo, charged with being

62-25733-173



4/24/50

a member of the same underground Communist group refused to affirm or deny knowing Donald Hiss on grounds of self-incrimination. On August 11, 1948, Henry H. Collins, another alleged member of this group gave the same answer to a similar question. On August 12, 1948, Charles Kramer, also an alleged member of this group, gave the same answer to a question regarding his knowing Donald Hiss. On August 13, 1948, Harry Dexter White allegedly a member of the same group, which he denied, admitted knowing both Alger and Donald Hiss, as well as other members of the underground group. Testifying on August 13, 1948, Donald Hiss admitted knowing the following alleged members of the Communist underground group: Lee Pressman, Nathan Witt, Henry H. Collins, John Abt, Harry D. White.

[REDACTED]

760

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

62-25733-173



[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

She wrote a letter in behalf of Alger Hiss in the Moscow New Times of October 20, 1948, page 31.

[REDACTED]

12. CHARLES KRAMER. Appearing before the Committee on Un-American Activities on July 31, 1948, Elizabeth Bentley, a former Communist, identified Charles Kramer also known as Charles Krevitsky, as a member of "long standing" of an underground group of the Communist Party operating in Washington, D.C. On August 3, 1948, Whitaker Chambers, also a former Communist, corroborated Miss Bentley's statement. ✓

[REDACTED]

On the same grounds of self-incrimination he refused to affirm or deny associations with Alger Hiss, Donald Hiss, Lee Pressman, Allan Rosenberg, and with John Abt, with whom he was associated on the Senate Labor and Education Committee. ✓

[REDACTED] 62-25733-173



17. LEE PRESSMAN was a leading member of the National Lawyers Guild and the International Juridical Association. On August 3, 1948, Whitaker Chambers a former Communist, testified before the Committee on Un-American Activities that Lee Pressman had been a member of the underground group of the Communist Party operating in Washington, D. C.

22-25733-773



Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI  
FROM : SAC, Miami  
SUBJECT: PAUL MICHAEL CROUCH  
SECURITY MATTER - C  
(Bureau file 61-6547)

DATE: May 24, 1949

Remylet May 17th last advising that additional articles written by CROUCH and published in the Miami Daily News would be furnished to the Bureau.

Enclosed herewith are the last three articles bearing Numbers 9, 10, and 11, which were published in the Miami Daily News May 17, 18, and 19, 1949.

In the event CROUCH writes any additional articles in the future for publication by the Miami Daily News, the Bureau will be immediately advised and furnished with copies of same.

LOP:mjs  
100-1172  
Enclosures (3)

4 ENCL.

RECORDED - 65

INDEXED - 65

EX-9

61-6547-197  
12 MAY 26 1949

62 JUN 6 1949



# Crouch Tells Reasons For Break With Reds

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(Ninth In a Series)

*Editor's Note: Paul Crouch explains in this article why he quit the Communist Party after serving it for 17 years. During those years, Crouch was a ranking official, at one time being in charge of all party military activities in this country.*

By PAUL CROUCH  
Former Communist Party Official  
EDITED by WILLIAM C. BAGGS  
(Miami Daily News Staff Writer)

Almost without exception, members break from the Communist party after a series of long and painful disillusioning experiences.

Hardly ever does one simply desert the party overnight. The Communist thinking and militancy is too strong to overcome so abruptly.

I would like to describe the facts, as I now remember them, which led to my leaving the party. The first fact which stands out in my mind comes up in 1933 when I was Utah organizer for the National Miners union as well as Communist state organizer:

Pat Toohey, a national party leader, called me on the carpet for not exposing the "demagogic character of Roosevelt and his administration". Toohey made this charge at a Denver conference and later before a meeting of the central committee in New York.

My failure to follow the party line on denouncing Roosevelt was due, in part, to the impression he had made on me when he was governor of New York state. I was national secretary of the anti-militarist league at

that time and the state of Massachusetts issued a warrant for me, charging conspiracy to cause rioting. This was in connection with articles I had written a few months previously while the Daily Worker correspondent in the New Bedford, Mass., textile strike.

An extradition hearing was held in Gov. Roosevelt's office in Albany. It lasted half a day and I sat immediately in front of the governor, across the desk from him. His sincerity,



honesty and fairness made a deep impression on me.

Later, when Roosevelt came to be President, he was the most hated man by higher officials of the Communist party. Mostly, this was because of his New Deal government, which gave jobs to so many and his other economic projects which raised the material level of the worker and robbed the Communists of much ammunition.

Also, some Communists in high places blamed the President for solving the depression which was beneficial to the Communist cause—spreading agitation and distrust at that time.

About 1936, the Russian purge trials were doing more to change my idea about Communism as it existed in the world. Bukharin, Kaminev, Rtykov and many others, many of them Lenin's closest friends, were being tried and shot in a mechanical court.

I had known many of the leaders personally when I was in the Soviet Union. They were the real leaders of Communism. They were the purists. When they went, Stalin and the modern-day interpretation of Communism came to power.

I also knew that these men—men of unusual personal conviction—would never have pleaded guilty to the crimes with which they were charged unless they

(Continued on Page 8-A)

Miami Daily News  
5-17-49

ENCLOSURE



# EROUCH: Tells of Break With Reds

Continued from Page 1-A  
were victimized by the most scientific physical tortures or the threat, or actuality, of such tortures to their wives and children. This is the only way possible these men of high caliber could have admitted the charges, of which I and thousands of others knew they were not guilty.

Perhaps, this is the answer in the case of the Hungarian cardinal. His case, from what I read in news dispatches, was similar to the Moscow purge.

After the purges, friends of mine returning from Russia

filled me with stories of terror among the peoples and the decline of the workers' standards in Russia. This, too, was disappointing.

\*\*\*  
About this time, possibly the most significant factor which led to my departure came about. It was the adoption of a party policy in this country to fight what was called "bourgeois liberalism". In plain English, this meant that rank and file party members were to have no voice in determining of policy matters. Such decision was up to the leaders. I was one of the leaders

and it did not affect me at the time.

However, I objected to such a policy. Rank and file members were being allowed to vote only in the affirmative and those wishing to cast negative votes automatically were expelled except in rare instances. My objections led to a final break with the party.

During 1942, I asked the California district bureau to release me as Alameda county organizer. The bureau refused to do so. Later, it was decided that I should be removed and replaced by one Steve Nelson.

\*\*\*  
Recent exposure of the atomic spy ring activity of Nelson immediately after he succeeded me indicates that the party was growing suspicious of me in 1942 and would not entrust such spy activity to me.

I was ordered to go to Los Angeles and await party instructions there. My wife was employed in a national defense plant at the time and as the U. S. was at war, she was reluctant to leave. William Schneiderman, California district organizer, called her into his office.

"Don't you know this is not a request. . . It is a party order," he told her.

She refused to go. Schneiderman was furious. He informed her he could keep her from getting employment anywhere in the area. I was then called before the district bureau—of which I still was a member—and my expulsion from the party was discussed by Schneiderman, Nelson and others.

\*\*\*  
It was finally decided that I would be removed from all positions and I was to remain a rank and file member only. My wife was to be released immediately from all party responsibility.

Having no official position in the party was new to me and to others. I had had party branches named in my honor, people in the party read articles of and by me in the Daily Worker, I was an honorary commander in the Red army and had even been mentioned in the Communist yearbook, a high honor, at one time.

The accumulated distastes finally developed into a break from the party in 1942. I attended branch meetings occasionally and paid dues for the first months of the year. In December of 1942, I received a 1943 membership book at my home. But I was now neither paying dues nor attending any meetings.

In 1946 and 1947, intensive efforts were made to pressure me back into the movement. It is too detailed a story to present here. But I had found a more satisfying life out of the party. I had a cleaner conscience and I felt better all the time.

I would not have written this series, even though I am through with Communism, if the Czechoslovakian coup had not been put through. The death of Jan Masaryk initiated my desire to fight Communism, not merely just leave it alone. Masaryk was a great liberal and a great



# Crouch Bares Spying At Atom Bomb Center

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Editor's note: Paul Crouch today reveals one of the most sensational stories on wartime Communist spy activity in this country. A ranking official of the party for 17 years, Crouch unveils the activities of a spy ring which obtained scientific data, including that of the atomic bomb, from the University of California at Berkeley.

By PAUL CROUCH  
ARTICLE 10

(EDITED BY WILLIAM C. BAGGS)

(Miami Daily News Staff Writer)

I was closely acquainted with a Communist leader who may well prove to be one of the major figures in the ring which obtained atomic bomb secrets for the Soviet Union.

The spy ring operated through the party's Alameda county council which, for a time, I was chairman.

I also was a member of the California buro (council) when we called a strike against North American Aviation co. to stop the flow of planes to Great Britain in 1941. This strike, called before Germany invaded Russia, also was designed to weaken the U.S. air defense.

I arrived in Berkeley in 1941 and was assigned the Alameda county council by the party. This council included Berkeley, Oakland and a number of smaller municipalities. I also was made

a member of the state buro shortly after my arrival.

The buro, at this time, was composed of William Schnei-

derman, Russian-born district organizer; Louise Todd, Walter Lambert, Rudy Lambert, Oletu, Connor Yates, Steve Nelson and myself.

Nelson was San Francisco county chairman and he was soon to replace me. Walter Lambert was district trade union director for the Communist party and he was the agent in charge of the North American strike.

At this period, North American was a key production point for the planes being sent to England, then at war with Germany. The state buro formulated the general plans for the strike and they were conveyed by Lambert to Wyndhan Mortimer, who was field director of the dispute.

The buro's chief purpose and consideration in calling the strike was to cripple military aid to Great Britain and, secondly, to weaken the U. S. national defense.

We had no idea that Germany, at war with Britain, would attack Russia. Schneiderman and Lambert were in continuous contact with the party's central committee in New York and the committee was delighted that the strike was successful.

Schneiderman and Lambert also were in touch with Harry Bridges, head of the CIO long-

(Continued on Page 4-A)

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5-18-49

ENCLOSURE



# CROUCH

Continued from Page 1-A

shoremen's union on the West Coast. Bridges, the party's key man on the west coast, never came to buro meetings, but his views were expressed by Lambert and Scheiderman.

Rudy Lambert, Walter's brother, was in charge of all state underground activity. One of the most important of all the movements was the campus group at the University of California at Berkeley.

This group and its activities were kept highly secret and even I, in charge of the area, did not know the names of the members of the group.

One of the campus branches was composed exclusively of scientists working at an oil company experimental project. When I attended meetings of these campus groups, I was taken in a round-about way to throw off any followers by Kenneth May, the son of a University of California dean. May was county educational director and also was assigned personal direction in Berkeley under Rudy Lambert's supervision of the state.

Assumed names were used by all members of the campus groups. Many professors at the university were in the various party branches, but I do not know all the details of the work in which they were engaged.

Lambert and others were assisted in their work at the university by Marcel Scherer, who spent considerable time in California during 1941. I knew that Marcel's presence was significant, for he was an expert chemist and, for more than a decade, had been in charge of secret Communist party work among scientists throughout the country.

Marcel's wife, Lena Davis, accompanied him to California. She was formerly a member of the politburo, Communist party, U.S.A.

Maurice Travia, international president of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers union, also was closely associated with the secret work at Berkeley. He is a Communist.

the plant, but merely to obtain information which the Soviet Union might find useful.

I do not know in detail the scientific secrets acquired by the Communists. I do know that the party's organization at Berkeley and at some wartime plants were extremely well organized and acted under strict secrecy. Also, I knew that there were many Communists strategically placed in the plant production areas.

For instance, when my wife was an inspector at a General Electric plant in Alameda county, the union representing the workers there was headed by Sandra Martin, former national Communist Youth leader and a visitor to Moscow.

Events later established that at the same time these Communists were operating inside the university, the university was playing a leading role in the development of the atomic bomb.

After my wife and I broke with the party in 1942, she continued to work in the Western Die Casting co. in a Berkeley suburb. This was a plant making vital parts used in practically every military plane produced by the U. S. during the war. She was an inspector at the plant.

At this time, there were more than a dozen Communists also working in the plant and placed in strategic position. I learned that from the changes of the various parts, these agents could determine the country's latest development's in many phases of military aviation.

Russia was fighting Germany and the United States was fighting Germany at this time and so, the agents in the plants made no effort to slow production in



# Red Leaders Trust No Men Born In U.S.

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BY PAUL CROUCH

Former Communist Party Official

Eleventh in a Series

Edited by WILLIAM C. BAGGS

(Miami Daily News Staff Writer)

(Editor's note: In this last of a series, Paul Crouch points out that American-born members of the Communist Party are not often trusted with major policy matters. This is left up to foreign-born, adds Crouch, who was one of the few to reach a ranking position in the party. During his 17 years as a party official, Crouch held, among other positions, that of director of all military activities of the party in the U. S. and its territorial positions. The Crouch family also is presented in this last article.)

American-born members of the Communist Party are not often entrusted with the more important party matters.

In many instances, they are not even trusted, but are used under the closest surveillance by top leaders of the party on various front movements. On front movements, these Americans do not learn too much of the real Communist Party and its inner workings, which is exactly why they are put there.

The Communist reluctance to give American party members keys to the inner councils is well founded. American-born members join the movement mostly because they are attracted by a genuine desire to help the workingman. This is the chief appeal of the party throughout the world.

But, when some native Americans are taken into inner councils—to varying degrees—they learn the idealistic appeal is false and they revolt. Many of my friends, including Louis Budenz, Whittaker Chambers and Julia Stuart Poyntz are among those who were allowed inside the door and were disgusted at what they saw.

\*\*\*

I was in the chamber for a longer time than most and perhaps it took a longer time to sink in, but I, too, was disgusted

when I saw a secret organization whose principal goal in this country was the overthrow of this government by any means.

In the previous articles, I have mentioned the various means the Communists are using to overthrow this government. There are the war plans against the U. S., the west coast spy ring to steal scientific data from this country, the plan to send agents into the U.S. military services to agitate and preach the overthrow of this government.

Seeing these things in actual practice after being taught the movement primarily was for the raising of the workingman's material standards is often too much for the American party member to take. Thus, he breaks

(Continued on Page 2-A)

Miami Daily  
News  
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ENCLOSURE



and takes with him data of the secret Communist movement

\* \* \*

I wish to say at this point (I don't believe I have said it yet) that the Communist Party, U.S.A., is dedicated to the overthrow of this country by force, violence or any means whatsoever.

I have been told a dozen times at least by a dozen party leaders that the belief a Communist state can be set up in this country by peaceful means is an illusion. I have heard it said time and again, in Moscow and in this country, that it is impossible to gain power through any means other than civil war and armed insurrection.

\* \* \*

I was a ranking member of the party when told this. I was on the inside. That was the party's mistake.

Now, the party wants people like me. I was born in North Carolina on a farm in the Blue Ridge mountains. The party could use the likes of me to point out that the Communist Party, U.S.A., attracts real Americans, not the foreign-born. My background was exploited in the party.

When I joined the party, I had been raised in a backwoods com-

munity which had a good bit of anti-Jew, anti-Catholic, anti-everything 'element' in it. This was the initial push that shoved me toward the party

\* \* \*

My wife, Sylvia, was born in the Smoky mountains in Tennessee. She underwent a similar experience and her joining the party was, in part, a reflection of the bad, undemocratic conditions which existed, in part, around her earlier days.

So, we should have fought for a stronger democracy. In the North Carolina and Tennessee regions of which I speak, the anti-Jew and anti-Catholic element has been reduced until it is hardly there at all. This was because someone fought for better democracy there. I didn't help my community, for I exploited such conditions for the party.

The answer to Communism and from experience the one at which the Communists most fear, is a stronger democracy in these United States.

\* \* \*

My wife and I met in Gastonia, N.C., where we both were active in the Communist-controlled strike of 1929 there.

Our daughter, Tanya, was born in North Carolina in 1930 and our son Carl in 1932. In their childhood, they lived surrounded by Communist thinking and Communist methods. Thank the Lord that my wife and I broke from the party before any lasting damage was done to either of them.

I have made a great effort to teach my children the meaning of democracy. They are having an advantage which I did not have. I dwell at length on our representative government, which provides an outlet for our energy if we do not like any particular matter.

\* \* \*

Summed up, I suppose Sylvia and I have learned in all the years that social progress, the desire for which led us into the party, is obtainable in this government through democratic processes. We can petition, we can recall, we can exercise the will of the majority of the people

This may all sound like editorial hokum to many readers, but it is a deep-felt matter to me. I have taken the long way around to appreciate my United States, but now, I do, and I am going to spend the rest of my days working to uphold, not to overthrow, the constitution of these United States of America.





**CROUCH FAMILY POSES FOR PHOTOGRAPH**—The Paul Crouch family is shown with this last article of the Crouch series in which he unveils the secret Communist move-

ment in the United States. Left to right, Paul, Sylvia, son Carl, 17, and daughter Tanya, 19. This is the first photograph of the entire family to be published.

ENCLOSURE



# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: June 21, 1949

FROM : SAC, DENVER

SUBJECT: FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, was.  
Frank Reno, Vic Reno, Lance Clark, Bennett, Hall

Reference is made to the case entitled "JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.; ALGER HISS; PERJURY; ESPIONAGE R; INTERNAL SECURITY R", Bureau File 74-1335, in which Subject FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO is prominently mentioned as a former source of information to the Soviet espionage agent, JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

It will be recalled that RENO, both orally and in a signed statement given to Agents of the New York Office, admitted that in 1937, while he was an employee of the Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Aberdeen, Maryland, he was placed in contact with JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and actually furnished him with information obtained at the Aberdeen Proving Ground in a clandestine manner.

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142 MAY 25 1964

EQJ:reb

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cc: 65-658

Attachment

cc: Baltimore (65-1642)  
New York (65-14920)

RECORDED - 58  
INDEXED - 58

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1949



# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

NEW YORK

FILE NO.

100-5229

REPORT MADE AT <b>COLORADO</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>11/7/49</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>11/7/49</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>EDWIN O. JOHNSON</b>
TITLE <b>FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, with aliases; Vincent, "Vince", Lance Clark, Bennett, Hall</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>[REDACTED]</b>

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

[REDACTED]

MITTAKER CHAMBERS alleged that one VINCENT RENO furnished him with information from Aberdeen Proving Ground during 1937 and 1938, and that DAVID CARPENTER introduced RENO to CHAMBERS. RENO orally and in signed statement has admitted furnishing information pertaining to Ordnance matters to CHAMBERS in 1937 and 1938, knowing same to be espionage for the Soviet Union. RENO at the time he furnished CHAMBERS information, knew CHAMBERS as CARL. RENO states one "BERNIE" introduced him to CHAMBERS and has tentatively identified "BERNIE" as DAVID CARPENTER. RENO denies any espionage or Communist activities since 1938, when he discontinued seeing CHAMBERS.

[REDACTED] Information set out relative to type of work RENO was doing at Aberdeen Proving Ground during pertinent period which he could have furnished CHAMBERS.

- P -

APPROVED AND FORWARDED <b>[REDACTED]</b>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE <b>[REDACTED]</b>	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT COPIES LISTED PAGE TWO		<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <b>61-7728-10</b>  <b>12 NOV 15 1949</b>  <b>WAVE</b> </div> <div> <b>RECORDED - 42</b>  <b>INDEXED - 101</b> </div> </div>
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II. JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS' ALLEGATIONS  
CONCERNING FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO.....10 to 14

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[REDACTED]

(A) I.D.A. FILE

The files of the Intelligence Division of the Army were reviewed and they reflected that FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO was investigated by Military Intelligence from 1937 through 1944, when the investigation was discontinued. The file further reflected that the investigation has been re-opened in connection with the JAY DAVID WEITZLER CHAMBERS revelations.

[REDACTED]



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II. JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS'  
ALLEGATIONS CONCERNING FRANKLIN  
VICTOR RENO

ISAAC DON LEVIN advised Special Agents JAMES F. SULLIVAN and JAMES P. MARTIN of the New York Office on December 20, 1948, that he arranged for CHAMBERS to meet ADOLPH BERLE in the Fall of 1939, and that they did have dinner at the BERLE home on December 2, 1939. LEVIN took notes and he recalls that CHAMBERS, in reporting on Communist Party underground activities to BERLE, mentioned VINCENT and PHILIP RENO along with other individuals such as ALGER HISS, et al.

In the original notes concerning the interview between BERLE and CHAMBERS, the following appears:

"VINCENT RENO - now at Aberdeen Proving Ground  
Computer - Math. Assist. to Col. ZORNIG  
(aerial bombsight detectors)  
Formerly Communist Party Organizer under alias (LANCE CLARK)";

"PHILIP RENO - - Social Security (?)  
Was head of underground trade union group  
Political leader";

"S.E.C. - PHILIP RENO - Used to be";

"RENO connected with Baltimore Party  
Organizer - BENJAMIN (Bundey) FRIEDMAN  
Alias FIELD - (Calif. - then Russia - )  
Now Organizer for Baltimore and Washington  
Of above ground Party - underground connections."

Under date of January 29, 1945, the Bureau furnished the New York Office with a copy of the notes taken by ADOLPH BERLE, the then Assistant Secretary of State, in connection with the interview referred to above. Numerous other notes were taken, but do not pertain to the Subject of this report.

CHAMBERS had been interviewed by Special Agents of the FBI on many occasions. It is noted that on December 7, 1948, he gave the following statement to Special Agents THOMAS G. SPENCER and JOSEPH M. KELLY of the New York Office:

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"Another person whom I met during my work as a courier for the underground apparatus was VINCENT RENO, to whom I was introduced by J. PETERS in Philadelphia, probably in 1937. It is possible DAVID CARPENTER may have been present on this occasion, RENO had been an organizer either for the Communist Party or the Young Communist League in Montana, and had employed the name LANCE CLARK. (It will subsequently be shown that RENO used the name LANCE CLARK as Organizer in Cumberland, Maryland, not Montana.)

"At the time I met RENO, I believe that he had just commenced employment with the War Department as a civilian at the Aberdeen Proving Ground, Aberdeen, Maryland. He resided on the Post, to the best of my recollection, and was a Mathematician. I had occasional meetings with RENO subsequently in public places in Washington and possibly Baltimore, and I recall that on one or two occasions, RENO delivered to me documentary material bearing upon his work at the Aberdeen Proving Ground on a bombsight project. It is my recollection that his superior at Aberdeen was Colonel ZORNIG.

"I would estimate that my meetings with VINCENT RENO probably totaled five in all; that would include the one or two occasions on which he handed over material to me. I believe that RENO had been a member of an underground apparatus operated by ELEANOR NELSON at the time I was introduced to him.

"I would describe VINCENT R. as possibly 27 or 28 years of age at the time I knew him, approximately 5' 8", slender build, sandy hair and eyelashes, blue eyes, clean-shaven. I remember one time when I desired to have a meeting with V. R., I ascertained that his brother whose first name I believe was PHILIP was residing at a certain address in Washington and in order for PHILIP to arrange a meeting for me with VINCENT, I went to that address and for the first time I believe PHILIP R., like his brother, had a prior connection with the ELEANOR NELSON apparatus, but he had no connection whatsoever with the work I was doing at that time."

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS furnished Special Agents THOMAS G. SPENCER and FRANCIS X. PLANT the following information concerning FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO:

"Sometime, I believe it was in either the summer or fall of 1937, DAVID CARPENTER told me of an individual by the name of VINCENT RENO, who had just secured or was just about to secure a position in the Aberdeen Proving Grounds. RENO, I later learned, was a mathematician and his work in the Proving Grounds involved calculus on a bomb sight.



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CARPENTER told me that RENO, under the name of LANCE CLARK, had been a Communist Party or Young Communist League organizer in ~~Washington~~. Shortly after first telling me of RENO, DAVID CARPENTER introduced me to RENO at a prearranged meeting in Philadelphia.

"My recollection is that on this occasion, CARPENTER first met RENO in Philadelphia and then brought him to a restaurant where he introduced him to me. The best that I can recall this restaurant is that it was located somewhere out North Market Street in the direction of the 30th Street Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad. I believe that this was a German restaurant for beer was served there. RENO, however, insisted on drinking milk. This restaurant was entered by two or three steps leading down from the sidewalk.

"I might mention that the possibility exists that there was a previous meeting between VINCENT RENO and I in Baltimore, Maryland. However, my recollection at this time is that we first met as described above in Philadelphia. It is also possible that J. PETERS was with me at the meeting in Philadelphia, but as to this, I cannot now definitely remember.

"At the Philadelphia meeting, I believe RENO told me that he was working at the Proving Grounds under a Colonel ZORNIE and he also possibly told me that he was living in the Colonel's house. I think that it was at this time we decided to have no future meetings until RENO had definitely established himself at the Proving Grounds.

"I have been told that RENO recalls one 'BERNIE' as having been at this Philadelphia meeting. In my opinion he is referring to DAVID CARPENTER and the name 'BERNIE' means nothing to me.

"At one point in our relationship, I visited VINCENT RENO's brother, PHILIP, in Washington, D. C., whose address had probably been given to me by J. PETERS or DAVID CARPENTER. I believe that this visit was for the purpose of re-establishing contact with VINCENT RENO after the layoff we had planned at the Philadelphia meeting. I believe that to effect this meeting with PHILIP RENO, J. PETERS provided me with some code words for identification. To the best of my recollection, I went to PHILIP RENO's apartment, which was then located in Washington, D. C., on or near New Hampshire Avenue. PHILIP's wife answered the door and I asked for PHILIP, in the following prearranged greeting: 'I am Mr. (I am unable to recall the alias I used on this occasion). I would like to sell you some insurance.' Mrs. RENO then called PHILIP to the door

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and he in turn told me: 'I am not interested in any insurance now, but would you leave your name and telephone number.' I then answered: 'My telephone number is \_\_\_\_\_ (I cannot recall the number I used)'. I then asked PHILIP: 'May I have your telephone number'. PHILIP then furnished me with another fictitious number. All of this conversation took place at the door to PHILIP RENO's apartment. Following this, my identification having been effected, I entered the apartment and made arrangements with PHILIP for future meetings between myself and VINCENT.

"I believe that PHILIP then apparently communicated with VINCENT and I met the latter at some later date. I believe further that this was the only time that I ever saw PHILIP RENO or communicated with him. I have a vague recollection that CARPENTER may have communicated with VINCENT RENO through PHILIP, but I believe that I probably heard this either from J. PETERS or some other unrecalled source.

"I do not recall exactly where my next meeting with VINCENT RENO was, but believe that it was probably in Baltimore, Maryland. However, he began to transmit small batches of material. I do not think that he made more than four or five transmissions and these were photographed by FELIX in Baltimore. To the best of my recollection, I believe that RENO brought this material out in small packages and took it back in the same manner. The actual times of delivery of this material and its subsequent return to RENO, I cannot now recall, other than that it took place in Baltimore, Maryland. I do remember that VINCENT RENO was very nervous the times that I did meet with him. Neither can I recall just how I contacted RENO for these transmissions. It is possible that such contacts were made through DAVID CARPENTER through PHILIP RENO; that is, VINCENT would tell PHILIP when he was coming out of the Proving Grounds and a meeting would then be prearranged with CARPENTER or myself. If he met CARPENTER, the latter would have delivered RENO's material to me and I would have turned it over to FELIX, all, of course, being prearranged.

"I have no clear recollection of introducing VINCENT RENO to Colonel BORIS BYKOV; nevertheless, I also have a clear recollection of BYKOV's suggesting a plan whereby RENO could bring material from the Proving Grounds during the Saturday night dances, which were sometimes held there. BYKOV's plan was that VINCENT should make the acquaintance of a girl in Aberdeen and arrange to bring her to these dances. On the night of the dance, before meeting this girl, he would transmit his material at a prearranged meeting in Aberdeen. The material would then be photographed while he was at the dances. After taking the girl home,

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he would pick up the material and return it to the Proving Grounds. This plan would have necessitated an apparatus photographer and a workshop in Aberdeen. It was never carried out but it is my recollection that RENO, himself, in some manner, explained the details concerning these dances to BYKOV.

"I never instructed VINCENT RENO as to what kind of material he should get from the Proving Grounds. It was left to his own judgment as to just what he should bring out. It was more or less just a question of what was available. I have no independent recollection of any other material which was received from RENO.

"I probably saw VINCENT RENO last in the Spring of 1938. I never saw him after I broke. I have seen a photograph of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO and have identified it as being that of the individual referred to above who I knew as VINCENT RENO."

CHAMBERS has indicated to Agents that in connection with Apparatus B, DAVID CARPENTER introduced him to JULLAN MCDLEIGH, WARD and GEORGE PIGMAN, and VICTOR RENO.

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III. ADMISSIONS AND STATEMENTS OF  
FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO

On December 10, 1948, Subject was interviewed by Special Agent JOSEPH S. JOHNSON and the writer, at which time he denied all connections with CHAMBERS' espionage activities. He did admit joining the Communist Party at the University of Virginia in 1935, that he engaged in Communist Party activities in Washington, D. C. and in Maryland, and he used the alias LANCE CLARK.

Following the interview, Subject was served with a subpoena to appear before the New York Grand Jury at New York City on December 13, 1948.

On December 11, 1948, Subject voluntarily appeared at the FBI Office and was interviewed by Special Agent JOSEPH C. LEARNED and the writer, during which interview he admitted substantial participation in Russian espionage with one known to him as "CARL." The details of this interview will not be set forth as on December 13, 1948, Subject furnished the following signed statement to Special Agents FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN and F. I. O'KEEFE of the New York Office:

New York, New York  
December 13, 1948

"I, Franklin Victor Reno make the following statement to Robert F. I. O'Keefe and Francis D. O'Brien whom I know to be special agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I understand that any statement that I make may be used against me in a court of law. No threats or promises have been made to me in connection with this statement. I have been advised that I have a right to counsel.

"I was born on May 14, 1911 in Salt Lake City, Utah. I graduated from the University of Colorado in 1932 with a degree of A. B., magna cum laude. In 1935 I received a Master of Arts Degree in astronomy from the University of Virginia. While at the University of Virginia I did a considerable amount of reading in Socialism and Communism and because of my thinking at this time I became a member of the Communist Party under the name of Lance Clark. I signed an application under the name of Lance Clark and may or may not have received



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a card in the Communist Party. I also may have used other names in the Communist Party, the other names I do not recall.

"In the early summer of 1935 I went to Washington, D. C. and contacted Ray Warner, who at that time was the Party organizer for the Communist Party in Washington, D. C. I also became acquainted with Sidney Shostock, Organizational Secretary. Either Warner or Shostock approached me to engage in anti-military work, which work constituted discussing with the members the inequality to which they were subjected, and it was intended by so doing to recruit people in the armed forces to become members of the Communist Party. In the course of my reading of N. V. Lenin he made three requisites to a revolution necessary, and among the three was that a part of the armed forces must become part of the revolutionary forces in order to have the revolution successful. I carried on this work in Washington, D. C. until sometime in early 1937. While engaged in this work I had frequent contacts with Sidney Shostock and discussed the work with him. During this time that I was engaged in this work I was employed by the Works Progress Administration doing statistical and research work.

"During the course of this employment I took a number of Civil Service examinations and one of these examinations was productive in that I was to receive an appointment at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds of the United States Army as a Junior Mathematician.

"During the course of my work in the Anti-military Organization I met an individual on the Baltimore waterfront named Paddy Whalon, who introduced me to an individual whom I only know as Bernie. My recollection on the foregoing is hazy due to the passage of time. Prior to my acceptance of employment at Aberdeen, I met Bernie in Baltimore, Maryland, as far as I can recall, possibly in Washington, D. C., and we discussed my future employment and I asked Bernie of what assistance I could be to the Party in the position that I was about to take and Bernie told me he would look around. Subsequently I proceeded to Philadelphia with Bernie where I met an individual whose photograph has been exhibited to me by the agents and whom I now identify as the person that Bernie introduced me to and whom I know as Carl, and whom I know now to be Whittaker Chambers. Bernie and myself proceeded to a restaurant in Philadelphia and there met Carl. Bernie presently left and Carl and I took a walk and dropped into another restaurant and held a discussion relative to the position I was going to take and the information that I could furnish to Carl. Carl asked me if I 'knew what this was.' I replied that I thought it was espionage. Carl responded that 'intelligence would be a nicer



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word.' I had knowledge that this work that I was engaged in or was about to be engaged in was for Russian Soviet espionage. No agreement was made that I was to be paid for any work that I might carry on for Carl. Once or twice or three times I may have received a sum of \$10.00 or \$20.00 to cover my expenses.

"At this time Carl told me that at our next meeting we would discuss the material that he desired from me and what I would be able to furnish to him in the course of my duties at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds.

"Sometime in July 1937, after I had been working at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds for approximately one month, I met Carl in Washington, D. C. by pre-arrangement and we discussed the administration and the entire set-up of the Aberdeen Proving Grounds organizational staff. I also furnished him with a chart drawn up by myself at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds. On another occasion I met Carl by pre-arrangement, at which time I furnished him with a textbook of the Ordnance School in Aberdeen, dealing with ballistics. I furnished this book to Carl I believe on a Saturday night and he returned it to me on a Sunday morning. I know that while he had it in his possession, he was to photograph or reproduce it in some form.

"On another occasion of a meeting which took place in Washington, D. C., I furnished him with two firing tables which were composed of mathematical data concerning the 16 inch gun and a 30 or 50 calibre machine gun. I obtained these from Aberdeen Proving Grounds and the character was 'restricted.' They were, to my knowledge, property of the United States Government. As far as I can recall, I did not furnish any other documents or information to Carl.

"I had on one occasion furnished Carl with information concerning a theory that I had of my own knowledge pertaining to what might term a bomb-sight. The diagram represented my own conclusions of the operation and did not represent any actual bomb-sight.

"Although I was aware that Carl contemplated photographing or reproducing the documentary data which I furnished to him, he never revealed to me, nor did I have knowledge of the identity of the person who did this photographing or reproducing work. It would appear, however, that this person was located in Washington, D. C., because of the fact that the documents would be returned by Carl to me either the same night of our meeting or the morning succeeding.

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"I believe I met Carl on more than three occasions and possibly seven, but the exact number I do not know. The period of our relation extended from our meeting in Philadelphia in June, 1937 up until the fall of 1937 or the spring of 1938. During the time that I was furnishing information to Carl, I was not fully convinced that I should engage in this work and for that reason I did not openly cooperate to the full extent of my ability and I did hold back on some occasions information which I thought that he desired. On another occasion I passed up the opportunity to furnish him with information of an intelligence nature.

"As far as I can recall I met Carl in various places in the City of Washington which were largely by pre-arrangement. I recall meeting Carl on East Capitol Street about two or three blocks east of the Capitol.

"On another occasion I met Carl in the City of Washington when he was driving a dark blue sedan, possibly a Ford or Chevrolet. I do not recall, however, the year or the make thereof.

"On one of the meetings which I had with Carl he told me that he might possibly go abroad. I never know whether he actually did go abroad but I can say that I have not seen Carl since my last meeting took place with him in the late fall of 1937 or early 1938.

"I also wish to state that I have no knowledge of any individual, other than those I have mentioned above in this statement, who might have been engaged in Soviet espionage work.

"I severed my relations with the Communist Party in early 1938 and since that time I have not engaged in Communist Party work or attended any meetings of the Communist Party. I also wish to state that I have never been an organizer in the State of Montana for the Communist Party.

"I have read this statement consisting of three pages and have initialed each page, and it is true to the best of my knowledge.

"/s/ F. V. RENO

"Witnessed

"/s/ Francis D. O'Brien, Special Agent  
F.B.I. N.Y.C.

"/s/ F. X. O'Keefe Special Agent  
F.B.I., NYC  
12/15/48"

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Following the completion of the signed statement, RENO, upon questioning by the Special Agents, stated that he had furnished CHAMBERS with his brother PHILIP RENO's telephone number in Washington, D. C., and that the purpose of this furnishing of his telephone number was that in the event CHAMBERS could not get in touch with him, he would be able to reach him, RENO, through his brother PHILIP. Subject also stated that on one occasion, he thought that CHAMBERS had contacted his brother PHILIP in order to reach him and that PHILIP may have driven CHAMBERS to meet him, but he denied that PHILIP had any knowledge of his activities or the purpose for which he was to meet CHAMBERS.

RENO also emphatically stated that the "Norden Bomb Sight" was not perfected until 1942 and that he had never furnished any person any information concerning the "Norden Bomb Sight."

Following the completion of the signed statement by RENO, he furnished Agents O'KEEFE and O'BRIEN a written consent to search his personal effects which were located in Aberdeen, Maryland.

On December 11, 1948, FRANKLIN RENO advised Special Agent JOSEPH C. LEARNED and the writer in connection with how he met "CARL" that one "BERNIE" met him on the train after boarding it and after it had left the station at Baltimore and that "BERNIE" came up to him and introduced a man whose name RENO does not recall, if a name were given at all. He described this man as about six feet one inch in height; about twentysix years of age; wore a mustache; had dusty or yellowish-colored hair; and spoke with a definite foreign accent. He believes the accent would indicate Balkan or Slavic nationality. This man wore a brown tweed suit and did not have much to say.

This point is mentioned because in all subsequent interviews with RENO, he has denied there was anyone else involved in the meeting of "CARL" except "BERNIE."

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]



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[REDACTED]

In this same interview at Denver, Colorado, on December 11, 1948, RENO stated he did not know how much of his activity in the Communist Party and with "CARL" back in 1935, 1936, and 1937 is known to his brother PHILIP RENO. He feels that his brother does not know that he was actually performing intelligence or espionage work for the Soviet Union.

On January 10, 1949, Subject gave the following signed statement to Special Agents J. PHILLIP CLARIDGE and PAUL L. DORRIS of the El Paso Office at Albuquerque, New Mexico:

"Albuquerque, N. M.  
January 10, 1949"

"I, FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, make the following voluntary statement to J. PHILLIP CLARIDGE and PAUL L. DORRIS, who have identified themselves to me as being special agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I understand that any statements that I make may be used against me in a court of law. No threats or promises have been made to me in connection with this statement. I have been advised that I have a right to counsel.

"On December 13, 1948 at New York City I furnished a signed statement to special agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. In connection with that statement I can only state that I remember having heard the name of ELEANOR NELSON connected with Government Unions. I did not know, and still do not know whether she had an apparatus for collection espionage material for the communist party or anyone else. I do not know of any person connected with her that might have been collecting espionage for her or anyone else.

"Regarding WILLIAM WARD PIGMAN and GEORGE PIGMAN, I desire to state that I have never known either of these individuals and consequently I do not know of any espionage activities committed by either of them.

"Regarding persons who were acquainted with or aware of my espionage activities, to my knowledge only WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, who was known to me as 'CARL', and the person known to me as 'BERNIE' were the only persons who knew just what I was doing.



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"Regarding my trip to Philadelphia in June 1937, I received notice of my appointment to a position at Aberdeen Proving Grounds. After receiving this and a few days before I had to report for duty, I met BERNIE and told him of my appointment. It was at this time that we arranged the trip to Philadelphia. I was to buy a ticket from Washington, I believe, to New York City or Philadelphia although I was to get off at Philadelphia. I was to get the ticket two or three days ahead of the day I was to leave. I was to go to the station and walk around the block twice to time myself so that I would go through the station and be ready to get on the train just a minute before it pulled out. When I got in Philadelphia I was to several blocks toward the residential area, and walk around three or four blocks and always be on the alert to see if I was being followed, and then to take a cab or bus back into town and go to a certain theatre, the name or location of which I cannot recall. I was then to go in the theatre and sit within three or four rows from the rear and BERNIE would find me. It so happened that BERNIE caught up with me just as I was buying a ticket at the ticket window. We stayed in the show about two hours and I got very nervous, and BERNIE kept telling me to calm down. When we left the theatre, we went to a restaurant, the name and location of which I do not recall. As we walked in, a man at a table stood up and I was then introduced to him. This was my meeting with CARL. We had dinner, and BERNIE left. CARL and I talked some here and eventually went to two or three other places trying to find a suitable place to talk.

"It is my desire to make a statement regarding the allegation that I drew or sketched out some plans for WHITTAKER CHAMBERS concerning a bomb-sight. At the time I began to work for the Aberdeen Proving Grounds I had no access to secret information. I may or may not have drawn for CHAMBERS this sketch of a bombsight. I am not sure about this. However I think it was based upon information I had received out of THOMAS J. HAYS text book entitled 'Elements of Ordnance'. This information I am alleged to have given had to be given in 1937 or 1938 at which time I did not have access to secret information regarding the Norden bomb sight. As a matter of fact, I did not see the Norden bomb sight until 1942.

"I also desire to state that since 1938 none of my friends, associates or acquaintances concerned with my work have had any information whatsoever concerning my associations or work with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or the Communist Party.



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"I also desire to state that my brother PHILLIP RENO, to the best of my knowledge, was never involved in any espionage activities, and his only connection with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was that I once furnished CHAMBERS with his address and telephone number so that CHAMBERS could contact me.

"I have read this statement and it is true to the best of my recollection at this time.

"/s/ FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO

WITNESS:

"/s/ J. PHILLIP CLARIDGE, Special Agent, FBI.

"/s/ PAUL L. DORRIS, Special Agent, FBI "

In regard to the signed statement RENO gave to the Agents at Albuquerque, New Mexico, he requested to make a statement regarding the newspaper article he had seen dealing with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS securing the facts of the Norden bomb-sight. He stated that in this connection, he is not positive that he ever drew a sketch of the alleged bomb-sight for CHAMBERS; however, he stated he did not care to deny that he drew such a sketch or affirm it, but related that if such a sketch were given to CHAMBERS, it had to be in 1937 or 1938 and at that time the only information he had relative to any bombsight was information he had obtained out of THOMAS J. HAYS' text book entitled "Elements of Ordnance."

FRANKLIN RENO also told the El Paso Agents that upon reflection, he recalls that the trip to Philadelphia to meet "CARL" was made alone; that "BERNIE" did not accompany him on the train but that he met "BERNIE" at a pre-arranged, unidentified theatre; and thereafter met "CARL." He reiterated that he left Philadelphia the same night after meeting "CARL" and returned to either Baltimore or Washington.

When interviewed by FBI Agents J. PHILLIP CLARIDGE and FREDERICK A. JOHNS at Albuquerque, New Mexico, on February 7 and 8, 1949, RENO stated that in his Communist Party work in 1936 and 1937, he recalled that he used the aliases ----- BENNETT and ----- HALL, but has no recollection when he used them or what first names he used.

Subject also stated at various meetings with CHAMBERS, Subject discussed with CHAMBERS the advisability of taking several other jobs at

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the Ballistic Research Laboratories. RENO recalled that at that time he could have gone to work on the development of the Spark Range and also in various optical equipment work; however, CHAMBERS indicated that he should continue to work in ballistics. On still another occasion, RENO was offered a position at the Naval Observatory and discussed this with CHAMBERS, who told him to stay at Aberdeen. On still another occasion, RENO recalled advising CHAMBERS of the use of International business machine computation machines in various ballistics experiments.

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IV. IDENTIFICATION OF "BERNIE",  
SIDNEY SCHOSTECK, PADDY WHELAN,  
"RAY WARNER", ELEANOR NELSON  
SOYRING, PHILIP RENO

(A) "BERNIE"

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS has stated he met DAVID CARPENTER in 1935 through J. PETERS and that through CARPENTER, he was introduced to JULIAN MADLEIGH, WARD and GEORGE PIGMAN, and VICTOR RENO. CARPENTER told CHAMBERS that the above were his contacts, but later CHAMBERS got the impression that ELEANOR NELSON was the actual leader and organizer of the underground group.

CHAMBERS recalls that he met ELEANOR NELSON at an apartment located on H Street in Washington, D. C., when he went to see CARPENTER. CARPENTER explained at that time that he was living with ELEANOR NELSON and that it might be embarrassing because she was divorcing PAUL PORTER.

On December 8, 1948, DAVID CARPENTER, with aliases, was interviewed by Special Agents JAMES P. MARTIN and F. X. O'KEEFE of the New York Office at 209 South Broadway. At this time CARPENTER stated that he was born June 21, 1906, at Baltimore, Maryland; that his true name is DAVID ZIMMERMAN; and that he had used the name CARPENTER for many years. At the time of the interview, he was employed as a proof reader for the "Daily Worker."

CARPENTER stated that he resided from 1936 to 1938, inclusive, at 100 Jackson Place, Baltimore, with his mother, RACHEL ZIMMERMAN, but that he was frequently in and out of Washington, D. C.

CARPENTER was vague in his answers to questions pertinent to individuals connected with espionage, and finally declined to answer any questions and indicated a desire to have an attorney. He had not given any information concerning his relationship or acquaintanceship with Subject RENO.

RENO advised Special Agents JOSEPH C. LEARNED and EDWIN O. JOHNSON on December 11, 1948, that he met "BERNIE" through PADDY WHELAN in Baltimore, Maryland. He described "BERNIE" as five feet eleven inches tall, thirty-five years of age in 1937, brown hair, wore his hair long and sometimes wore a mustache. He was usually well-dressed. It is noted



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in a subsequent interview by El Paso Agents, RENO described "BERNIE" as five feet ten inches tall; slender build; dark; of European descent; and under fifty-five years of age. He at one time refused to answer questions as to whether he had seen "BERNIE" subsequent to the discontinuance of his espionage activities with CHAMBERS; however, he later stated that to his knowledge, he had not seen "BERNIE" after the cessation of espionage activities.

On February 14, 1949, RENO advised El Paso Agents that to the best of his knowledge, the photograph of DAVID CARPENTER appeared to be the best likeness of "BERNIE." He was questioned at length relative to who RENO thought "BERNIE" was during the intervening years, and he stated he had no idea who "BERNIE" was and the first time he really thought "BERNIE" might be DAVID CARPENTER was in the past month or two when he saw a picture of CARPENTER in reading a newspaper or magazine. It was always RENO's impression that "BERNIE" was from Baltimore, Washington, or Philadelphia.

It will be noted that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS has stated that it could only have been DAVID CARPENTER who introduced FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO to him.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]



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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO was interviewed by Special Agents JOSEPH C. IARNED and EDWIN O. JOHNSON at his brother PHILIP RENO's farm near Golden, Colorado, on May 18, 1949, at which time he advised that he had been acquainted with one "JESSE" in Baltimore, Maryland, in about 1936 or 1937 before the time that he first met CHAMBERS. He identified a photograph of JESSE SAMUEL ZIMMERMAN as the JESSE he knew, but he claims he cannot remember his surname or the surname he used. He could not connect the names of HALL or GRAHAM with JESSE, although the name GRAHAM sounded somewhat familiar to him.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

In the original notes made by ADOLPH A. EERLE, former Secretary of State, as a result of his interview with CHAMBERS in September, 1939, it was noted, "RENO connected with Baltimore Party Organizer - BENJAMIN (BUNDEY) FRIEDMAN Alias FIELD, et al."

RENO, upon interview on February 7 and 8, 1949, at Albuquerque, New Mexico, identified a photograph of BENJAMIN FIELD as a Communist Party Functionary in Baltimore in about 1937, whom he knew but stated definitely that FIELD was not "BERNIE."

[REDACTED]



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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(C) ELEANOR NELSON SOYRING, aka ELEANOR NELSON,  
ELEANOR NELSON PORTER

It will be noted that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, in his various statements, has stated he was under the impression that ELEANOR NELSON was the leader of the underground group through which he had contact through DAVID CARPENTER.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

As previously reported, CHAMBERS stated he met ELEANOR NELSON at an apartment on H Street when he went to see DAVID CARPENTER and CARPENTER stated he was living with her and that she was divorcing PAUL PORTER. The fact that CARPENTER lived with ELEANOR NELSON was further confirmed by the statements of JESSE ZIMMERMAN, brother of DAVID CARPENTER.



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By a teletype dated February 18, 1949, from the Baltimore Office to the Bureau and New York City in the JAHAM case, Baltimore advised that an article appearing in "The Pilot" dated August 5, 1942, reflected WHELAN was reported missing as a result of the vessel on which he was employed being torpedoed during the week of July 4, 1942.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(E) PHILIP RENO, alias PHIL

It will be noted that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS stated that in his contact with FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, he on at least one occasion made the contact with FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO through PHILIP RENO, whose telephone number and address he possessed, and that he believed PHILIP RENO was in the ELEANOR NELSON group; however, CHAMBERS has not furnished any information implicating PHIL RENO as an active member of the espionage group.

FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO has stated that he gave WHITTAKER CHAMBERS the telephone number of PHILIP RENO and advised CHAMBERS that he could be contacted through his brother PHILIP in the event their pre-arranged contact failed.

FRANKLIN RENO has steadfastly denied that his brother PHILIP knew of his espionage activity as such.

PHILIP RENO, at the various times he has been interviewed by Bureau Agents, has denied any activity in the espionage apparatus or any knowledge of its existence. He stated that to his knowledge, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS never contacted him, explaining that while living in Washington, D. C. in 1937 and 1938, people would call him with reference to his



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brother FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, but he does not recall their identities.

[REDACTED]



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[REDACTED]

X [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Doctor ALAN G. LEBRAITH of the Aberdeen Proving Ground, on March 15, 1949, furnished Special Agents of the FBI while at his office in the Supersonic Wind Tunnel Building, a letter written to him by FRANKLIN RENO. In effect, RENO admitted his involvement in Communist Party activities and with WHITTAKER CHAMBERS prior to 1938.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]



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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

RENO has steadfastly denied that he furnished information concerning the Norden Bombsight as such to CHAMBERS in 1937 or 1938. He has stated that to the best of his recollection, he drew a rough sketch of what he then thought was the basic principle of the Norden Bombsight. He described this sketch as a "Schematic drawing of the range trail diagram with a bar across the top." He later added that



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CHAMBERS does not have a clear recollection of exactly what type of information Subject RENO furnished to him.

RENO, in his signed statement, admitted furnishing to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS an Ordnance School ballistics text book.

[illegible]



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It will be noted that RENO has stated that he furnished data pertaining to the firing tables of sixteen-inch guns, and also .80 and .50 caliber machine guns, to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS in 1937 and 1938.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

FRANKLIN RENO was interviewed concerning the books, reports, and documents, and advised that he gave none of these reports of the EPL to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS or any other espionage agent. He stated that the same was true regarding various books charged out by him while at the Laboratories and included the various secret and confidential documents.

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

It was noted by the El Paso interviewing agents that RENO's answers regarding BLUMBERG became rather vague until asked the question, "Did STANLEY ALEX BLUMBERG ever meet WHITTAKER CHAMBERS?" This he did not answer [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]



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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

It is believed that the Baltimore and Washington Field Offices are in possession of more information concerning ELEANOR NELSON SORTING, but it has not been made available to the Denver Office; however, it is believed that information pertaining to her has been set out in reports concerning other Subjects in the JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was - ESPIONAGE investigation.

[REDACTED]

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- LEADS -

[illegible]



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- LEADS (CONTINUED) -

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

THE DETROIT DIVISION

AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Will interview Mrs. JULES IANOVER, nee RUTH WERNKE, 90 Lothrop Avenue, former fellow employee of ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN



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- LEADS (CONTINUED) -

AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN (CONT'D)

at the Railroad Retirement Board in Washington, D. C.; relative to her knowledge of anyone who may have used the Communist Party name of RAY WARNER. This lead was set out in the report of SA FRANK G. JOHNSTONE dated March 30, 1949, at Baltimore, in the case entitled "JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was; PERJURY, INTERNAL SECURITY - R, ESPIONAGE - R."

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

THE NEW YORK DIVISION

AT NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK

Will attempt to identify the Professor of Journalism, first name FRANCIS whose wife's first names are ANNA MAE, in whose home RENO stayed in New York City when he went there to see STEN ASKLOF depart from this country. This lead was set out in the report of SA FREDERICK A. JOHNS dated February 11, 1949, at El Paso, Texas, in the case entitled "JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was; PERJURY, INTERNAL SECURITY - R, ESPIONAGE - R." A later report of J. PHILLIP CLARIDGE dated February 25, 1949, at El Paso identified FRANCIS as FRANCIS FRANKLIN, an instructor at the Jefferson School. It is not known whether the New York Office interviewed FRANCIS FRANKLIN. If so and pertinent information was developed, will furnish Denver with such information.

Will endeavor to ascertain the identity of a representative of the Carl L. Norden Company who conferred with officials of the Ballistic Research Laboratories at Aberdeen, Maryland, late in 1937 or possibly early in 1938, with a view to ascertain the extent of RENO's knowledge concerning the Norden Bombsight at the time he admitted furnishing information to



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- LEADS (CONTINUED) -

AT NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK (CONT'D)

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and when he actually got full knowledge concerning the bombsight. The above lead was set out in the report of SA JESSE F. FARR dated January 28, 1949, at Baltimore, Maryland, in the case entitled, "JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was; PERJURY, INTERNAL SECURITY - R, ESPIONAGE - R."

THE NEWARK DIVISION

AT PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

Will interview OSWALD VEBLIN, Director of Advanced Studies at Princeton University. VEBLIN was reportedly an associate of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO at the Aberdeen Proving Ground. This lead was set out in the report of SA JESSE F. FARR dated January 28, 1949, at Baltimore, Maryland, in the case entitled, "JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was; PERJURY, INTERNAL SECURITY - R, ESPIONAGE - R."

THE PHILADELPHIA DIVISION

AT PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Will contact Communist Party informants in an attempt to locate for interview ROBERT E. RAY, Communist Party Organizer who was active in Washington, D. C. until about 1938, when he was reported to have gone to Philadelphia. The above lead was set out in the report of SA JAMES FREW dated April 16, 1949, at Washington, D. C. in the case entitled, "JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was; PERJURY, INTERNAL SECURITY - R, ESPIONAGE - R."

[REDACTED]



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- LEADS (CONTINUED) -

THE SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

AT BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

Will interview Professor JOHN L. KELLY, Department of Mathematics, University of California, as to his knowledge of any Communist or espionage activities on the part of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO. KELLY, according to RENO, was collaborating with him in the writing of a book on ballistics. The above lead was set out in the report of SA JOSEPH M. KELLY dated December 23, 1948, at New York City, New York, in the case captioned, "JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was; PERJURY, INTERNAL SECURITY - R, ESPIONAGE - R."

THE SAVANNAH DIVISION

AT BENNETTSVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

Will interview Mrs. MARGARET MAYER GASPOROVIC, who was residing at Box 620, Bennettsville, Marlboro County, South Carolina. WILLIAM DICKINSON of the Aberdeen Proving Ground, advised that she was supposed to have observed RENO's activities, to determine if he were engaged in any subversive activities. The above lead was set out in the report of SA JESSE F. FARR dated January 28, 1949, at Baltimore, Maryland, in the case entitled, "JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was; PERJURY, INTERNAL SECURITY - R, ESPIONAGE - R."

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- SOURCES OF INFORMATION -

[REDACTED]  
Washington T-1 is: [REDACTED]

Washington T-2 is: [REDACTED]

Baltimore T-3 is: [REDACTED]

Pittsburgh T-4 is: [REDACTED]

T-5 is: [REDACTED]

T-6 is: [REDACTED]

T-7 is: [REDACTED]

T-8 is:

Washington Field Office file referred to in report of SA JAMES FLEM/ dated January 28, 1949, at Washington, D. C. in the case entitled, "JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was; PERJURY, INTERNAL SECURITY - R, ESPIONAGE - R."



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PAGE

CARL - - - - -

1, 15, 16, 17, 18,  
19, 20, 21, 22

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

CHAMBERS, JAY DAVID WHITTAKER - - - - -

1, 6, 10, 11, 14,  
15, 16, 19, 20, 21,  
22, 23, 24, 25, 26,  
28, 30, 46, 53, 54,  
55, 63

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]







# Commie Link In Job Dispute

Charles Fahy, Washington attorney named by David Lillenthal as chairman of the personnel security review board of the atomic energy commission, last night denied membership in the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, despite files of the un-American activities committee, which list him as a member.

The Washington Committee for Democratic Action is listed as a subversive organization by Attorney General Clark.

## Had Earlier U. S. Jobs

Fahy, who resides at 3700 Northampton St. NW, is a former employee of several government agencies. He served as counsel for the State department, the Justice department, the NLRB and later with the United Nations.

Arthur S. Fleming, president of Ohio Wesleyan university and former Civil Service commissioner, and Bruce D. Smith, director of the United Corporation of New York, are the two other board members.

The original AEC security board, headed by Supreme Court Justice Owen J. Roberts recommended in its final report issued recently that a permanent committee be named.

The new committee will handle security clearance procedures, involving, in the main, accusations of Communist affiliations against AEC employees.

## Listed as Aiding Commie

Fahy is a former member of the National Lawyer's guild, having resigned from the organization in 1942. The un-American activities committee has called this organization Communist-dominated.

The Washington attorney joined the NLRB staff in 1939. In 1940 he was assistant solicitor general of the Justice department, and in 1941 took over the counsel assignment in this agency.

Fahy said last night that he participated in the NLRB case involving Morris Watson, West Coast Communist who was fired by the Associated Press in New York.

Un-American activities committee files list Fahy as defending Watson. He denies this, stating he simply participated in the case.

Fahy served with the NLRB during the tenure of office of Nathan Witt, instructor at a Communist school in New York.

Witt was accused by Whittaker Chambers and Elizabeth Bentley of having supplied them with government secrets while both were serving as Communist couriers.

bro. in a fight over the appointment of Dr. Frank Graham, North Carolina university president who was cleared for handling atomic energy information after the Robert's board had ruled him ineligible.

Graham is honorary president of the Southern Conference of Human Welfare, which has been labeled a Communist transmission belt. He belongs to several other organizations listed as Communist fronts or subversive.

Lillenthal advised the new security board that:

"It is essential that our disposition of cases be on a basis which protects the safety of the nation and at the same time is fair and just to the individual."

Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Egan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Gurnea \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Pennington \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

*W.C.*  
*6-1-1*

*G.I.R. 2*

*appl. in r. confidential*  
*for 22 - 10000000*

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NOT RECORDED  
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Times Herald  
Page \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_

57 MAR 28 1949

*Scub*



# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd  
FROM : A. H. Belmont  
SUBJECT: INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS  
WITNESSES BEFORE McCARRAN COMMITTEE  
PUBLIC REPORTS, PARTS 1 AND 2  
62-88217

DATE: February 4, 1952

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

## PURPOSE:

To insert in the McCarran Committee Control file one copy each of Parts 1 and 2 of the Public Report on the IPR.

The Public Report sets forth the testimony heard in Executive Sessions which has previously been reviewed and compared with data in Bureau files, any appropriate action having been initiated in connection therewith.

## BACKGROUND:

[REDACTED]

This memorandum pointed out that all of the testimony in Part 2 had been similarly reviewed, with the exception of the testimony of Elizabeth T. Bentley, Whitaker Chambers and William Martin Canning.

By memorandum dated December 28, 1951, entitled "Elizabeth Terrill Bentley, Espionage-R; Jay David Whittaker Chambers, Espionage-R," Mr. Branigan advised me that all of the testimony in Part 2 of the Public Report had been examined insofar as it pertained to Bentley and Chambers. This review disclosed no new or unverified data not already contained in Bureau files or requiring additional investigation.

[REDACTED]

CES:nlb

50 FEB 18 1952

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UNRECORDED



File No: See References Re: Chambers

Date: Nov 1977  
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
61-7728-23	1/3/50	LOS ANGELES Report	3	1	N.P.
61-7728-28	2/15/50	NEW YORK Letter	1	1	
61-7728-36	4/17/50	DENVER Report	13	4	N.P. (b)(7)(D)
61-7728-64	5/25/51	WFO Letter	1	1	
61-7728-78	11/7/51	DENVER Report	13	3	N.P.
61-7728-79	11/14/51	NEW ORLEANS Report	6	6	N.P. (b)(1)
65-53508-231	6/30/58	Rome Letter	1	1	
65-30092-3930	10/11/50	WFO Report	34	0	Released in the Hiss See REFERENCES (Page 61)
65-30092-3418	2/16/49	WFO Report	35	1	N.P.
65-35048-37	5/11/45	NEW YORK Report	20	1	N.P.
65-44194-95	2/9/53	NEW YORK Report	106	10	N.P. (b)(7)(D)
65-56402-A	8/4/48	WASH. Post	1	1	

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# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

DENVER

FILE NO. 105-505

REPORT MADE AT LOS ANGELES	DATE WHEN MADE 1/3/50	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 12/22/49	REPORT MADE BY HAROLD F. DODGE      MEG.
TITLE FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, was			CHARACTER OF CASE [REDACTED]

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT

[REDACTED]

- RUC -

**REFERENCE:**

[REDACTED]

**DETAILS:**

ADMINISTRATIVE

The report of Special Agent DAVID E. TODD dated December 24, 1948 at San Francisco in the case entitled, "JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al, Perjury, Espionage - R," contained a lead for the Los Angeles Office to review its files regarding JACOB DUBNOFF, alias JOHN KELLEY, in an effort to determine whether or not he is identical with JOHN LEROY KELLEY who is an associate and friend of FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO.

The report of Special Agent HAROLD F. DODGE dated January 1, 1949 at Los Angeles in the case entitled, "JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, et al, Perjury, Espionage - R", contains the following information regarding this matter.

[REDACTED]

APPROVED AND FORWARDED [Signature]	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 3-Bureau 3-Denver (100-5229) 2-Los Angeles		COPY IN FILE 61-7728-23	DEATH - 34 EX-52
MAY 25 1949 [Stamp]		[Signature]	



# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: February 15, 1950

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, with aliases  
ESPIONAGE - R  
(Bufile 61-7728)

Rerep SA Edwin O. Johnson, 11-7-49 at Denver, Colorado.

In the course of the investigation of the JAHAM case an effort was made on March 24, 1949, to interview FRANCIS JACK FRANKLIN, a former Communist Party member and instructor in the Jefferson School in New York City. FRANKLIN was reportedly expelled from the party in 1948 and now resides at 67 Jane Street, New York City. On March 24, 1949, FRANKLIN refused to be interviewed by agents of this office and also declined to state the reason for this refusal.

The referenced report requested this office to ascertain the identity of a representative of the Carl L. Norden Co. who conferred with officials of the Ballistic Research Laboratories at Aberdeen, Maryland, late in 1937 or possibly early in 1938, with a view to ascertaining the extent of RENO'S knowledge concerning the Norden Bombsight at the time he admitted furnishing information to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and when he actually got full knowledge concerning the bombsight. This investigation, conducted in the JAHAM case, is set forth on pages 81 to 88, inclusive, of the report of SA Joseph W. Kelly in that case, dated 2-8-49 at New York City. A copy of this report, not previously furnished the Denver Division, is being enclosed herewith.

The referenced Denver report requests the Philadelphia Division to locate for interview ROBERT E. RAY. The report of SA Joseph E. Flaherty dated 1-30-50 at Philadelphia in the JAHAM case reflects that pertinent information concerning RAY has been reported to the Denver Division.

The referenced Denver report requested the Philadelphia Division to review the indices regarding William D. Goodman, a correspondent of RENO. This investigation, set forth in the report of SA James L. Kirkland in the JAHAM case and dated 3-28-49 at Philadelphia, reflected that GOODMAN resided at 1311 Elridge Street, Philadelphia, Pa. The Philadelphia Division indices contained no references to GOODMAN.

The files of the JAHAM case have been reviewed and no information pertaining to FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, other than that set forth above, has been located which has not been previously furnished the Denver Division. Accordingly, this case is being RUC'd.

JJD:RAA  
105-1170

cc - Denver (Enc.)

cc - New York 65-14920

RECORDED  
61-7728-28  
FEB 17 1950  
WAB  
FILE



4/17/50

DN 100-5229

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

E-6 also advised that KENO had admitted to the prospective employers at the University of Illinois that he had received unpleasant publicity owing to the charges of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. He denied that he gave CHAMBERS any Gordon Bombsight information. He admitted membership in the Communist Party for a couple of years in the middle 1930's.

61-7728-36



4/17/50

- ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE -

There is set forth below information concerning the reports in which are contained complete information concerning interviews conducted by other offices in the case of JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.; ALGER HISS; PERJURY; ESPIONAGE - R; which are referred to briefly in instant report.

Report of SA WESLEY A. ANDERSON, dated 1/14/49 at Chicago, concerning interview with HERMAN L. MEYER.

Report of SA JESSE F. FARR, dated 1/28/49 at Baltimore, concerning interviews with Mrs. HARDY MERRILL COOK and Mrs. LAVERNE GARDNER KOLLENDER.

Report of SA LEONARD M. WALTER, dated 12/22/48 at Richmond, concerning interview with Professor EDWARD J. McSHANE.

Report of SA JAMES L. KIRKLAND, dated 3/28/49 at Philadelphia, concerning WILLIAM D. GOODMAN.


Report of SA DAVID E. TODD, dated 12/24/48 at San Francisco, concerning interview of JOHN LEROY KELLEY.

Report of SA WILLIAM C. TOWER, dated 1/25/49 at Seattle, concerning interview of Colonel ERNEST THORPE.

Report of SA JOSEPH N. KELLY, dated 2/8/49 at New York City, concerning interviews with T. H. BARTH, NATHAN A. MOERMAN, and ARTHUR S. PETERS.

Report of SA MAHLON F. COLLIER, dated 5/16/49 at Detroit, concerning interview with RUTH JANOVER B. WARNEKE.

By letter dated 2/15/50, the New York Office advised that efforts by Agents of that office to interview FRANCIS MACK FRANKLIN, a former Communist Party member and instructor in the Jefferson School in New York City, was not productive, as he refused to be interviewed on 3/24/49 in connection with the WHITTAKER CHAMBERS case. It will be recalled that the subject stated that FRANKLIN had been his friend, and that he visited him in New York City.



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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

"Informant stated that Dr. Zdenek Kopal, Associate Professor of Electrical Engineering at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, received a letter from OSWALD VEBLEN of the Institute for Advanced Studies, School of Mathematics, Princeton, New Jersey. This letter indicated that FRANKLIN RENO had requested him to write KOPAL a letter in support of his application for a job in connection with computational work which he understands KOPAL has underway. The letter, after recommending Subject, points out that RENO received publicity during the ALGER HISS Trial, as one of the men who had been accused by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS of giving away secret information about the Norden Bomb Sight.

"This charge, the letter goes on to state, can be proved false and since the circumstances, as already displayed in the Congressional record, are discreditable to CHAMBERS, the Congressional supporters of the latter are not likely to bring up the charge publicly again. The letter further relates that it is true that RENO was a member of the Communist Party before he went into Government Service.

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

"With reference to Professor OSWALD VERLEN, Boston indices reflect that he was interviewed at Princeton, New Jersey, in February, 1949, as set out in the Newark report of Special Agent PAUL R. ALKER in that case entitled: JAHAM CASE, Perjury, Espionage-R, and Internal Security-R. It is further noted that the Baltimore report of JESSE F. FARR at Baltimore, dated January 28, 1949, also in the JAHAM CASE, reflected a list of RENO's closest associates at the Aberdeen Proving Ground. Appearing on page sixteen of this report is information indicating that OSWALD VERLEN, now of Princeton University, who was at Aberdeen for a short period during the war, was believed by Mrs. MARY E. KNETTLES to have recommended RENO to be given a Fellowship at the Princeton School of Advanced Studies during 1947.

[REDACTED]



## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: May 25, 1951

FROM : SAC, LFO

*f. C. S. 10*  
 SUBJECT: FRANKLIN VICTOR REMO, was.  
 ESPIONAGE - R  
 INTERNAL SECURITY - R  
 (Bufile 61-7728)

Relet from SAC Denver dated May 12, last.

There is enclosed herewith for the Philadelphia Office two photographs of ELEANOR WILSON, was., and one photograph of DAVID ~~CHAMBERS~~, whom WHITTAKER CHAMBERS has identified as probably identical with "SCARLE".

The Washington Field Office does not have photographs of the other persons characterized in Section Four of the Denver report of Special Agent EDWIN G. JOHNSON, dated November 7, 1947. EUC.

LGM:cmr  
 100-20379  
 cc - Philadelphia (65-4207) (Encls.)  
 Denver

RECORDED - 137  
 INDEXED - 137

EX-130

61-7728-64

*W.A.A.*

50 MAY 31 1951



11/7/51

DN 100-5229

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

The subject was carefully interviewed regarding the above statements made by [REDACTED] without letting RENO know the source of the statements. RENO stated that he has provided the Federal Bureau of Investigation with all the information that he has been able to recall concerning his activities and that the reason he dropped out of the Communist Party before going to Aberdeen, Maryland, was on the specific instructions of a high Communist Party functionary known to the subject as EFRNIE so that RENO could engage in Espionage for the Soviet Union and the Communist Party. RENO stated that he had never

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belonged to a Communist Party cell as reflected in his above signed statement, that he never knew anyone in the Communist Party who was a member of the State Department or the Treasury Department, and that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS never endeavored to blackmail the subject or any other Communist Party member as far as the subject knows. RENO stated that he was always a little afraid of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, and that he was more frightened when CHAMBERS insisted on unusual clandestine meetings which involved a lot of intrigue and caution. The subject advised that CHAMBERS appeared to be a "dyed-in-the-wool" Espionage Agent, and when the subject reflected on his activities with CHAMBERS it always left him frightened. The subject stated that he never gave WHITTAKER CHAMBERS any money whatsoever, but to the contrary CHAMBERS during their first and second meetings gave RENO approximately \$20.00 on each occasion due to the fact that RENO had spent all his money at Cumberland, Maryland, and needed a few dollars until he received his pay from the Aberdeen Proving Ground.

The subject stated that he never knowingly recruited an FBI Agent into the Communist Party, but felt after reading about the trial of the eleven top Communists that the FBI probably had Agents in the Communist Party. RENO stated that if he ever told anyone he had recruited an FBI Agent, he thought it possible that the person he referred to was the CHARLES NICODEMUS mentioned previously.

The subject stated in regards to his brother, PHILIP RENO, that in 1936 and 1937 when the subject resided at Washington, D. C., he never told PHILIP that he was a member of the Communist Party, and he is quite sure that PHILIP was not a member of the Communist Party at that time, but rather favored a socialist form of government such as the Labor Government in England. The subject stated that he possibly told WHITTAKER CHAMBERS the address of his brother PHILIP so that CHAMBERS could get in touch with the subject more easily, but he recalls that he warned CHAMBERS not to take PHILIP RENO into his confidence inasmuch as PHILIP was not a member of the Communist Party. The subject stated that CHAMBERS may have contacted PHILIP on one or more occasions endeavoring to contact the subject, but that he does not recall CHAMBERS ever associating with his brother PHILIP in any way. The subject stated that he knows now that his brother PHILIP became a member of the Communist Party, but at no time did he


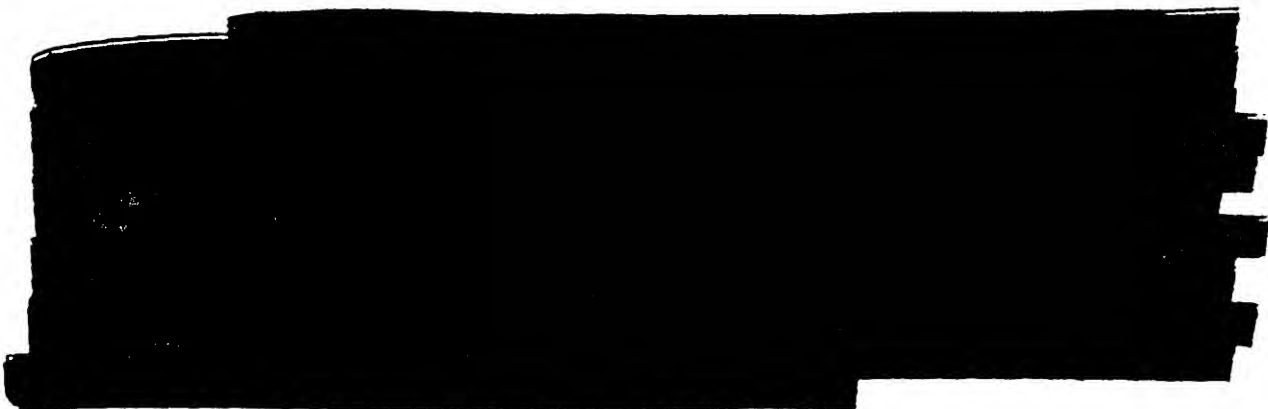
61-7728-78



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11/7/51

ever ascertain even an approximate date of PHILIP RENO's entry into the Party. When asked specifically as to specific years, the subject kept saying that it "must have been much later than that." The subject stated that he and his brother, PHILIP, were engaged upon entirely separate careers during the years from 1937 on, and that he has often reflected as to the coincidence that both he and his brother PHILIP arrived at the same conclusion of joining the Communist Party, although they had entirely separate careers.



- \_P\_E\_N\_D\_I\_N\_G\_ -

61-7728-78



## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SECURITY INFORMATION - ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

DENVER

REPORT MADE AT NEW ORLEANS	DATE WHEN MADE 11/11/51	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 9/24 & 11/2, 6/51	REPORT MADE BY DAVID HANLIN DECKER DHB:dlm
TITLE FRANKLIN VICTOR RENO, was.			CHARACTER OF CASE [REDACTED]

## SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[REDACTED]

that after several connections with CP RENO went to work at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds; that prior to his Aberdeen employment, RENO, while CP member, knew WHITTAKER CHAMBERS; that during this period he had once outlined for CHAMBERS in a theoretical fashion the problem of the Border Embargo; that this disclosure was purely according to mathematical analysis and did not involve furnishing any specific confidential information obtained through research or from government sources; that after RENO broke with the party CHAMBERS put pressure on him and other CP members in Washington, D. C. for money, intimating that if he did not get this money he would disclose them as Communists.

[REDACTED]

-RUC-

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>J. M. Lape</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES ENCLOSURE 161-7728-79 NOV 16 1951 FIVE STAT. SECT.	RECORDED - 65 INDEXED - 65
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau 4 - Baltimore (105A Baltimore) (100-1010) (100-5299) 2 - New Orleans (65-1905)	COPIES DESTROYED R 142 MAY 25 1961	

PROPERTY OF FBI - This confidential report and its contents are loaned to you by the FBI and are not to be distributed outside of agency to which loaned.



11/14/51

NO # 65-1205

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

RENO admitted that while he was a member of the party he had met WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. He stated that after CHAMBERS had dropped out of the party in 1937, on several occasions he came to Washington from his farm in Maryland to contact RENO and other members of the cell. RENO sarcastically remarked that CHAMBERS, while allegedly supposed to be hiding on his farm in Maryland, in order to protect himself and his family from recriminations on the part of the Communist Party, was actually coming to Washington on Thursday nights to collect what amounted to blackmail money from RENO and other cell members. RENO told T-1 that although CHAMBERS on these occasions did not outright threaten himself and the others with exposure, CHAMBERS inferred that he would take some action unless he got the money he needed. Usually CHAMBERS would state to the group that he needed a certain sum, perhaps fifty dollars, immediately. Despite a specific threat, CHAMBERS made plain the inference that if they did not come across with the money, CHAMBERS would expose them. T-1 gained the impression that this "milking" on the party of CHAMBERS was not an isolated instance, but continued over a period of months.

61-7728-79



11/14/51

NO #65-1905

RENO also mentioned on one occasion that CHAMBERS had secured a seven thousand dollar a year job on the Railroad Retirement Board after he left the Communist Party by using the same sort of blackmail as outlined above. According to RENO, CHAMBERS apparently knew some Communist Party member on the Railroad Retirement Board who gave him a job, rather than risk exposure by CHAMBERS.

It was in discussing these activities on CHAMBERS's part that prompted RENO's discussion of why he left the Communist Party. Apparently RENO had become disgusted and disillusioned with the type of individual, such as CHAMBERS, which he found holding membership in the Communist Party. Furthermore, he became disillusioned with the stalking tactics of the party. RENO stated "After these experiences, I no longer believe Russia The Thing."

According to T-1, it was after RENO had severed his connections with the Communist Party in 1937 that he accepted employment in the Aberdeen Proving Grounds. While at Aberdeen, RENO was very security conscious, to the point of meticulousness. He lived alone in a government dormitory at Aberdeen, worked late hours, and seemed to be entirely absorbed in his work as a mathematician. Only on a few occasions did he go to Washington, and that was to see friends. Prior to the outbreak of World War II, RENO had been given a medal by the U. S. Army for the excellent work he had done at Aberdeen. His work at Aberdeen was intense and devoted all during the 1940's, until late 1945 or early 1946 when RENO was forced to go on an extended sick leave because of an arthritic condition. Prior to this, RENO had gradually relinquished much of his authority at Aberdeen because of his ill health. Most of his former work was taken over by two new men who came in during the war, E. J. ~~MAC~~ JAMES, a mathematician from the University of Virginia, and Professor JOHN LEROY KELLEY, from the University of California. RENO never did return to Aberdeen after entering a Baltimore Hospital, because in the meantime, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS began his disclosures of his activities as an espionage agent. He implicated RENO in the espionage network, which he, CHAMBERS, directed.

T-1 had heard that CHAMBERS had testified before a New York grand jury in 1948, convened for the purpose of looking into the question of espionage in the government, that RENO was the individual in CHAMBERS's espionage network who had given CHAMBERS the information regarding the Norden Bombsight. T-1 stated he understood that RENO was supposed to have passed this information regarding the bombsight to CHAMBERS during the time that they were both active members of the Communist Party, which would have been prior to 1937. T-1 did not know what disclosures RENO made to the New York grand jury, but he did know that RENO had been subpoenaed and had testified.

T-1 stated that he was acquainted, to a certain extent, with RENO's knowledge of the Norden Bombsight, and he knew that RENO had not been cleared to work on this bombsight until sometime in 1942. T-1 had been informed by RENO's former boss at Aberdeen, as well as by an Army Sergeant who had worked in the Norden Bombsight section, that RENO had not been cleared to work on the bombsight until 1942. In 1942 RENO scarcely knew enough about the bombsight to



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to make a bombing table; therefore, T-1, as a friend of RENO's, was shocked at the testimony CHAMBERS gave. Furthermore, he did not believe it to be true. However, long after this grand jury hearing, RENO did confess to T-1 that he had talked to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS about the bombsight. According to RENO's story to T-1, while they were both Communist Party members, he had met CHAMBERS for dinner, and on that occasion CHAMBERS questioned RENO about the Norden Bombsight. This was before RENO had gone to Aberdeen and at a time that RENO had no confidential information from government sources about the bombsight. However, when CHAMBERS proposed the question, RENO had sketched out on a napkin during the dinner the bombing problem which the Norden sight involved. RENO did this from a purely mathematical point of view. According to T-1's understanding, RENO had approached the bombsight problem as any mathematician dealing with an abstract problem might have. He analyzed what the problem would involve mathematically, but he did not pass on any secret government knowledge. Since RENO had no specific facts about the sight at that time, he did not give CHAMBERS any such information. Nevertheless, this indicated to T-1 that there was some truth to CHAMBERS' testimony before the grand jury, which prior thereto T-1 had not believed. T-1 pointed out that RENO was never indicted on the basis of the charges CHAMBERS made. However, as a result of these charges, the Army refused to re-employ him at Aberdeen, and he was dropped from their employment while on extended sick leave for arthritis.

Since that time, RENO has moved from Washington to Denver, Colorado. He has had a difficult time. His career has been ruined, and partly as a result of this, he has begun to drink excessively. He has gone through an inheritance left him by his father and is unable to gain other employment. He has been steadily slipping down the ladder. Today he is a broken man, emotionally unstable. He is bitter about the fate which has befallen him. Today RENO talks incoherently and it is difficult to follow his line of thought. He qualifies everything a dozen ways before he makes a statement. T-1 stated that when RENO made the disclosures about his contact with CHAMBERS regarding the Norden Bombsight, he had been drinking, but he was not intoxicated, and in T-1's opinion, was sober.

Today RENO is eking out a meagre existence on a small salary paid to him by the University of Denver as advances on a book which RENO is publishing on the subject of ballistics. He worked in the ballistics field at Aberdeen. He is publishing this book jointly with two other individuals who also worked with RENO at Aberdeen, namely, E. J. MAC SHANE and JOHN LEROY KELLY. RENO lives alone in Denver, but sometimes stays at the home of his mother in that city.

T-1 understands that RENO has publicly told several other individuals that he was a member of the Communist Party, as CHAMBERS originally alleged. T-1 stated that RENO had told him that his brother, PHILIP RENO, had also been a member of the Communist Party, apparently in Washington, and that he did not sever his connections until approximately 1944. RENO did not explain why his brother left the party. PHILIP RENO also presently resides in Denver. After PHILIP left Washington he re-entered politics and was elected as a member of the Colorado State Legislature. After CHAMBERS' testimony in New York City regarding



11/14/51

NO #65-1905

the RENOS, PHILIP's political career ended abruptly. RENO once mentioned that he thought CHAMBERS, from the moment he started testifying about FRANK RENO, was "shooting at PHILIP." FRANK did not elaborate on this to T-1. T-1 understands that PHILIP RENO is presently or has been associated in business with an individual by the name of ~~McMURPHY~~, a plastering contractor. This ~~McMURPHY~~ had been a member of the party, had once been a district organizer for the party in Montana, and was expelled from the Communist Party, reason unknown.

When T-1 was interviewed he pointed out that he had an exceedingly poor memory, and, therefore, he was not positive that he had given all or an exactly accurate report of the information he had received from RENO over a period of years. T-1 is still friendly with FRANK RENO.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

61-7728-79



SECURITY INFORMATION - ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NO # 65-1905

ADMINISTRATIVE

11/14/51

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT



REFERENCE

Letter from Denver to the Bureau, undated.

SECURITY INFORMATION - ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

61-7728-79





THE FOREIGN SERVICE  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
The American Embassy  
Rome, Italy

Date: June 30, 1958  
To: Director, FBI (65-53508)  
From: Legat, Rome (65-31)  
Subject: JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN  
ESPIONAGE - R

Re Los Angeles letter to Director dated 4/8/58.

GUIDO BROGELLI was interviewed at Rome, Italy, on 6/19/58. He advised that he was unable to furnish any more specific information concerning unknown subject ~~GEORGE~~, other than that previously furnished by him. USA

DC.  
NO. BROGELLI stated that to the best of his recollection, he first met GEORGE when he traveled to the East Coast in the early 1930's. At that time GEORGE was connected with JOHN LOOMIS SHERMAN and GEORGE was later replaced by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. BROGELLI was not able to describe the individual he referred to as GEORGE and stated he had no way of knowing if GEORGE was his true name or an alias. He added that all of the people he met in connection with or associated with SHERMAN not only constantly used aliases but often changed their aliases.

BROGELLI stated he believed WHITTAKER CHAMBERS would be aware of the fact that there was a "GEORGE" but added he had no idea as to how well acquainted WHITTAKER CHAMBERS may have been with GEORGE, if at all. E

BROGELLI was intensively interviewed with reference to the above and it is not believed that he has any further or more pertinent information to offer in the matter. It is noted that his statements refer to an individual he met more than 25 years ago. The possibility exists that BROGELLI's memory has lapsed or that the number of people he has met in intervening years have clouded his recollection. It is not believed that further interviews with BROGELLI in this regard would be any more productive.

AAC:mpd (6)

cc: A.A. & Baltimore  
by 7/6 0-24 R: Baltimore  
Interview Whittaker Chambers  
in this matter. 7/6/58  
H.L.M.

REC-74

JUL 8 1958

67 JUL 16 1958

-231







5/11/45

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

In the case entitled "WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.; ESPIONAGE - R", New York origin, there is set forth information concerning ROSENBLEITT obtained as a result of an interview with CHAMBERS. This information was found in a letter to the Bureau dated May 14, 1942. CHAMBERS knew ROSENBLEITT, a former dentist on Broadway, and a member of the Communist Party, who had been in the O.G.P.U. for many years. According to CHAMBERS, ROSENBLEITT went back to Moscow and nothing has been heard of him since. He was a friend of ISIDORE MILLER, a chemist connected with the Picatinny Arsenal in New Jersey. The file of the CHAMBERS' case further indicates that ROSENBLEITT's brother-in-law is Dr. MORRIS GREENBERG.

Picatinny

[REDACTED]

65-35048-37



See Reference 65-44184-95

This document is a 106 page Report dated 2/9/53  
from the New York Field Office.

This document was processed in view of the fact that a check of the index to our Central Records revealed a "see reference" concerning Whittaker Chambers. All reference pertinent to the request was released in this see reference.

Subsection (b) (7) (D) of the FOIA was used to withhold the name or names of the confidential sources, and in some instances parts of the information received from these sources. This was done to protect the confidentiality of these sources.

The data not released in this see reference concerns an investigation of a third party, and therefore is of a non-pertinent nature to the request.



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

91084

This Case Originated at NEW YORK

b2d

Report Made At: NEW YORK	Date Made: 2/9/53	Period: 12/22-21, 29, 30, 31/52; 1/2, 5-9, 12/53	Report Made by: DARWIN E. THORNTON
Title: MRS. JOHN J. ABT, aka; Jessica Smith, was; Mrs. John Jacob Abt, Jessica Smith Abt, Jessica Ware, Mrs. Harold M. Ware, Jessica Granville Smith, Marcia T. Scott, Marcia Downing			Character of Case: [REDACTED]

*John J. Abt*

[REDACTED]

6.L.R. 8

Synopsis of Facts:

[REDACTED]

According to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, subject and JOHN J. ABT, while employed in Washington, DC, in 1930's, were members of a professional branch of CP, USA. Notes drafted by CHAMBERS in 1939 concerning CP underground group in Washington, DC, reflect subject's name and identifying data. Information re subject appearing in CHAMBERS' book, "Witness," set out [REDACTED]

COPY IN FILE

Approved and Forwarded: *L.B. [initials]*  
Special Agent in Charge

Copies Furnished to:  
 2 - Bureau (65-44184) (RM)  
 2 - Baltimore (RM)  
 2 - Boston (RM)  
 2 - Newark (RM)  
 1 - New York (100-90874)

45-44184-95

FEB 10 1953. RECORDED - 96  
INDEXED - 96



2/9/53

NY 100-50874

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, a former member of the Communist Party and a self-admitted espionage agent for the Soviet Union, in his book, "Witness," on page 467, says concerning the subject: ".....JESSICA SMITH: with Reuters in 1926....."

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]



2/9/53  
NY 100-50874

## II CONNECTIONS WITH THE COMMUNIST PARTY

### A. Information Concerning Communist Party Membership

Confidential Informant T-7, of known reliability.

During May 1945, T-7 advised that he knew from WHITTAKER CHAMBERS that at the time JOHN ABT, the husband of the subject, was in Washington, D. C., working for the Government, ABT belonged to a professional branch of the Communist Party, USA, and CHAMBERS was a member of this branch at the time.

Also, JESSICA SMITH was a member of this branch while she was employed in Washington, D. C., and it was in this manner ABT became acquainted with JESSICA SMITH and their marriage in 1937 was a surprise to most of the members.

Confidential Informant T-8, of known reliability.

Confidential Informant T-8 has advised that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS had been in contact with representatives of the United States State Department during September 1939, and that notes taken during this period state as follows:

"PRESSMAN, which referred to LEE PRESSMAN, the present chief counsel for the CIO in Washington, D. C., 'underground organized by the late HAROLD WARE.' PRESSMAN was in his group (1932-3?). PRESSMAN then in the AAA. NATHAN WITT--Secretary of the NLRB, head of the underground group after HAROLD WARE. JOHN ABT--followed WITT in this group--Tax Division--Department of Justice and now in CIO. (M. WARE's widow--JESSICA SMITH--Editor, 'Soviet Russia'). Mr. ABT's sister--MARION B. CHURCH--Secretary--Communist from Minnesota. (JESSICA SMITH with Reuters in 1926--friend of LOUIS FISCHER)--meeting place, JOHN ABT's house, 15 Street."

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, a former member of the Communist Party and a self-admitted espionage agent for the Soviet Union, in his book, "Witness," page 333, has the following to say concerning JESSICA SMITH:

"H.L. WARE is one of a Communist dynasty. His half-brother, CARL REEVE, was at one time a district organizer of the



2/9/53

NY 100-50874

"Communist Party and, during my time, was once briefly attached to the 'Daily Worker' staff. HAL's wife was JESSICA SMITH (now Mrs. JOHN ABT and the sister-in-law of MARION BACHRACH). For many years, Comrade SMITH has been editor of 'Soviet Russia Today' (now called 'New World Review'), a magazine of facts and figures (impartially taken from Soviet sources) and adding up to a paean of Soviet progress, beamed monthly toward the unthinkingly-enlightened American middle class."

CHAMBERS again on page 467 of his book described a Communist Party underground apparatus in Washington, D. C., and sets out a copy of the notes concerning this Communist Party apparatus which he, CHAMBERS, made available to ADOLPH BERLE, then Assistant Secretary of State. The following is reflected therein concerning JESSICA SMITH and her husband, JOHN ABT:

"....JOHN ABT--followed WITT in that group--Tax Div'n. --Dept. of Justice and now in CIO. (M. WARE's widow--JESSICA SMITH ed. Soviet Russia).

"Mr. ABT--sister: MARION BACHRACH--Secretary--Communist from Minnesota.

"(JESSICA SMITH: with Reuters in 1926--friend of LOUIS FISCHER).

"Meeting place: JOHN ABT's house--15 Street...."

Again on page 624 of this book, CHAMBERS, discussing the appearance of subject's husband, JOHN ABT, before the House Un-American Activities Committee, states the following concerning this incident:

"On the same grounds, JOHN ABT declined to answer whether he had ever known GEORGE CROSBY, CARL, DONALD HISS, J. PETERS, EARL BROWDER, GERALD EISLEY and a number of other people. He waived his objections to say that he had made a trip to the Soviet Union in 1945, and that the year before he had contributed articles to 'Soviet Russia Today,' and that he was, in fact, married to its editor, JESSICA SMITH. Asked if she were not formerly the wife of HAROLD WARE, ABT once more pled self-incrimination and his other objections."

65-44184-95



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[REDACTED]

It is to be noted that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS has identified J. PETERS as the person who established CHAMBERS as the connecting link between the HAROLD WARE underground Communist group in Washington, D. C., and J. PETERS. CHAMBERS has further advised that from his conversations with PETERS, he, CHAMBERS, gained the impression that PETERS was the head of the entire Communist underground apparatus for the Eastern United States and possibly the entire country.

[REDACTED]



2/9/53

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

NATHAN WITT  
160 West 77 Street  
New York, New York

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS has testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities on August 3, 1948, that NATHAN WITT was one of a group of individuals who were members of a Communist Party underground in Washington, D. C., in the 1930's.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]



2/9/53

NY 100-50874

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

LEE PRESSMAN  
Washington, D. C.

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS has identified LEE PRESSMAN, former General Counsel for the CIO, as a member of the Harold Ware Communist Party underground group operated in Washington, D. C., during the 1930's.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

65-44184-95



2/9/53

NY 100-50874

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (Cont'd.)INFORMANTS (Cont'd.)

U-8

Bulet to New York dated 1/29/45 entitled  
"WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was.; IS - R"

65-6766-44

65-44184-95



2/9/53

NY 100-50874

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE Cont'd.LEADSBALTIMOREAt Baltimore, Maryland

Will interview WHITTAKER CHAMBERS concerning the subject, particularly in regard to the notes supplied by CHAMBERS to ADOLF BERLE, JR., former Under Secretary of State, in 1939, which notes reflect the subject's name and relationship to HAROLD M. WARE and JOHN J. ABT.

It is to be noted that CHAMBERS has been interviewed on numerous occasions in regard to the "WARE Group". However, he has never been interviewed specifically concerning the subject. It is to be further noted that the notes which CHAMBERS supplied to BERLE describing the Communist Party cell operating in Washington, D.C., when referring to the subject, includes her name in parenthesis whereas other individuals mentioned therein are set out specifically.

It is requested that the Baltimore Office ascertain from CHAMBERS if, at the time he drew up these notes and included the subject's name therein, he was including her as a member.

Also, the Baltimore Office will determine from CHAMBERS SMITH'S association with REUTERS. It is believed that this has reference to the British News Agency. However, the New York Office is not in possession of any other information other than CHAMBERS' statement to this effect that the subject was employed by this agency. It is felt that CHAMBERS is in possession of more detailed knowledge concerning the subject and her activities as indicated in the notes mentioned above and in the information which CHAMBERS included in his book "Witness".


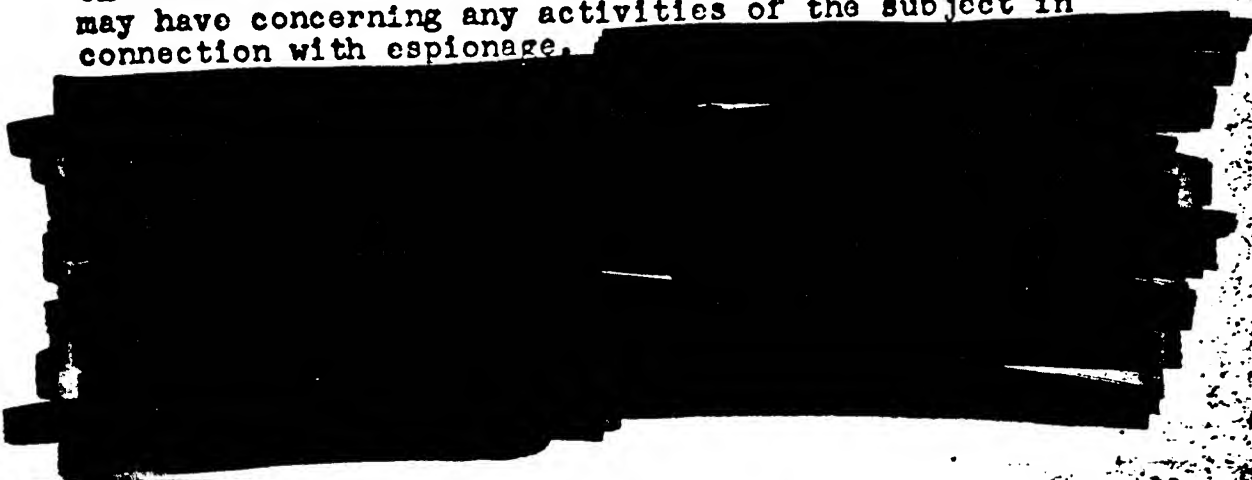


2/9/53

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE Cont'd.

During the course of this interview, the Baltimore Office will attempt to develop all background information concerning the subject known to CHAMBERS, particularly for the period 1929 to 1935, during which period the subject was employed in Washington, D. C. by the Soviet Embassy and the Soviet Information Bureau. CHAMBERS should be asked particularly what knowledge he may have concerning any activities of the subject in connection with espionage.





## Former NYA Head Sees 'Smear' Plan

Montgomery, Ala., Aug. 3 (AP).—Former NYA Administrator Aubrey Williams charged the House Un-American Activities Committee today with trying to "smear every liberal in the country."

Williams' remark came in reply to testimony before the committee by Whittaker Chambers, who identified himself as a former Communist.

Asked by Committee Counsel Robert E. Stripling whether he had heard Williams' name mentioned in Communist circles, Chambers said he had heard Communists talk of the former NYA chief "with the highest esteem as a friend of the Communist Party."

In Montgomery, where he publishes the Southern Farmer, Williams retorted "that (House) committee is engaged in smearing everybody."

"The whole thing is a disgraceful performance," he declared. "I don't know Chambers. It is a shameful thing to do to innocent people, who have no opportunity to answer back."

"It looks like they will include every decent man in America before they are through. It is obvious they are out to smear every liberal in the country. This is obvious because they asked Chambers if he knew me."

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Egan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Gurnea \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Pennington \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

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WASHINGTON POST

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Date Aug 27

1948



File No: See ReferencesRe: ChambersDate: Nov. 1977  
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
✓ 100-7321- 528	9/18/50	W/ENCL memo Nichols to WHIART	—	0	Released in the Hiss See References (Page 125)
✓ 100-5193- 80	12/17/52	NEW HAVEN Report	39	0	Released in the Hiss See References (Page 127)
○ 100-7219- 174	11/29/50	WFO Letter W/ENCL	12	0	Released in the Hiss See References (Page 83)
✓ 65-58226- A	8/14/41	WASH. Post	4	0	Released in the Hiss See References (Page 53)
✓ 65-58751- 13	11/22/49	WFO Report	58	7	N.P.
✓ 65-58964- 1	1/3/50	NEW YORK Report	8	4	N.P.
✓ 65-58964- 9	11/9/50	Baltimore Letter	1	1	(b)(7)(c)
✓ 65-58964- 11	1/29/51	NEW YORK Report	10	4	N.P.
✓ 65-58964- 11	3/1/51	Letter to New York	2	1	N.P.
✓ 65-58964- 16	4/12/51	NEW YORK Report W/ENCL	11	3	N.P. (b)(7)(c)
✓ 65-58964- 29	10/19/51	memo Hennrich to Belmont	3	1	N.P.
✓ 65-58964- 45	8/12/52	NEW YORK Letter	1	1	N.P. (b)(7)(c)



6212

FILE NO 100-6241

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS gave the name of SCHLOMER (SOL) ADLER, Treasury Department employee, as an individual furnishing reports of a financial nature to one PETER, a Soviet agent.

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

PROPERTY OF FBI 1956 This confidential report and its contents are loaned to you by the FBI and are not to be distributed outside of agency to which loaned.



11/22/49

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SUBHEADING

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

65-58751-13



11/22/49

WFO 121-6241

ALLEGATIONS OF WHITTAKER CHAMBERS

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS is an American citizen by birth, being born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania in 1901. CHAMBERS associated himself with the Communist Party in 1924. In 1925, he contributed stories to the "Daily Worker" and shortly thereafter became a full time employee of that paper, later becoming editor. In 1929, CHAMBERS was eased out of editorship of the "Daily Worker" because of his opposition to STALINIST tactics within the Party. CHAMBERS still considered himself a Communist after this time but the other members of the Party would have nothing to do with him. From 1929 to 1932, CHAMBERS' chief employment was translating to English from the German and French languages. In 1930 or 1931, CHAMBERS wrote stories which were published in "New Masses." CHAMBERS made peace with the Communist Party in 1932 and became editor of "New Masses," a position he held for some months.

At the request of Communist Party leader, MAX BEDACHT, CHAMBERS agreed to go into the Communist Party underground work, at which time he severed all connections with the open Communist Party. Late in 1934, CHAMBERS moved to Baltimore, Maryland and his activities in the Communist Party commenced to center around Washington, D. C. CHAMBERS acted as a courier in the Communist underground, where he made contacts with a Communist Party underground group which consisted of various Government employees. The main purpose of this underground Communist group at that time was to place Communist Party members in key Governmental positions. Incidental to this underground group's activities, CHAMBERS was furnished with classified information from Government records which CHAMBERS, in turn, furnished his Russian contact. CHAMBERS broke from the Communist Party in 1938. In 1939, he received employment with "Time" magazine as a book reviewer. CHAMBERS continued his employment with "Time" magazine until his resignation in December, 1948, at which time he was one of the senior editors of the magazine.

In September, 1939, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS furnished information to A. A. BERLE, formerly Secretary of State, concerning a Communist Party underground group of Government employees. From A. A. BERLE's original notes, under the heading of "Treasury," appears the following:

"SCHLOMER ADLER (SOL ADLER?), Counsel's Office, sends weekly reports to Communist Party (General Counsel's Office)."

On May 10, 1945, WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was interviewed by Special Agents HARIAND P. DANNER and EDWARD F. HUMMER of the New York Office. In the course of this interview, CHAMBERS was questioned as to his knowledge of the activities of various individuals whose identities and activities were not readily traceable to underground organizations as such. CHAMBERS furnished the names of some sixteen persons, included among which was SCHLOMER ADLER (SOL ADLER). It will be recalled that CHAMBERS mentioned



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WFO 121-6241

this name to A. A. FERLE in his conversation in 1939. CHAMBERS explained that ADLER is definitely a Communist and was employed at that time, that is 1937, in the Treasury Department. CHAMBERS knows ADLER to have been in close contact with CHAMBERS' Russian contact, PETER, and to have made reports of a financial nature to PETER. CHAMBERS suspected that the Communist Party was playing the stock market and utilized ADLER's financial information in this connection. CHAMBERS identified PETER as a Soviet agent and acting head of a Soviet espionage underground movement.

CHAMBERS, on April 6, 1949, reviewed the notes of A. A. FERLE, previously mentioned, and his comment concerning SCHLOMER ADLER was that ADLER was always referred to as SCHLOMER and that he did not know his real name was SOLOMON until sometime after he, CHAMBERS, had broken from the Party. Also, in the early part of 1939, CHAMBERS advised that it was his impression from conversations with HAROLD WARE and CHAMBERS' Russian contact that HARRY DEXTER WHITE had knowingly given positions in the Treasury Department to Communists. In this connection, SOLOMON ADLER and HAROLD GLASSER were specifically referred to.

HAROLD WARE was the son of ELIA REEVES BLOOR, Communist Party leader, and it was HAROLD WARE, according to CHAMBERS, who developed the underground Communist Party work in Washington, D. C. HARRY DEXTER WHITE and HAROLD GLASSER were described by both Miss BENTLEY and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS as members of the Communist Party underground in Washington, D. C.



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[REDACTED]

Persons who were named by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS as participants in the Communist Party underground group during the period, 1934 - 1938, included the following:

JOHN ABT  
NATHAN WITT  
GEORGE SILVERMAN  
IRVING KAPLAN  
CHARLES KRAIER

VICTOR PERLO  
FRANK COE  
HAROLD GLASSER  
HARRY DEXTER WHITE

As previously indicated, the last seven-named individuals were also named by Miss PENTLEY as active in the early 1940's in Russian espionage activities.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

During the hearings before the House Committee on un-American Activities in August and September, 1948, VICTOR PERLO, ABRAHAM GEORGE SILVERMAN, WILLIAM LUDWIG ULLMAN, NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, JOHN ABT, NATHAN WITT and CHARLES KRAIER all appeared in response to subpoenas and were questioned concerning the allegations of ELIZABETH TERRILL PENTLEY. All of the above-named individuals refused to affirm or deny membership in the Communist Party on the grounds of self-incrimination. These same witnesses, on the same grounds, refused to affirm or deny contacts with one or more of the forty individuals allegedly involved in Soviet espionage and refused to deny or affirm knowledge of or acquaintanceship with ELIZABETH TERRILL PENTLEY or WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. These same witnesses also refused to affirm or deny the charges made against them by ELIZABETH TERRILL PENTLEY and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

65-58751-13



11/22/49

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS has advised that BOB COE was a member of one of the Communist cells in Washington, D. C. BOB COE was introduced to CHAMBERS by HAROLD WARE. BOB COE, according to CHAMBERS, had an older brother, FRANK COE, who was teaching at McGill University in Canada. According to CHAMBERS, BOB COE was very close to HARRY DEXTER WHITE at the Treasury Department and on one occasion COE furnished CHAMBERS some documents which he had obtained from HARRY DEXTER WHITE. CHAMBERS advised that it was his understanding that FRANK COE as well as his brother, ROBERT COE, were members of the Communist Party.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

65-58751-13



11/22/49

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

SUMMARY

<sup>T</sup>  
ELIZABETH PENTLEY has alleged she collected ADLER's dues from SILVER-MASTER and had some reports from ADLER in the form of letters and documents at the home of GREGORY SILVERMASTER. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS alleged he had known ADLER to be a Communist.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

correct page



# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK**

NY FILE NO. **65-15201** **eg**

REPORT MADE AT <b>NEW YORK</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>1/3/60</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>11/8, 12/22/49</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>FRANCIS X. PLANT</b>
TITLE <b>UNKNOWN SUBJECT, with aliases: "John", "Bill", "Henry", Frank Kramer, Frank Cramer, Paul Kramer, Paul Cramer</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>ESPIONAGE (R)</b>

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

[REDACTED]

**J.D.W. CHAMBERS**

knew one "HENRY" who was part of a "communications chain" operated by Soviet intelligence in NYC in 1932-1933.

- P -

**DETAILS:**

[REDACTED]

APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>[Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES <b>65-58964-1</b> <b>SE 4</b> <b>RECORDED - 81</b> <b>INDEXED - 81</b>
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau 3 - Washington Field 3 - New York	<i>[Handwritten notes and stamps]</i>

**COPIES DESTROYED**

**886 NOV 18 1960**



11/3/50

NY 65-15201

[REDACTED]

\*\*\*\*\*

J. DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS was interviewed by Special Agent Thomas G. Spencer and the reporting agent during January, 1949. In this interview, CHAMBERS told, among other things, of a "communications chain" operated by a Soviet espionage group of which CHAMBERS was a part. In speaking of this operation, CHAMBERS said first that it was located in an apartment on Gay Street in Greenwich Village. The address was subsequently determined to have been 17 Gay Street.

CHAMBERS thought that he first went to this apartment "about six months to a year after I became associated with the underground apparatus". (CHAMBERS first became connected with the apparatus in the late Spring or early Summer of 1932). Mr. CHAMBERS said further that during "the period that I had access to the Gay Street apartment, the only other people who visited or did any work there were ULRICH, ELAINE and CHARLEY."

Mr. CHAMBERS related that "the Gay Street apartment was used primarily during the time that I visited there as the base of operations for a communications system between the underground in the United States and Europe. This consisted of the receipt in the United States of communications carried by couriers who were seamen and stewards attached to the various ships of the North German Lloyd Steamship Line and the Hamburg American Line, and the forwarding of communications to Germany. These incoming communications consisted of microfilm and letters containing secret writing. However, the material delivered in the United States to these couriers for transmission to Germany took the form of microfilm only."



1/3/50

NY 65-16201

Mr. CHAMBERS continued, advising that "In connection with the receipt of letters and microfilm from Europe and the transmission of microfilm to Europe, the communications chain was organized in the following ways:

"I met an individual whom I knew only as "HENRY" in connection with this transmission chain and my introduction to him was at the time when I commenced to be a part of the group that handled the communications I have described above. "HENRY", to the best of my recollection, is described as follows:

Age	In his 30's (1933)
Height	5'6"
Build	Slight
Face	Roundish and wide through the cheek bones
Nationality	German
Accent	Spoke with German accent
General	Working class origin

"Although "HENRY" was part of the communications chain, so far as I can recall, he never visited the Gay Street apartment. His particular job in connection with the correspondence chain was to meet the couriers and to obtain from them the envelope and mirror containing the communications. In talking to "HENRY" and other individuals in this particular communications chain, I gathered that the modus operandi of getting the material from the ship to the Gay Street address was more or less as follows:

"HENRY would meet the courier. These meetings would occur sometimes in a cafeteria and sometimes at a designated meeting place on a street in New York City. ---- HENRY, after meeting the courier, would travel about New York City in various types of public conveyances and eventually would arrive at a pre-designated place where HENRY would be met by CHARLEY. CHARLEY would thereafter take a circuitous route from that meeting place to the Gay Street apartment ----. Sometime after I became associated with these operations ---- I was introduced to HENRY by CHARLEY, and thereafter HENRY would initially obtain the material from the courier, pass it on to me, and thereafter I would give it to CHARLEY, who would subsequently deliver it to the Gay Street address for processing.

"I eventually learned that HENRY and CHARLEY were very close friends and the possibility exists that ULRICH was aware of this, and it was for this reason that he put me more or less between HENRY and CHARLEY in order to separate them ----.



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"I am not aware just how the first meeting was arranged between a new courier and someone such as HENRY ----. When I became a part of this chain, I was generally told by either ULRICH or CHARLEY when my meeting with HENRY was to be. I probably had a prearranged meeting place with HENRY ----."

According to CHAMBERS, "My connection with the communications chain embraced probably a little less than a year and I would place the actual dates thereof as probably late 1932 and continuing into 1933 when HITLER came into power. About two weeks after HITLER took over the Weimar Republic, we ceased to receive any communications from Europe. It was my understanding that HITLER had wiped out the courier system that was being utilized aboard vessels of German registry."

The following similarities have been noted between the unknown subject described by ROBERT GORDON SWITZ and the individual "HENRY" described by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS:

	<u>SWITZ</u>	<u>CHAMBERS</u>
Age	26	In his 30's (1933)
Height	5'8"	5'6"
Build	Slight - frail	Slight
Nationality	German - North German	German
Languages	German and English fairly well with strong German intonation	Spoke with German accent
Contacted sailors from the SS EUROPA and BREMEN.		Contacted sailors from ships of North German Lloyd and Hamburg American Lines.

In addition to the above, both SWITZ and CHAMBERS have identified the photograph of one LEON MINSTER, with aliases, as being that of the individual they both knew under the name of "CHARLEY" and referred to above by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. Further, SWITZ and CHAMBERS have identified the photograph of ALEXANDER ULANOVSKY as being that of an individual SWITZ knew as "WALTER" and CHAMBERS knew as "ULRICH".

- P E N D I N G -

65-58964-1



Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 11/9/50

FROM : SAC, Baltimore

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECT, was: "John",  
"Bill", "Henry", Frank Kramer,  
Frank Cramer, Paul Kramer,  
Paul Cramer  
ESPIONAGE - R  
(Bufile 65-59864)

Re NY let to Bureau dated 10/13/50, enclosing a photograph of [REDACTED] for display to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS for the purpose of ascertaining whether [REDACTED] is identical with an individual known to CHAMBERS as "HENRY".

The photograph of [REDACTED] was displayed to Mr. CHAMBERS on November 6, 1950, by SA JOSEPH C. TRAINOR. Mr. CHAMBERS advised that [REDACTED] is definitely not identical with "HENRY" and that he cannot identify [REDACTED] photograph at all, nor can he furnish any information concerning such an individual.

RUC.

JCT:asg  
65-1802

cc: New York (65-15201)

RECORDED - 116 65-58964-9  
INDEXED - 116  
G. I. R. - 7

11-13

Chapman

58 NOV 11 1950



1/29/51

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ADMINISTRATIVE

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, self-admitted Soviet espionage agent, advised in 1932 that he was a member of a communications chain operated by the Soviet Intelligence Service. The activities of this group, for the most part, consisted of establishing a communications base between the underground in the United States and Europe.

CHAMBERS stated that contact was made with stewards and seamen of the NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP LINE. These



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### ADMINISTRATIVE

Seamen brought incoming communications to the United States consisting of microfilm and letters containing secret writing.

The material submitted to these couriers for transmission to Germany consisted of microfilm only.

CHAMBERS stated that in connection with this work, he met an individual by the name of "Henry", whose job it was to meet the courier from the NORTH GERMAN LLOYD LINE and to obtain the envelope containing the communication.

"Henry" would then meet CHAMBERS at a pre-arranged spot, after taking a circuitous route to avoid detection. CHAMBERS in turn would then take the material to an apartment where it would be processed.

It is believed that SWITZ and CHAMBERS were members of the same ring, although CHAMBERS became a member of it a short time prior to SWITZ' leaving. To further this belief, both CHAMBERS and SWITZ have identified a photograph of LEON MINSTER as the individual that they both knew as "Charley". They also identified a photograph of ALEXANDER ULANOVSKY as being that of the individual whom SWITZ knew as "Walter" and CHAMBERS knew as "Ulrich".

It was believed that the individual SWITZ knew as "John" or "Bill" could be identical with the individual CHAMBERS knew as "Henry".

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]



1/29/51

NY 65-15201

LEADS

WASHINGTON FIELD

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

In the event, photographs of the above are available, they should be forwarded to the New York and Baltimore Office, where they will be displayed to ROBERT GORDON SWITZ and WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]




1/29/51

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New Jersey.

Will gather background information available on SCHUFFENHAUER and obtain a photo, if possible, and forward same to the Baltimore and New York Offices for display to CHAMBERS and SWITZ.



65-58964-11



RECEIVED 1-5-51  
SAC, New York

March 1, 1951

Director, FBI

EX-111  
UNKNOWN SUBJECT, was,  
"John," "Bill," "Henry,"  
Frank Kramer, Frank Cramer,  
Paul Kramer, Paul Cramer,  
ESPIONAGE - R

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Although Robert C. Switz is now deceased, it is believed that  
Whittaker Chambers may be able to effect an identification in the  
event the right individual is located.

cc - Baltimore  
Newark  
Washington Field

61 MAR 12 1951  
CFC:dh

MAR 2 1951  
FBI

65-58964-11

olson \_\_\_\_\_  
toll \_\_\_\_\_  
legg \_\_\_\_\_  
levin \_\_\_\_\_  
nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
rooy \_\_\_\_\_  
smyth \_\_\_\_\_  
tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
tele. room \_\_\_\_\_  
nease \_\_\_\_\_  
andy \_\_\_\_\_



4/12/51

NY 65-15201

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

JAY DAVID WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, self-admitted Soviet espionage agent, advised in 1932 that he was a member of a communications chain operated by the Soviet Intelligence Service. The activities of this group, for the most part, consisted of establishing a communications base between the underground in the United States and Europe.

CHAMBERS stated that contact was made with stewards and seamen of the NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP LINE. These seamen brought incoming communications to the United States consisting of microfilm and letters containing secret writing.

The material submitted to these couriers for transmission to Germany consisted of microfilm only.

CHAMBERS stated that in connection with this work, he met an individual by the name of "Henry", whose job it was to meet the courier from the NORTH GERMAN LLOYD LINE and obtain the envelope containing the communication.

"Henry" would then meet CHAMBERS at a pre-arranged spot, after taking a circuitous route to avoid detection. CHAMBERS in turn would then take the material to an apartment where it would be processed.

It is believed that SWITZ and CHAMBERS were members of the same ring, although CHAMBERS became a member of it a short time prior to SWITZ's leaving. To further this belief, both CHAMBERS and SWITZ have identified a photograph of LEON MINSTER as the individual that they both knew as "Charley." They also identified a photograph of ALEXANDER



4/12/51

NY 65-15201

ALB 1000A

~~X~~ULANOVSKY as being that of the individual whom SWITZ knew as ~~X~~alter" and CHAMBERS knew as ~~X~~Ulrich."

It was believed that the individual SWITZ knew as "John" or "Bill" could be identical with the individual CHAMBERS knew as "Henry."

The following similarities have been noted between the unknown subject described by ROBERT CORDON SWITZ and the individual "HENRY" described by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS:

	<u>SWITZ</u>	<u>CHAMBERS</u>
Age	26	In his 30's (1933)
Height	5' 8"	5' 6"
Build	Slight - frail	Slight
Nationality	German-North German	German
Languages	German and English fairly well, with strong German intonation.	Spoke with German accent
	Contacted sailors from the SS EUROPA and BREMEN.	Contacted sailors from ships of North German Lloyd and Hamberg-American Lines.

One copy of this report is being furnished the Baltimore Office in the event photographs of [REDACTED] are obtained, in order that they may be shown to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

- PENDING -

65-58964-16



NY 65-15201

LEADS

NEWARK OFFICE

\*Will gather background information available on [redacted] and obtain a photo, if possible, and forward same to the Baltimore and Chicago offices, where it may be displayed to CHAMBERS and THEODORE M. SWITZ.

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

At Washington, D. C.

photograph is obtained, it should be forwarded then to the Baltimore and Chicago Offices, where it may be displayed to WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and THEODORE M. SWITZ.



# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. J. Belmont

DATE: October 19, 1951

FROM : C. E. Hennrich

SUBJECT: UNSUB, was., "John," "Bill,"  
"Henry," Frank Kramer, Frank  
Cramer, Paul Kramer, Paul Cramer  
ESPIONAGE - R

## PURPOSE:

## BACKGROUND:

Whittaker Chambers, admitted former Soviet espionage courier, knew as "Henry" the person who was part of the communication chain operated by the Soviet intelligence system in New York City in 1931. From descriptions furnished by Switz and Chambers it appears that the parties each referred to above were identical.

Attachment  
65-58964  
HMS:mrc

RECORDED - 55  
INDEXED - 55

165-58964-29  
OCT 24 1951  
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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (65-58964)

DATE: 8/12/52

FROM : SAC, New York (65-15201)

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECT was:  
JOHN "BILL," "HENRY,"  
Frank Kramer, Frank Cramer,  
Paul Kremer, Paul Cramer  
ESPIONAGE - R

Rebulet dated 7/24/52 concerning photographs for display to [REDACTED] during a contemplated interview of him by the [REDACTED]

There are enclosed for assistance in the above contemplated interview photographs of the following individuals:

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
WHITTAKER CHAMBERS  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

RECORDED - 61

INDEXED - 61

165-58964-45  
32 AUG 14 1952

Encl. 11

BJM:MDR

60 AUG 20 1952